

6

NIGERIA YEAR BOOK 1986

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Liabilities March 31st

Capital

Reserves

Deposits etc.

Contra Accounts

UNITED BANK FOR AFRICA LIMITED

SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1985

1985	1984
N'000	N'000
75,000	75,000
75,000	109,600
4,319,093	3,114,546
4,319,600	240,411
910,626	4,039,557
5,439,319	

1985	1984
N'000	N'000
Assets March 31st	
Cash and Banks	2,987,546
Investments	72,744
Loans & Advances etc.	1,468,403
Contra Accounts	910,626
5,439,319	4,039,557

Over One Hundred
Associated banks

New York Branch
551, Madison Avenue
New York N.Y. 100
Tel: 212-308-7222

N1 = US \$1.13; £ 0.88; FF 1

and Twenty Branches Throughout Nigeria.
Paris, France, U.K., Italy and U.S.A.

London Representative Office
Plantation House,
5/8, Mincing Lane,
London E.C.3
Tel: 01-626-7205-7

UNITED BANK FOR AFRICA LIMITED
97/105 BROAD STREET
TEL: 667410, 667510.

UNITED BANK FOR AFRICA LIMITED
P.O. BOX 2406, LAGOS - NIGERIA
TELEX: MINDOBANK 21241 & 21580

THE NIGERIA YEAR BOOK 1986

1

A DAILY TIMES PUBLICATION

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NIGERIA YEAR BOOK 1986

**A Record of Events
and Developments in 1986**

Printed by Times Press Limited, Apapa.

THE NIGERIA YEAR BOOK 1986



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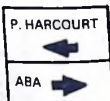
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PLASTIC SIGN
WITH ILLUMINATION



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NEON TUBINGS FLASHING IN
SEQUENCE



TRAFFIC SIGNS
(REFLECTIVE)



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SAVANNAH BANK



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MERCANTILE BANK



OSUN PRESIDENTIAL HOTEL
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BADAGRY EXPRESSWAY, AGEMOWO VILLAGE, B. L. G.

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1986 CALENDAR

JANUARY

S		5	12	19	26
M		6	13	20	27
T		7	14	21	28
W	1	8	15	22	29
T	2	9	16	23	30
F	3	10	17	24	31
S	4	11	18	25	

FEBRUARY

S		2	9	16	23
M		3	10	17	24
T		4	11	18	25
W		5	12	19	26
T		6	13	20	27
F		7	14	21	28
S	1	8	15	22	

MARCH

S	30	2	9	16	23
M	31	3	10	17	24
T		4	11	18	25
W		5	12	19	26
T		6	13	20	27
F		7	14	21	28
S	1	8	15	22	29

APRIL

S		6	13	20	27
M		7	14	21	28
T	1	8	15	22	29
W	2	9	16	23	30
T	3	10	17	24	
F	4	11	18	25	
S	5	12	19	26	

MAY

S		4	11	18	25
M		5	12	19	26
T		6	13	20	27
W		7	14	21	28
T	1	8	15	22	29
F	2	9	16	23	30
S	3	10	17	24	31

JUNE

S	1	8	15	22	29
M	2	9	16	23	30
T	3	10	17	24	
W	4	11	18	25	
T	5	12	19	26	
F	6	13	20	27	
S	7	14	21	28	

JULY

S		6	13	20	27
M		7	14	21	28
T	1	8	15	22	29
W	2	9	16	23	30
T	3	10	17	24	31
F	4	11	18	25	
S	5	12	19	26	

AUGUST

S	31	3	10	17	24
M		4	11	18	25
T		5	12	19	26
W		6	13	20	27
T		7	14	21	28
F	1	8	15	22	29
S	2	9	16	23	30

SEPTEMBER

S		7	14	21	28
M	1	8	15	22	29
T	2	9	16	23	30
W	3	10	17	24	
T	4	11	18	25	
F	5	12	19	26	
S	6	13	20	27	

OCTOBER

S		5	12	19	26
M		6	13	20	27
T		7	14	21	28
W	1	8	15	22	29
T	2	9	16	23	30
F	3	10	17	24	31
S	4	11	18	25	

NOVEMBER

S	30	2	9	16	23
M		3	10	17	24
T		4	11	18	25
W		5	12	19	26
T		6	13	20	27
F		7	14	21	28
S	1	8	15	22	29

DECEMBER

S		7	14	21	28
M	1	8	15	22	29
T	2	9	16	23	30
W	3	10	17	24	31
T	4	11	18	25	
F	5	12	19	26	
S	6	13	20	27	

1985 CALENDAR

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL
S 6 13 20 27	S 3 10 17 24	S 31 3 10 17 24	S 7 14 21 28
M 7 14 21 28	M 4 11 18 25	M 4 11 18 25	M 1 8 15 22 29
T 1 8 15 22 29	T 5 12 19 26	T 5 12 19 26	T 2 9 16 23 30
W 2 9 16 23 30	W 6 13 20 27	W 6 13 20 27	W 3 10 17 24
T 3 10 17 24 31	T 7 14 21 28	T 7 14 21 28	T 4 11 18 25
F 4 11 18 25	F 1 8 15 22	F 1 8 15 22 29	F 5 12 19 26
S 5 12 19 26	S 2 9 16 23	S 2 9 16 23 30	S 6 13 20 27
MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST
S 5 12 19 26	S 30 2 9 16 23	S 7 14 21 28	S 4 11 18 25
M 6 13 20 27	M 3 10 17 24	M 1 8 15 22 29	M 5 12 19 26
T 7 14 21 28	T 4 11 18 25	T 2 9 16 23 30	T 6 13 20 27
W 1 8 15 22 29	W 5 12 19 26	W 3 10 17 24 31	W 7 14 21 28
T 2 9 16 23 30	T 6 13 20 27	T 4 11 18 25	T 1 8 15 22 29
F 3 10 17 24 31	F 7 14 21 28	F 5 12 19 26	F 2 9 16 23 30
S 4 11 19 25	S 1 8 15 22 29	S 6 13 20 27	S 3 10 17 24 31
SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
S 1 8 15 22 29	S 6 13 20 27	S 3 10 17 24	S 1 8 15 22 29
M 2 9 16 23 30	M 7 14 21 28	M 4 11 18 25	M 2 9 16 23 30
T 3 10 17 24	T 1 8 15 22 29	T 5 12 19 26	T 3 10 17 24 31
W 4 11 18 25	W 2 9 16 23 30	W 6 13 20 27	W 4 11 18 25
T 5 12 19 26	T 3 10 17 24 31	T 7 14 21 28	T 5 12 19 26
F 6 13 20 27	F 4 11 18 25	F 1 8 15 22 29	F 6 13 20 27
S 7 14 21 28	S 5 12 19 26	S 2 9 16 23 30	S 7 14 21 28

1987 CALENDAR

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL
S 4 11 18 25	S 1 8 15 22	S 1 8 15 22 29	S 5 12 19 26
M 5 12 19 26	M 2 9 16 23	M 2 9 16 23 30	M 6 13 20 27
T 6 13 20 27	T 3 10 17 24	T 3 10 17 24 31	T 7 14 21 28
W 7 14 21 28	W 4 11 18 25	W 4 11 18 25	W 1 8 15 22 29
T 1 8 15 22 29	T 5 12 19 26	T 5 12 19 26	T 2 9 16 23 30
F 2 9 16 23 30	F 6 13 20 27	F 6 13 20 27	F 3 10 17 24
S 3 10 17 24 31	S 7 14 21 28	S 7 14 21 28	S 4 11 18 25
MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST
S 31 3 10 17 24	S 7 14 21 28	S 5 12 19 26	S 30 2 9 16 23
M 4 11 18 25	M 1 8 15 22 29	M 6 13 20 27	M 31 3 10 17 24
T 5 12 19 26	T 2 9 16 23 30	T 7 14 21 28	T 4 11 18 25
W 6 13 20 27	W 3 10 17 24	W 1 8 15 22 29	W 5 12 19 26
T 7 14 21 28	T 4 11 18 25	T 2 9 16 23 30	T 6 13 20 27
F 1 8 15 22 29	F 5 12 19 26	F 3 10 17 24 31	F 7 14 21 28
S 2 9 16 23 30	S 6 13 20 27	S 4 11 18 25	S 1 8 15 22 29
SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
S 6 13 20 27	S 4 11 18 25	S 1 8 15 22 29	S 6 13 20 27
M 7 14 21 28	M 5 12 19 26	M 2 9 16 23 30	M 7 14 21 28
T 1 8 15 22 29	T 6 13 20 27	T 3 10 17 24	T 1 8 15 22 29
W 2 9 16 23 30	W 7 14 21 28	W 4 11 18 25	W 2 9 16 23 30
T 3 10 17 24	T 1 8 15 22 29	T 5 12 19 26	T 3 10 17 24 31
F 4 11 18 25	F 2 9 16 23 30	F 6 13 20 27	F 4 11 18 25
S 5 12 19 26	S 3 10 17 24 31	S 7 14 21 28	S 5 12 19 26

Twentieth Century Calendar

The number opposite each of the hundred years in the list below indicates which of the calendars is the one for that year. Thus the number opposite 1997 is 4, so calendar 4 can be used for 1997.

To Calculate Leap Years

Years divisible by four without remainder are leap years with 366 days instead of 365 (29 days in February instead of 28). However the last year of a century is not a leap year except when divisible by 400.

1901-3	1935-3	1968-9
1902-4	1936-1	1969-4
1903-6	1937-6	1970-5
1904-3	1938-7	1971-6
1905-1	1939-1	1972-14
1906-2	1940-9	1973-2
1907-3	1941-4	1974-3
1908-11	1942-5	1975-4
1909-8	1943-6	1976-12
1910-7	1944-14	1977-7
1911-1	1945-2	1978-1
1912-9	1946-3	1979-2
1913-4	1947-4	1980-10
1914-5	1948-12	1981-5
1915-6	1949-7	1982-6
1916-14	1950-1	1983-7
1917-2	1951-2	1984-8
1918-3	1952-10	1985-3
1919-4	1953-6	1986-4
1920-12	1954-8	1987-5
1921-7	1955-7	1988-13
1922-1	1956-8	1989-1
1923-2	1957-3	1990-2
1924-10	1958-4	1991-3
1925-5	1959-5	1992-11
1926-6	1960-13	1993-6
1927-7	1961-1	1994-7
1928-8	1962-2	1995-1
1929-3	1963-3	1996-9
1930-4	1964-11	1997-4
1931-5	1965-6	1998-5
1932-13	1966-7	1999-6
1933-1	1967-1	2000-14
1934-2		

	1	2	3	4	5	6
JANUARY	M T W T F S S	2 8 16 22 30 3 10 17 24 31 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29	1 6 13 20 27 2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24 31 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28	8 13 20 27 9 16 23 30 10 17 24 31 11 18 25 12 19 26 13 20 27 14 21 28	5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29 9 16 23 30 10 17 24 31 11 18 25	4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29 9 16 23 30 10 17 24 31
FEBRUARY	M T W T F S S	6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 2 9 16 23 3 10 17 24 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 2 9 16 23 3 10 17 24 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26	8 13 20 27 9 16 23 30 10 17 24 31 11 18 25 12 19 26 13 20 27 14 21 28	2 9 16 23 3 10 17 24 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29	1 8 15 22 2 9 16 23 3 10 17 24 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28
MARCH	M T W T F S S	6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 2 9 16 23 3 10 17 24 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26	8 13 20 27 9 16 23 30 10 17 24 31 11 18 25 12 19 26 13 20 27 14 21 28	4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29 9 16 23 30 10 17 24 31	2 9 16 23 3 10 17 24 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29	1 8 15 22 2 9 16 23 3 10 17 24 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28
APRIL	M T W T F S S	3 10 17 24 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29 9 16 23 30	2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24 31 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29	1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24 31 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28	7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29 9 16 23 30 10 17 24 31 11 18 25 12 19 26 13 20 27	6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29 9 16 23 30 10 17 24 31 11 18 25 12 19 26
MAY	M T W T F S S	1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24 31 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24 31 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28	6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29 9 16 23 30 10 17 24 31 11 18 25 12 19 26	5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29 9 16 23 30 10 17 24 31 11 18 25	4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29 9 16 23 30 10 17 24 31
JUNE	M T W T F S S	8 15 22 29 9 16 23 30 10 17 24 31 11 18 25 12 19 26 13 20 27 14 21 28	7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29 9 16 23 30 10 17 24 31 11 18 25 12 19 26 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29 9 16 23 30	2 9 16 23 3 10 17 24 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29	1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24 31 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28
JULY	M T W T F S S	2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24 31 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24 31 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29	1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24 31 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28	7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29 9 16 23 30 10 17 24 31 11 18 25 12 19 26 13 20 27	6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29 9 16 23 30 10 17 24 31 11 18 25 12 19 26
AUGUST	M T W T F S S	3 10 17 24 31 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29 9 16 23 30	2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24 31 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29	1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24 31 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28	7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29 9 16 23 30 10 17 24 31 11 18 25 12 19 26 13 20 27	6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29 9 16 23 30 10 17 24 31 11 18 25 12 19 26
SEPTEMBER	M T W T F S S	4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29 9 16 23 30 10 17 24 31	3 10 17 24 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29 9 16 23 30	2 9 16 23 3 10 17 24 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29	1 8 15 22 2 9 16 23 3 10 17 24 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28	7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29 9 16 23 30 10 17 24 31 11 18 25 12 19 26 13 20 27
OCTOBER	M T W T F S S	2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24 31 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29	1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24 31 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28	6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29 9 16 23 30 10 17 24 31 11 18 25 12 19 26	5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29 9 16 23 30 10 17 24 31 11 18 25	4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29 9 16 23 30 10 17 24 31
NOVEMBER	M T W T F S S	6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 2 9 16 23 3 10 17 24 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26	5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 2 9 16 23 3 10 17 24 4 11 18 25	4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 2 9 16 23 3 10 17 24	3 10 17 24 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 2 9 16 23	2 9 16 23 3 10 17 24 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22
DECEMBER	M T W T F S S	4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 2 9 16 23 3 10 17 24	3 10 17 24 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22 2 9 16 23	2 9 16 23 3 10 17 24 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 1 8 15 22	1 8 15 22 2 9 16 23 3 10 17 24 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28	7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29 9 16 23 30 10 17 24 31 11 18 25 12 19 26 13 20 27

Twentieth Century Calendar

[illegible]

CONTENTS

PAGES GENERAL INFORMATION

3	Calendar 1986
6	Twentieth Century Calendar
7	Nigeria Kilometre Chart
8	Public Holidays
12	Foreword
14 - 17	Some useful telephone numbers
18 - 21	National Symbols
22 - 23	Locations of Federal Ministries
25	States Liason Offices in Lagos
26 - 27	Major Airlines Operating in Nigeria
27 - 32	Charter Air Services
33 - 41	Banks in Nigeria
42 - 51	Hotel Guide
52 - 53	Senior Advocates of Nigeria
54 - 56	Nigeria and the IMF
57 - 68	Banker's Tariff

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

69 - 72	History
73 - 77	Geography
78 - 83	Government

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

85	Enter President Ibrahim Babangida
86 - 87	Armed Forces Ruling Council
87	National Council of States
87 - 88	States Governors
88 - 89	National Council of Ministers

90 NATIONAL MERIT AWARD

THE JUDICIARY

92 - 93	The Supreme Court
93	Federal Court of Appeal
94 - 95	Federal High Court
96	Sharia Court of Appeal
96	Customary Court of Appeal
96	High Courts
97	Federal Revenue Court
97	Magistrates Courts
97	Customary Courts
97	Rent Tribunals
97 - 98	Legal Aid Council

THE SECURITY AGENCIES

- 99 – 101 The Nigeria Police
- 101 The Prisons Department
- 101 – 103 The Nigerian Army
- 103 – 104 The Nigerian Navy
- 104 – 105 The Nigerian Air Force
- The Defence Academy

SOME PUBLIC BOARDS AND PARASTATALS

- 106 – 109 Centre for Management Development
- 110 – 111 Cocoa Research Institute
- 112 – 113 Council for Legal Education
- 113 Council of Registered Engineers
- 113 – 114 Economic Community for West African Countries
- 114 – 115 Federal Institute for Industrial Research
- 116 – 117 Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria
- 119 – 122 National Youth Council of Nigeria
- 125 – 128 Nigeria Airways Limited
- 128 – 129 Nigeria Employer Consultative Council
- 129 – 130 Nigeria Enterprises Promotion Board
- 130 – 131 Nigeria External Telecommunications Limited
- 132 – 134 Nigerian Institute of International Affairs
- 134 – 135 Nigeria Institute for Social & Economic Research
- 135 Nigerian National Medical Council
- 136 Nigerian National Shipping Line
- 136 Nigerian Ports Authority
- 140 Young Men Christian Association

141 – 144 TRADE UNIONISM IN NIGERIA**145 – 154 REGISTERED INSURANCE COMPANIES****155 – 156 NIGERIA MADE HISTORY IN SOCCER****157 – 160 HISTORY OF THE NIGERIAN PRESS****170 – 171 NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE CORPS****172 – 181 FOREIGN MISSIONS IN NIGERIA****183 – 221 DAY-BY-DAY EVENTS**

THE STATES

- 222 — 229 Anambra
- 230 — 235 Bauchi
- 236 — 237 Bendel
- 238 — 244 Benue
- 245 — 251 Borno
- 251 — 257 Cross River
- 259 — 268 Gongola
- 269 — 274 Imo
- 275 — 277 Kaduna
- 278 — 281 Kano
- 282 — 288 Kwara
- 289 — 290 Lagos
- 291 — 294 Niger
- 295 — 301 Ogun
- 302 — 313 Ondo
- 314 — 319 Oyo
- 320 — 323 Plateau
- 324 — 333 Rivers
- 334 — 338 Sokoto

DECREES

- 339 — 348 Federal Government Decrees 1985.

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FOREWORD

THE Nigeria Yearbook was first published in 1952, and has since appeared in annual editions. It has become established as an authoritative reference book, providing a wealth of detailed information on the political, economic and commercial institutions in Nigeria.

The publication attempts to highlight the machinery of government as well as the diverse cultural heritage of the people. Also other institutions which play vital roles in the economic life of the society are mentioned. A State-by-State compilation describes the aspiration of the people and the various steps being taken to make life happier and living cheaper.

The information contained in this book is revised annually by a variety of methods, including direct mailing to the institutions listed. Many other sources are used, such as the Federal Office of Statistics, the Central Bank, government departments, diplomatic missions and organisations, whose generous cooperation in providing information as materials for this book is invaluable in presenting an accurate and up-to-date material available.

While we do not claim to be comprehensive, our problems in compiling this book are numerous. Some state departments ignore our request for information, while replies to some questionnaires come after we may have gone to press. Also the boggeys of officialdom delay, and in some cases make otherwise useful information unavailable.

Our profound gratitude goes to the individuals and organisations, without whose cooperation, this book would have been impossible. Information in this book is as accurate and up-to-date as was made available to us.

DECEMBER 1985

— EDITOR.

SOME USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

ABEOKUTA - 039

State Hospital Ijaiye.	230213
Executive Office of the President	230305
Governor's Office	231508
Nigeria Police	230716
Ogun State Hotel.	231574
Nigeria Railway Corporation	230574
National Electric Power Authority	230226
National Security Organisation.	230812
Federal Ministry of Communications.	230111
Federal Ministry of Defence	230097


AKURE - 034


State Hospital Akute	230215
Fire Brigade	230131
Presidential Liaison Officer	230666
National Electric Power Authority	230835
Nigeria Airways Limited.	230201
Nigeria Police	230314
Governor's Office.	230351

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BAUCHI – 077

Specialist Hospital	42540
Governor's Office	42045
National Electric Power Authority	42960
Nigeria Police	42020
Nigerian External Telecommunications Limited	42091
Nigeria Railway Corporation	42010
Executive Office of the President	42061

BENIN-CITY – 052

Specialist Hospital	200530
University Teaching Hospital	200211
National Electric Power Authority	200326
Governor's Office	200000
Nigeria Airways	243393
Nigeria Police	200406
Nigerian External Telecommunications Ltd.	241592

CALABAR – 087

General Hospital	222205
Governor's Office	222999
National Electric Power Authority	222477
Nigeria Police	222329
Nigeria Airways	222488
Executive Office of the President	221194

ENUGU – 042

University Teaching Hospital	332022
Governor's Office	254101
National Electric Power Authority	332551
Nigeria Airways	332881
Nigeria Police	330335
Nigeria Railway Corporation	332111

IBADAN – 022

Adeoyo State Hospital	400220
University College Hospital	400010
Fire Brigade	412111
Governor's Office	410041
National Electric Power Authority	411298
Nigeria Airways	414511
Nigeria Police	411004
Nigeria Railway Corporation	410639
University of Ibadan	400550

ILORIN – 031

General Hospital	220020
Governor's Office	220442
National Electric Power Authority	221988
Nigeria Airways	221152
Nigeria Police	220199
Nigeria Railway Corporation	220440

JOS - 073

University Teaching Hospital	5375
Government House	5588
National Electric Power Authority	5499
Nigeria Airways.	5347
Nigeria Police Headquarters.	5480
Nigeria Railway Corporation	52601

KADUNA - 062

Ahmadu Bello University	210208
A.B.U. Hospital.	211500
Government House	242842
Governor's Office	242742
National Electric Power Authority	210002
Nigeria Airways.	210298
Nigeria Police	243050
Nigeria Railway Corporation	210791
Nigeria Security Organisation.	211631
Nigerian External Telecommunications Limited	216634

KANO - 064

Murtala Mohammed Hospital.	2021
Orthopaedic Hospital, Dala	3806
S.I.M. Eye Hospital	2071
Government House	3814
National Electric Power Authority	3861
Nigeria Airways.	3891
Nigeria Police	2035
Nigeria Railway Corporation	3144

LAGOS - 01

General Hospital Broad Street	650500
General Hospital Ikeja	900521
Island Maternity	630000
National Orthopaedic Hospital.	844017
Lagos University Teaching Hospital.	801500
National Assembly.	632503
Nigeria Airport Authority	900553
Nigerian Tourist Association	681194
Executive Office of the President	600770
University of Lagos	800500
West African Examination Council	800190

MAIDUGURI - 076

Airport	232255
Fire Brigade	232143
National Electric Power Authority	232124
Police	232526
Nigeria Airways.	232743
Nigeria Railway Corporation	232031

MAKURDI — 044

General Hospital	33853
Government House	33626
National Electric Power Authority	33872
Nigeria Police	33257
Nigeria Railway Corporation	33412

MINNA — 066

General Hospital	222040
Governor's Office	222557
National Electric Power Authority	222536
Nigeria Airways.	222477
Nigeria Police	222505
Nigeria Railway Corporation	222100

OWERRI — 083

General Hospital	230222
Government House	230266
Nigeria Airways.	230144
Nigeria Police	230713

PORT HARCOURT — 084

Fire Service	334777
Nigeria Police	300350
Government House	300101
National Electric Power Authority	330100
Nigeria Airways Corporation	300270
Nigeria External Telecommunications Ltd.	334881
Nigeria Railway Corporation	301061

SOKOTO — 060

Fire Services.	232253
Nigeria Police	232696
National Electric Power Authority	232487
Government House	232668
Nigeria Airways.	233139
Nigerian External Telecommunications Ltd.	232196

YOLA — 075

Yola Teaching Hospital.	24005
National Electric Power Authority	24674
Nigeria Airways.	24713
Nigeria Airports Authority	24207
Nigeria Police	24214

NATIONAL SYMBOLS

THE COAT OF ARMS:

The shield, which is black represents the good earth of Nigeria. The wavy bands which are silver on the shield represent the Rivers Niger and Benue, their junction and confluence.

The supporters, that is, the two horses which are white, represent dignity. The ground on which the Bearings stand in *Coctus Spectabilis*, which is a common wild flower throughout Nigeria.

The wreath is in Nigeria's national colours, green and white, and the eagle stands for strength. "Unity and Faith, Peace and Progress" is the Nigerian motto.

THE FLAG:

The flag is divided vertically into three equal parts. The central part is white and the two outer parts are green. The green of the flag represent agriculture, and the white, unity and peace.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM:

- (1) Arise, O compatriots, Nigeria's call obey
To serve our fatherland
With love and strength and faith
The labour of our heroes past
shall never be in vain
To serve with heart and might
One nation bound in freedom, peace and unity.
- (2) Oh God of creation, direct our noble cause;
Guide our leaders right;
Help our Youth the truth to know
In love and honesty to grow
And living just and true
Great lofty heights attain
To build a nation where peace and justice shall reign.

THE NATIONAL PLEDGE:

I pledge to Nigeria, my country
To be faithful, loyal, and honest
To serve Nigeria with all my strength,
To defend her Unity
And uphold her honour and glory
So help me God.

AGRICULTURE:

Nigeria is an agricultural country. Agriculture provides gainful opportunities and livelihood for about 80 per cent of our people, supply food to the general population, and raw materials for industry. The various agricultural programmes launched by the various Administrations aim at making the country self-sufficient in food production. It also aims at rural development.

MINING:

Mining plays an increasingly important part in the economy. Among the minerals mined are: tin, columbite, coal and crude oil, Nigeria has three refineries and a network of oil pipeline.

to link strategic areas in the country.

A mining corporation has been established to engage in the mining of solid minerals.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

There is a fast-growing manufacturing sector, stimulated by the indigenisation policy of the Government, as well as the beginnings of basic heavy industry, with the recent establishment of refineries and steel mills, among others. Agricultural and Industrial independence is the major economic objectives of the country. Nigeria maintains an open door external trade policy.

Liberal tax concessions are allowed new industries, especially in the agricultural sector.

CURRENCY:

Nigeria operates a decimal currency system. The units of the currency are the Naira and the Kobo. One hundred kobo make one Naira. The coins are in denominations of $\frac{1}{2}$ kobo, One kobo, 5 kobo, and Twenty five kobo. There are also currency notes in denominations of fifty kobo, one Naira, Five Naira, Ten Naira and Twenty Naira. The Central Bank is the sole authority for the issue of currency.

BANKING AND FINANCE:

There are more than 20 commercial banks operating in the country many of which have branches in the remotest parts. Commercial banks open from 8.00 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Mondays and from 8.00 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. from Tuesdays to Fridays. A Nigerian Stock Exchange is also in existence. There is favourable climate for trade, industry and investment in Nigeria, and in order to enhance this further, merchant banks have been licensed to operate in the country.

FOREIGN POLICY:

The foreign policy objectives are the defence of Nigerian sovereignty, independency and territorial integrity; the creation of the necessary political and economic conditions in Africa and the rest of the world, which will facilitate the defence of the independence and territorial integrity of all African countries, while at the same time, fostering national self-reliance and rapid economic development; the promotion of equality and self-reliance in Africa and the rest of the developing world.

Other objectives are the promotion and defence to justice and respect for human dignity especially the dignity of the black man and the defence and promotion of world peace. These objectives are to be pursued with the realisation that the centre-piece of Nigeria's foreign policy is Africa.

NIGERIA AND THE WORLD:

Nigeria plays an active role in world affairs, especially matters concerning Africa and its Diaspora, which is the primary focus of her foreign policy. Nigeria holds membership in major world organisations such as the United Nations and its many agencies, OPEC, the Organisation of Non-Aligned States, among others, as well as in regional organisations such as the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), and the Economic Commission of West African States (ECOWAS). Nigeria's active commitment to the complete liberation of Southern Africa and her insistence on the formulation of a more equitable world economic order, are only two specific aspects of her wide-ranging foreign policy.

EDUCATION:

Nigeria's policy of education is based on educational philosophy which is the moulding of the individual child into a sound and effective citizen, and the provision of equal educational opportunities for all citizens of the country at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels, both inside and outside the formal school system.

The country's educational system, has been divided into pre-primary, secondary, technical,

adult and University education, as well as non-formal special and teacher education. It also regulates the system of Nigeria's educational administration, planning and servicing.

The National Policy of Education consists of secondary system, the junior secondary school (three years), and senior secondary school (three years).

In 1977, government took steps to streamline technical education in the country, to make more responsive to the urgent needs of the nation. In pursuance of this objectives, the Federal government has established seven universities of technology.

University education also has been given a boost as the number has risen to 22 within the last two years. Yet, more are still being planned by many of the States in the Federation.

SPORTS:

The determination of Nigeria to get into international sports is evident in the huge sums of money spent on sporting events. Nigeria played host to the 2nd All-Africa Games in 1973. She belongs to most international sports bodies and some of her citizens hold offices in such international organisation. Nigeria also participates in many international sporting activities including the Olympics and Commonwealth Games.

ARTS AND CULTURE:

Archeological discoveries of the Nok Culture prove that the cultural heritage in some areas which now form part of Nigeria, go back to over 2,000 years. To restore and preserve these previous relics from the country's past, the Government has set up an Antiquities Commission. At the National Museum in Lagos, examples of works from all over the Federation present a kaleidoscope of the nation in its diversity of arts and crafts. There exist other museums in which relics of local origin are preserved in some other towns.

Of the various forms of arts, wood carving is probably the commonest form of artistic expression, particularly among those who live in the well-wooded areas of the south. All over this area sculptors have flourished since time immemorial, making figures for shrines, for portraiture, and for representation of "Spirits." Nigerian sculptors interpreted these spirits as they imagined them and carved the living wood not in conventional portraiture but serious caricature.

Along with wood carvings, brass and bronze castings are still made, but there is nothing produced now to compare with fabulous Ife and Benin bronzes. These prefect examples of portraiture and the 'cire perdue' method of casting, together with the equally perfect terra cottas, thought to be of the same period and possibly by the same craftsmen, have no equal anywhere in Africa.

While the past is rich, the present is lively. Nigeria today has her fair share of painters and sculptors, who supply modern techniques of indigenous art forms. Some of them are internationally renowned and have exhibited their works in different parts of the world.

VISITING NIGERIA:

Immigration: Citizens of the Commonwealth and the Irish Republic require only entry permits, others require visa, and both should be applied for in advance and must be obtained from the nearest Nigerian Embassy or Consular office before entry into Nigeria. Early application is advisable to avoid last-minute delays.

Vaccination: Health authorities require International Certificates of Vaccination against cholera, smallpox and yellow fever, and recommend malaria prophylactic.

Export of Antiquities: In order to stop the age-old taking away of African Art treasures to adorn western museums, galleries and homes, Nigeria passed a law in 1963 controlling the export of antiquities. The law bans the export of any antiquity (defined to include all ritual art objects even of contemporary make), except under special circumstances for which a permit must be obtained from the Department of Antiquities, National Museum, Lagos, or the Curator of the National Museum, Jos.

Business Hours: Government offices are open from 7.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Monday through

Friday, while commercial institutions are open from 8.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 2.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Most offices are closed on Saturday and Sundays.

PLACES TO SEE AND THINGS TO DO:

There are museums, game reserves and monuments, and historical sights to see. The museums include the National Museums of Lagos, Jos, Benin and Kaduna, the Ife Museum, the Oron Museum. A Museum of Black and African Culture, is housed at the National Theatre, Iganmu, Lagos.

The game reserves include Yankari, Ologbo, old Oyo, Borgu, Orie River, Zugurma, Dagida Alawa, Kwiambana, and Lake Game Reserves.

TRANSPORTATION:

Nigeria is served by a network of highways, railways and waterways, as well as by a growing number of airports. Access to Nigeria can be by air, land and sea. There are good road links with Niger Republic (via Zinder). Cameroun (via Maroua or Mamfe), the Republics of Ghana, Togo and Benin (via Idiroko), and the Republic of Chad (from N'Djamena).

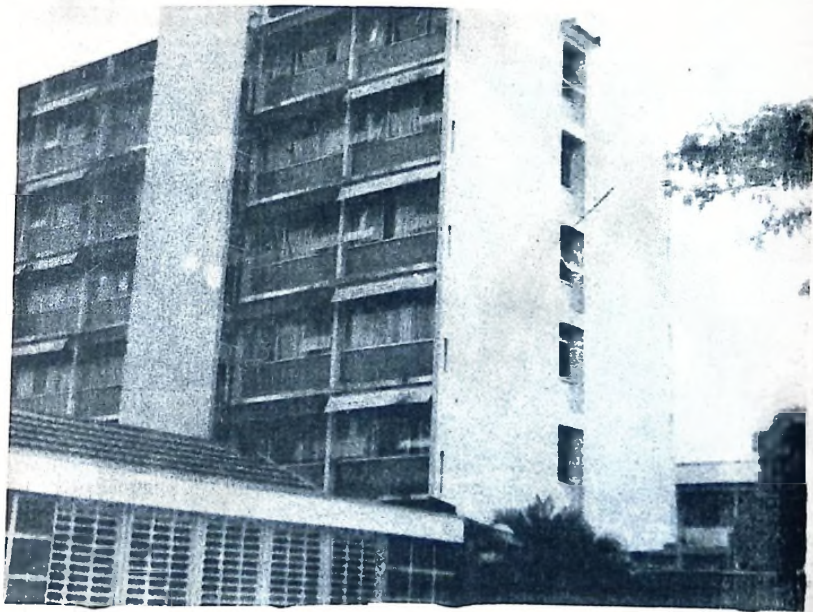
By sea, cargo and passenger boats sail to Nigeria from most parts of the world. The ports include Apapa, Tin Can Island (both in Lagos), Koko, Warri, Port Harcourt, Calabar and Sapele.

By air, various international airlines offer direct flights to and from Nigeria.

Nigeria Airways, the national carrier and only scheduled domestic airlines, services most of these international routes with a fleet of DC-10's, Boeing 707's and 737's, 747's and Fokker F-28's. Most of the best known international carriers fly to Nigeria.

HOTELS:

There are many hotels and guest houses to cater for tourists. Some are first-class while some are of average standard scattered all over the country.



**A hotel complex in Lagos.*

LOCATIONS OF FEDERAL MINISTRIES AND DEPARTMENTS

1. **Agriculture:**
Phone: 681-896/682-732
Federal Secretariat Complex 1
31-36 Ikoyi Road,
Obalende Lagos, Island.
2. **Civil Aviation:**
Phone: 680-466/680-466
Federal Secretariat Complex 1
31-36 Ikoyi Road, Obalende,
Lagos Island.
3. **Commerce:**
Phone: 684-451/685-566
Federal Secretariat Complex 11
31-36 Ikoyi Road,
Obalende Lagos.
4. **Communications:**
Phone: 655-055/633-000
Race Course, Tafawa Balewa Square,
Lagos.
5. **Defence:**
Phone: 681-987/633-520
Independence Building
Tafawa Balewa Square, Lagos.
6. **Education:**
Phone: 616-943
Ahmadu Bello Way, Victoria Island,
Lagos.
7. **Employment, Labour and Productivity**
Phone: 632-955/633-426
Six Storey Building, Broad Street,
Lagos Island.
8. **External Affairs:**
Phone: 635354; 601320, 601390.
23, Marina Street, Lagos Island.
9. **Federal Capital Territory:**
Phone: 680-470/684-372
16B Awolowo Road, Ikoyi (Lagos Office)
Lagos.
10. **Finance:**
Phone: 681-908/683-517
Federal Secretariat Complex 1
31-36 Ikoyi Road, Obalende, Lagos.
11. **Health:**
Phone: 684-409/684-405
Federal Secretariat Complex 1
31-36 Ikoyi Road,
Obalende, Lagos.
12. **Housing and Environment:**
Phone: 683-065/681-683
Federal Secretariat Complex 1
31-36 Ikoyi Road,
Obalende - Lagos.
13. **Industries;**
Phone: 682-607/680-396
Federal Secretariat Complex 1
31-36 Ikoyi Road,
Obalende, Lagos.
14. **Internal Affairs:**
Phone: 680-104/680-175
Federal Secretariat Complex 1
31-36 Ikoyi Road,
Obalende, Lagos.
15. **Justice:**
Phone: 684-420/684-414
Federal Secretariat Complex 11
31 - 36, Ikoyi Road,
Obalende - Lagos.
16. **Mines and Power:**
Phone: 631-426/632-664
Six Storey Building, Broad Street,
Lagos Island.
17. **National Planning:**
Phone: 681-145/680-046
Federal Secretariat Complex 1
31-36 Ikoyi Road, Obalende,
Lagos.

18. **Science and Technology:**
Phone: 632-479/661-026
Old Secretariat Building,
Marina — Lagos.
19. **Social Development, Youth, Sports and Culture.**
Phone: 613-432/610-967
5, Kofo Abayomi Street,
Victoria Island, Lagos.
20. **Transport:**
Phone: 652-120/655-195
Old Secretariat Building,
Marina, Lagos,
Island.
21. **Water Resources:**
Phone: 611-467/613-506;
9, Kofo Abayomi Street,
Victoria Island, Lagos.
22. **Works:**
Phone: 631-926/653-120
Race Course, Tafawa Balewa
Square, Lagos Island.
23. **Cabinet Office:**
Phone: 651-010/636-118
Race Course, Tafawa Balewa Square,
Lagos Island.
24. **Office of the Head of Service:**
Phone: 684-909
Federal Secretariat Complex II
31-36 Ikoyi Road, Obalende,
Lagos.
25. **Federal Office of Statistics:**
Phone: 682-065
Former — Ministry of Health Building,
Broad Street, Lagos Island.
26. **Federal Audit Department:**
Phone: 633-257/643-506
5, Oil Mill Street,
Lagos Island.
27. **Federal Department of Information:**
Phone: 660-034/630-452
Awolowo Road, Ikoyi,
Lagos.
28. **Public Complaints Commissioner**
Phone: 680-756/680596.
41, Norman — Williams Street,
South-West Ikoyi — Lagos Island.

Wherever you find today's Nigerians working, you will find First Bank helping with their needs.

First Bank is the largest and longest established bank in the country. Our network of over 200 branches spans all over major conurbations and centres of regional development.

Consequently, First Bank is totally involved with every aspect of this country's economic expansion.

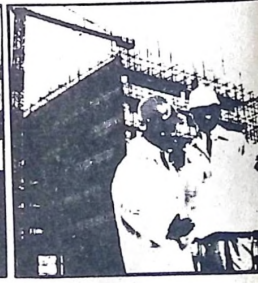
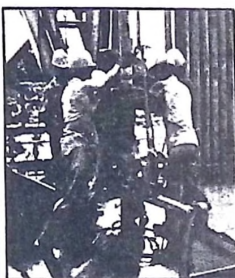
We pride ourselves on our commitment to the people of Nigeria. Many sectors of agriculture, industry, commerce and social services find First Bank helping with their needs.

Whether you are a private individual or corporate manager, talk to the expert bankers.

For further information and details of your nearest branch, write to:

Assistant General Manager,
Corporate Promotions, 35, Marina,
P.O. Box 5216, Lagos. Tel: 665900-20.

London Branch Office:
29/30 King Street, London EC2V 8EH
Tel: 01-606-6411



FIRST BANK
working with the people



Expert Banking By The Leader

STATES LIAISON OFFICES IN LAGOS

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. ANAMBRA | Plot 1231 Bishop Oluwole Street, Bar Beach, Victoria Island. |
| 2. BAUCHI | 4, Kofo Abayomi Street, Victoria Island, Lagos. Tel.: 612652. |
| 3. BENDEL | Plot 235/237 Apapa Road, Ijora Causeway, Phone: 835503. |
| 4. BENUE | Plot 1221A Bishop Oluwole Street, Victoria Island, Tel.: 616631; 616731; 618831; 615731. |
| 5. BORNO | 4, Kofo Abayomi Street, Victoria Island, Lagos. Tel.: 619220. |
| 6. CROSS RIVER | 42, Bishop Oluwole Street, Victoria Island, Tel.: 610105. |
| 7. GONGOLA | 4, Kofo Abayomi Street, Victoria Island, Lagos. Tel.: 619224. |
| 8. IMO | Plot 638, Akin-Adesola Street, Victoria Island, Tel.: 614175, 610215. |
| 9. KADUNA | 26/28 Kofo Abayomi Street, Victoria Island, Lagos. Tel.: 610996. |
| 10. KANO | 13, Waziri Ibrahim Street, Victoria Island, Lagos. Tel.: 611304. |
| 11. NIGER | 17, Adesola Odeku Street, Victoria Island, Lagos. Tel.: 610589. |
| 12. OGUN | Oduduwa House, Plot 1226, Ahmadu Bello Way, Bar Beach, Victoria Island, Tel.: 617696. |
| 13. ONDO | Oduduwa House, Plot 1226 Ahmadu Bello Way, Bar Beach, Victoria Island Tel.: 617505. |
| 14. OYO | Oduduwa House, Plot 1226, Ahmadu Bello Way, Bar Beach, Victoria Island. |
| 15. PLATEAU | Plot 1234, Bishop Oluwole Street, Bar Beach, Victoria Island. |
| 16. RIVERS | Plot 1233, No. 30 Bishop Oluwole Street, Victoria Island. Tel.: 612284. |
| 17. SOKOTO | 17, Adeola Odeku Street, Victoria Island, Lagos. Tel; 611662. |
| 18. KWARA | No. 11, Idowu Martins Street, Victoria Island, Lagos. |
| 19. LAGOS | |

Committee of Vice Chancellors of Nigeria, Universities - Liaison Office No. 4 Idowu Taylor Street, Victoria Island.

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MAJOR AIRLINES OPERATING IN NIGERIA

AEROFLOT SOVIET AIRLINES

Tafawa Balewa Square,
Lagos.

Tel: 637223, 635370

AIR AFRIQUE

18 Tafawa Balewa Square
P. O. Box 1702, Lagos.

Tel: 634898, 635259,
634362, 634790.

AIR FRANCE (UTA FRENCH AIRLINES)

1, Davies Street,

P. O. Box 201, Lagos.

Tel: 664860, 664919/909

Offices: Port Harcourt, Enugu, Warri,
Kano, Kaduna, Ibadan, Ikeja.

AIR INDIA

16 Tafawa Balewa Square
P. O. Box 3226, Lagos.

Tel: 635281

Office: Kano.

AIR ZAIRE

1B-2B Tafawa Balewa Square,

P. O. Box 2744, Lagos.

Tel: 635419, 631639

ALITALIA AIRLINES

23/25 Martins Street,

P. O. Box 2722, Lagos.

Tel: 611559, 617397,

662364, 662435

Office: Ibadan.

BULGARIAN AIRLINE

Tafawa Balewa Square,

Lagos.

Tel: 633676, Bookshop House.

BRITISH AIRWAYS

Unity House, 37 Marina.

P. O. Box 1063, Lagos.

Tel: 662669.

BRITISH CALEDONIAN AIRWAYS

50/52 Broad Street,

P. O. Box 594, Lagos.

IBERIA AIRLINES

17 Tafawa Balewa Square,

P. O. Box 6591, Lagos.

Tel: 636950, 631453,

632019, 631260.

Offices: Ibadan, Port Harcourt, Warri,
Abeokuta.

KLM ROYAL DUTCH AIRLINES

96/102 Broad Street,

P. O. Box 2237, Lagos.

Tel: 660032, 660779, 661463,

661452, 661474.

Offices: Ibadan, Kaduna, Kano, Port Harcourt,
Ilorin, NUJ Building, Victoria Island.

LUFTHANSA GERMAN AIRLINES

150 Broad Street,

P. O. Box 2737, Lagos.

Tel: 64173, 664430, 664227, 664883,

664853, 663154, 664457, 664459

664303, 660222, 660088

Offices: Apapa, Warri, Onitsha,
Port Harcourt, Ibadan, Enugu.

MIDDLE EAST AIRLINES

17 Martins Street,

P. O. Box 1117, Lagos.

Tel: 635101

Offices: Kano, Jos, Kaduna.

NIGERIA AIRWAYS

Tafawa Balewa Square,

P. O. Box 136, Lagos.

Tel: 631003, 636106, 631286

Offices: Enugu, Ibadan, Kaduna, Kano,
Calabar, Port Harcourt, Benin, Sokoto,
Warri, Maiduguri, Jos, Yola.

SWISSAIR

Hamburg House,

31/33 Martins Street,

P. O. Box 2755, Lagos.

Tel: 662299, 662215, 662077, 622007

VARIG AIRLINES (BRAZILLIAN)

Investment House,

Broad Street,

Lagos.

Tel: 601340 (5 Lines)
Office: Kano, Port Harcourt, Benin.
Ibadan, Jos, Kaduna, Warri.

CAMEROON AIRLINES
11A Tafawa Balewa Square
Tel: 630909, 634104, 634809
Cable: Camair, Lagos.

EGYPTAIR
39/41 Martins Street,
P. O. Box 1096, Lagos.
Tel: 661102
Offices: Kano.

ETHIOPIAN AIRLINES
Tafawa Balewa Square
P. O. Box 1602, Lagos.
Tel: 637655.

GABON AIRLINE
28 Tafawa Balewa Square,
Tel: 632827.

GHANA AIRWAYS CORPORATION
17, Martins Street,
P. O. Box 3749, Lagos.
Tel: 661808

R. PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS
Plot 290A Akin Adesola Crescent,
Victoria Island,
P. O. Box 3211, Lagos.
Tel: 610706, 610707, 610708.

SABENA: BELGIAN WORLD AIRLINES
Crusader House,
23/25 Martins Street,
P. O. Box 1184, Lagos.
Tel: 664133, 662210, 617738, 617752
Offices: Victoria Island.

SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES SYSTEM
(S.A.S.)
Ghana House
21/22 King George V Road,
Lagos.
Tel: 637120, 631539, 631457, 630762
631458.
Offices: Ibadan, Warri, Ikeja.

CHARTER AIR SERVICES

AERO CONTRACTORS
Murtala Muhammed Airport,
(Local Airport),
Ikeja, Lagos.

BROSTOW HELICOPTERS
Murtala Muhammed Airport,
(Local Airport),
Ikeja, Lagos.

DELTA AIR CHARTER
P. M. B. 1067, Ikeja
Lagos.

INTERCONTINENTAL AIRLINE
Murtala Muhammed Airport,
(Local Airport),
Ikeja, Lagos.

KABO TRAVELS
Murtala Muhammed Airport,
(Local Airport),
Ikeja, Lagos.

NORTHERN AIR CHARTER
Murtala Muhammed Airport,
(Local Airport),
Ikeja, Lagos.

PAN AFRICAN AIRLINE
Murtala Muhammed Airport,
(Local Airport),
Ikeja, Lagos.

PANALPINA WORLD TRANSPORT
4, Creek Road,
Apapa, Lagos.

PARTICULARS OF IATA APPROVED AGENTS & TOUR OPERATORS IN NIGERIA

AGENCY NAME - LAGOS	ADDRESS	KEY OFFICES	TELE/ TELEX No.
Alex Travel Agency	31-41, Martins Street, Lagos.	Mrs. J. B. Harper, General Manager	061166
Atilla Travel, S/Lere Biscordint Travels	Broad Street, Ware House, Lagos.	Mr. J. B. Johnson, Managing Director. Mr. S. K. Onadipe, General Manager.	631865- 631842 636646 631842, 635059
Bon Voyage Travel	TBS Shopping Complex	Mr. A. Anaziz Manager.	631511, 835912
Cross Keys Travel	21-25 Broad Street, Lagos.	Mr. Keshinro, Managing Director	662572, 662892.
Daboul Travel	112 Broad Street, P. O. Box 2110, Lagos.	Mr. O. Olopade Mr. M. Daboul	
Euro-Africa Tourist Int.	Shop 10, T.B.S.		963578
Express Travel	43/47 Balogun Street.	Mr. E. E. Okorodudu A/MD.	661329
Good Age Travel	6, Sanni Adewale Street.	Mr. R. E. O. Longe Manager	663657/ 662888
Jerriman Travel	Shop 9, T.B.S., P. O. Box 813.	Mr. J. O. Nwosu Managing Director.	631387/ 632138
Jet Travel	Shop 11, T.B.S. P. O. Box 1952.	Mrs. Adesina, MD. Mr. M. A. Adeniji A/Ct.	634929/ 662837
Kalife Bureau	25 Balogun Street, P. O. Box 59, Lagos.	Mr. P. Azuwike, General Manager.	664356/ 664184
Mandilas Travel	96/102 Broad Street, P. O. Box 35, Lagos.	Mr. O. Akala, Managing Director. Mr. F. R. O. Otule, Co-ordinator.	662130/ 660536
Moremi Travel	Shop A3, Adeniran Ogunsanya Shopping Complex, Box 1237,	Mrs. A. David, Managing Director.	830146, 830156

THE NIGERIA YEAR BOOK 1986

29

Surulere.

N.M.S. Travel Bureau	170 Broad Street, P. O. Box 4143, Lagos.	Mr. J. A. Oduwale Executive Director, Mr. E. J. O. Anobili Manager.	662608/ 663309 662269/ 664499
Rosa World Travel	Shop 60, T.B.S.	Mr. S. O. Alogba, Chairman, Mrs. A. Alogba. M.D.	R.783409
Roxy Travel	149/153 Broad Street, P. O. Box 1013, Lagos.	Mr. A. Roxy O. Udoh, Managing Director.	660530 - 30 660031, R.86242
Scantravel	37, Marina Street, P. O. Box 1892, Lagos.	Mr. N. Ijomah Manager.	662218/ 664538
Tamaski	Shop 9, TBS.	Mr. G. Ashionye, A/MGR.	634027
Transcap Travel	CFAO Building, 1 Davies Street, Lagos.	Mr. P. A. Fosse, GM. Mrs. A. Peter Thomas, A/FC.	662050/ 664230/ 662129 660321/ 660322/ 660330.
Times Travel Agency	12, T.B.S.	-	635353
Wasa Travel, Apapa.	19, Warehouse Road, P. O. Box 235.	Mr. H. D. Frickf, Managing Director. Mr. O. Sowole S/MGR. Mrs. K. Kanu-Magre SS	803480/5 873620 803480/5
Wings Travel	Fred McEwen Street.	-	-
Tour Operators Training DaSilva Travels	Shop 276, Iponri, Surulere.	Mr. M. C. E. DaSilva Chief Executive	831244 R.831782
Shmirt Tourism & Travel	147, Herbert Marcaulay Street, Yaba.	Mr. Okupe	-
Umarco Travel, Apapa.	5, Creek Road, P. O. Box 94, Apapa.	Mr. G. Trotureau General Manager Mr. E. A. Edwards Manager	874882 870519
Dayrem Travel Services	Toyin Street, P. O. Box 1141, Ikeja.	Mr. Dayo Olofin	935419

Ikeja Clarke Prescott	78, Airport Road.	Mr. W. R. Clarke General Manager. Mrs. A. M. Clarke Manager	963435
GMS Travels	5, Oba Akran Avenue	Mr. A. O. Sanday Chief R. O. Tubi Manager.	961549
Metropolitan	Airport Hotel Box 3, Ikeja.		
Osele Travel Bureau	8A, Obafemi Awolowo Way 38, Oba Akran Avenue.	Mr. D. E. Awani Managing Director	961480 R 9603
Agency Applicants Bod Travels & Tours	2, Association Avenue, Ilupeju.	Mr. G. B. Oduala Managing Director.	963577
Kingston Travel	26, Railwayline Anifowose, Box 3614, Lagos.	Mr. M. Ahiye Managing Director Mr. A. Foligan Manager.	964830
Ibadan Alex Travel (HQ.)	Kingsway Stores		
BAO Travel	Oyo Road, Mokola, P. O. Box 1949.	Mr. B. A. Obadina Managing Director	022/ 461635 411935
Lola Travel	—	—	R.4101
Niks Travel	—	—	—
Tess Travels	Leventis Stores	Mrs. T. Ojo Managing Director	022/ 41-231 414406 R.4103
ABEOKUTA	Ogun State Hotel	Mr. B. A. Obadina	039/ 23155
BAO Travel (H.Q.)		Chairman/MD.	23157- 109
IBADAN			
ILORIN			

Alex Travel (Hq.)			
Lagos			
Tess Travels (Hq.)	Kwara Hotel,		
Ibadan	P.M.B. 1476, Ilorin.		
Benin City			
Airegin Travel	280, Airport Road	Mrs. N. T. Ojehomon Managing Director	052/ 243830 241027 R.243136
Enugu			
Emerald Travel	8 Okpara Avenue		
	Box 151,		
	19, Ogui Road, Enugu.		253168
Onitsha			
Cono Travel			
Aba			
International Travel			
Calabar	38 Fesbery Road,		222181
US Travel	P. O. Box 558.		
Port Harcourt			
Alex Travel (Hq.)			
Lagos.			
Ideal Travel			
Transcap (Hq.)	8, Liberation Road,		222
Lagos	P. O. Box 429		
Roxy (Hq.) Lagos	5, Azikiwe Road		
	P. O. Box 429		084/ 229012
Umarco (Hq.)	11, Industry Road,		
Lagos.	P. O. Box 252.		
US Travel (Hq)			
CBO			
Gomec Travel			
Habis Travel	25, Ahmadu Bello Way		
	P. O. Box 333.		

Trans Air Travel	5, Bompai Road, P. O. Box 220	-	-
Transcap (Hq.)	10, Lagos Street,	-	-
Kaduna			
Habis Travel (Hq.)	P. O. Box 450		-
Kaduna			
Transcap (Hq.)	7, Ahmadu Bello Way, P. O. Box 772		-

COMMERCIAL BANKS

AFRICAN CONTINENTAL BANK LTD.
148, BROAD STREET 664833 (G.M)
P.M.B. 2466 LAGOS. 664091, 664163
Mr. C. N. Olieh - General Manager

ALLIED BANK OF NIGERIA LTD.
22, BREADFRUIT STREET 662976 (M.D)
P. M. B. 12785 LAGOS 664060, 664085
Mr. M. Bello - Managing Director

BANK OF CREDIT & COMM. INTER.
(NIGERIA) LIMITED 870387 (G.M)
42/44, WAREHOUSE ROAD 870389, 870369
870394

P.M.B. 1040 APAPA
Mr. S. Qaiser Raza - Managing Director

BANK OF THE NORTH LIMITED
5A/6A, LAGOS STREET, 664518 (Lagos)
P. O. BOX 211, KANO
Alhaji Ali Al-Hakim - Managing Director

CO-OPERATIVE & COMM. BANK
NEW COURT ROAD 414411 (G.M)
P.M.B 5137, IBADAN 661225 (Lagos)

664570
Chief G. Olajide Osoba - General Manager
663127

CO-OPERATIVE & COMM. BANK
(NIG.) LTD. 253613, 256324
28, OKPARA AVENUE
P.M.B 1321, ENUGU
Mr. Eddy Obi-Okoye - General Manager

FIRST BANK OF NIGERIA LTD.
35, MARINA 664801 (M.D)
661054, 660759
P. O. BOX 5216, LAGOS
Mr. O. Olashore - Managing Director

HABIB NIGERIA BANK LIMITED
18/20, COMMERCIAL ROAD, 871747
P.M.B. 12824, APAPA-LAGOS 871633
Mr. Himayat Ali-Khan - Managing Director

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
WEST AFRICA LTD. 661300 (M.D)
94, BROAD STREET, 663608, 664135
P.M.B 12021, LAGOS 663551, 663663.
Alhaji A. A. Dalil - Managing Director

THE NIGERIA YEAR BOOK 1986

CENTRAL BANK OF NIGERIA

Tinubu Square, Lagos.

Postal Address:	—	P. M. B. 12194.
Telephone:	—	560100, 660624, 660647
Cables:	—	CENBANK
Principal Officers:		
Governor:	—	Alhaji A. Ahmed.
Deputy Governor:	—	Alhaji A. O. G. Oti
Executive Director, Monetary & Banking Policy:	—	Prof. G. O. Nwankwo
Executive Director, Management & Staff Services	—	Alhaji A. J. Yelwa
Executive Director, Operations:	—	Chief C. N. Nwagwu
Departmental Director:	—	Chief S. B. Falegan
Director Administration:	—	Mr. A. O. Durojaiye
Director of Research:	—	Chief C. E. Enuenwosu
Director Foreign Operations:	—	Alhaji S. A. Okponobi
Director Agric. Finance:	—	Mr. S. C. Ezeugoh
Director Personnel	—	Mr. J. A. Amao
Director Banking Supervision:	—	Mr. S. I. Abe
Director Exchange Control:	—	Mr. C. O. Nwarache
Director Financial Systems & Control:	—	Mr. A. O. Akindolire
Director, Governors Office:	—	Mr. A. B. Egbe.

SERVICES:

The Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) as banker to the Federal and State Governments and other banks provides a wide range of banking services, part of which include its regulatory and developmental functions, aimed at promoting an orderly development of the financial system.

Increased activities of the Bank relate to public Department, Management, Foreign exchange budgeting and allocation, exchange rate Management, the agricultural credit guarantee scheme, the operations of West African clearing house.

The Central Bank has a role as banker to the government, the bankers' bank, as well as a developmental agency of the financial System which does not exclude the involvement of the Supervision Department with programme of the Bank Examiner's Training School.

CHASE MERCHANT BANK NIGERIA LIMITED

23, Awolowo Road, Ikoyi.

Postal Address:	—	P. M. B. 12035, Lagos.
Telephone:	—	603020-39
Telex:	—	21585 CHASEK NG.
Principal Officers:		
Managing Director (Acting)	—	Ibrahim A. Ayagi
Deputy Managing Director	—	Mr. K. Broderick
G. M. Legal Duties:	—	G. K. Olufon

G. M. Credit & Marketing:	—	Caleb A. Yaro
G. M. Operations:	—	Robert M. Clark
D.G.M. Corporate Finance & Planning	—	Mr. D. Ajakaiye
A. G. M. Corporate Finance	—	Mr. T. Mobolurin
BRANCHES:	—	Kano, Port Harcourt and Kaduna.

SERVICES:

Chase Merchant Bank Nigeria Limited is primarily geared to providing loans for capital expansion and projects. Also provided are overdrafts and Bankers Acceptance financing, primarily for raw materials and working capital requirement.

The bank is also able to syndicate and manage a loan by forming a consortium of banks, to raise enough capital to meet large loan requirements of its corporate customers.

The bank is actively involved in equipment leasing, both as lessor and an adviser to potential lessees and lessors.

The bank provides deposit account facilities in order to enable customers utilise any excess liquidity that may arise. During 1982, the bank successfully introduced a floating Rate certificate of Deposit, the first such financial instrument in the Nigeria money market.

FEDERAL MORTGAGE BANK OF NIGERIA

11, Breadfruit Street, Lagos.

Postal Address:	—	P. O. Box 2078, Lagos.
Telephone:	—	662860, 662982
Telex:	—	21840
Principal Officers:	—	Mr. O. Ukelonu (Chairman)
	—	Mr. F. Ola Uddoh (Managing Director/Chief Executive)
	—	Alhaji M. Salau Agaie
	—	Alhaji M. Maude
	—	F. B. O. Olokun
	—	Mr. S. N. B. Menegbo
	—	Alhaji A. Mukhtar
	—	Alhaji A. Mustapha
	—	Chief S. O. A. Bankole
	—	Alhaji M. Bature.
BRANCHES:	—	Enugu, Benin City, Maiduguri, Yola, Kaduna, Bauchi, Makurdi, Calabar, Owerri, Kano, Abeokuta, Ibadan, Port Harcourt, Bori, Madejia, Gombe and Umuahia.

SERVICES:

- The Bank engages in Mortgage, Lending and Financing. At the moment, the bank also operates, three different types of loans; viz: social, economic and commercial loans.

**NIGERIA—AMERICAN MERCHANT BANK LIMITED,
'BOSTOM HOUSE 10/12 Macarthy Street, Lagos.**

Postal Address:	—	P. M. B. 12759, Lagos.
Telephone:	—	632363, 600360-4
Telex:	—	21717
Principal Officers:		
Managing Director:	—	Robert D. Ward
G. M. Credit & Marketing:	—	David Finlay
G. M. Corporate Finance:	—	A. Bamigbola
G. M. Area North:	—	J. Khoury
G. M. Loan Review:	—	W. Holman
Comptroller	—	J. J. Needham

BRANCHES:

KANO	—	15c Murtala Mohammed Way Tel: 9017, 9931
KADUNA:	—	Ahmadu Bello Way, Tel: 216699

SERVICES:

Nigerian-American Merchant Bank Limited provides a comprehensive range of banking services including overdraft and fixed assets financing, leasing, letters of credit, collection and remittances.

The corporate finance division undertakes loan syndications, debenture issues and also provides a cash management system. Deposits are accepted at market rates from corporations, insurance companies and pension funds.

The bank is affiliated with Bank of Boston, which was founded in 1784 in USA, with a total assets in excess of 19 billion (dollars) and a network of branches in 38 countries.

**NAL MERCHANT BANK
50/52, BROAD STREET
LAGOS.**

POSTAL ADDRESS:	—	P. O. Box 2432
Telephone:	—	600420-9, 633222, 6332941, 635843.
Telex:	—	21505 ACCEPT NG.
Directors:	—	Alhaji S. A. Lapai (Chairman)
	—	Chief A. O. Adeosun (Managing)
	—	Mr. James Abu
	—	Mr. J. K. Lewa
	—	Mr. W. O. Odudu.
BRACHES:		
KADUNA:	—	Ima House, Ahmadu Bello Way Tel.: 213667, 242476
OWERRI:	—	19, Onitsha Road, Tel.: 230363
SERVICES:	—	Nal Merchant Bank Incurre finance

and investment in addition to Merchant Banking.

**NIGERIAN AGRICULTURAL AND CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD.,
HOSPITAL ROAD, KADUNA.**

Postal Address:	—	P. M. B. 2155, Kaduna
Telephone:	—	207000
Telex:	—	71115 Nacbank NG.
Principal Officers:		
Chairman:	—	Alhaji I. Damcida
Managing Director:	—	Chief Udo Udo Okoruem
Others:	—	Prof. M. Ajakaiye

—	Alhaji M. Umaru
—	Malam M. B. Mohammed
—	Alhaji M. A. Adetoro
—	Alhaji Arogungu
—	Mr. F. A. Atiba
—	Alhaji S. Ringim
—	Prince S. A. Adetipe
—	Alhaji M. Musawa
—	Mr. F. Onwuka
—	Alhaji M. Gomi
—	Prof. F. Akpala
—	S. Gbene Bichie

BRANCHES: — Enugu, Bauchi, Benin City, Makurdi, Maiduguri, Yola, Calabar, Owerri, Kano, Jos, Funtua, Ilorin, Ikeja, Minna, Abeokuta, Akure, Ibadan, Port Harcourt and Sokoto.

SERVICES:

The Nigerian Agricultural and Co-operative Bank Limited specialises in financing Agricultural Development Projects and Agro Allied Industries in Nigeria.

**NIGERIAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK LIMITED
NIDB HOUSE, 63/71 BROAD STREET, LAGOS.**

Postal Address:	—	P. O. Box 2357 Lagos.
Telephone:	—	663470, 663295, 663539, 663563.
Telex:	—	21701, 21708.
Principal Officers:	—	Alhaji Abubakar Abdulkadir (Managing Director)
	—	G. O. Senbanjo Deputy General Manager.
	—	Y. A. Disu Deputy General Manager

THE NIGERIA YEAR BOOK 1986

BRANCHES.

KADUNA:	—	North-West Area Administration 18. Waff Road, P.M.B. 2141
ABA:	—	Asa Road, Constitution Crescent. P. M. B. 7086.
BAUCHI:	—	3. Dass Road, G.R.A., P. M. B. 0245.
AKURE:	—	15A. Oba Adesida Road. P.M.B. 804.
SERVICES:	—	Development Banking..

NIGERIA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED 6 BROAD STREET, LAGOS.

P. O. Box 2413, Lagos	—	P. O. Box 21475, Lagos.
Telephone:	—	601460—4
Telex:	—	21475
Principal Officers:		
Managing Director:	—	Chief S. O. Falae
Deputy Managing Director:	—	Mr. K. A. Belgore

BRANCHES:

Kaduna 2A Ali Akilu Street,
Tel.: 216886, 217870
Port Harcourt: 3 Azikiwe Road,
Tel.: (084) 334396

SERVICES:

General Merchant Banking including loans and project finance, bridging finance, capital and debt issues, equipment leasing, general bankings services, bill discounting, foreign exchange services, financial advisory, commercial papers, pension funds and investment management services, capital restructuring and stock broking.

ICON LIMITED 63/71 BROAD STREET, LAGOS.

Postal Address:	—	P. M. B. 12689, Lagos.
Telephone:	—	661812, 660103, 662607, 664174.
Telex:	—	21427, 21186, 22430.
Principal Officers:		
A.G. Managing Director	—	M. A. Ahmed
General Manager (Banking)	—	M. Georgy
Asst. General Manager (Project & Research)	—	K. I. Ikpe
Asst. General Manager (Trade & Correspondent)	—	C. A. Udoh
Asst. General Manager (Corporate Finance)	—	O. A. Fashina
Asst. General Manager (Banking)	—	M. A. Sheriff
Asst. General Manager (Operations)	—	W. G. Trubenstein

BRANCHES:

KADUNA:	—	27, Ali Akilu Road, P.M.B. 2263 Tel.: 212723, 216737.
CALABAR:	—	Marian Road, P. M. B. 1068, Tel.: 221000
SULEIJA:	—	Field Base, P. M. B. 12 Tel.: 5000382

SERVICES:

Icon specialises in serving corporate clients and offers to them a wide range of services which include, Deposits and Treasury Investments, term loans, loans syndication, etc.

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANT BANK (NIGERIA) LIMITED
77, AWOLOWO ROAD, IKOYI.

Postal Address:	—	P. M. B. 12028, Lagos.
Telephone:	—	684007-9, 681469-70
Telex:	—	21169
Directors:	—	Alhaji L. Ibrahim (Chairman)
	—	Mr. E. E. Banigo (Managing)
	—	Mr. E. Attah
	—	Dr. I. A. Iwu
	—	Mr. E. A. Fakeye
SERVICES:	—	Merchant Banking.

BRANCHES:

KANO:	—	7/8, Lagos Street. Tel.: 8580, 8595
PORT HARCOURT	—	Point Block Building Old. G.R.A., Tel.: 084/332443, 332613.

HOTEL GUIDE

*RESTAURANTS IN LAGOS***ATLANTIC RESTAURANT**

Ikoyi Hotel, Kingsway, Ikoyi.

Tel.: 24075-7 or 22181

Open

12.30 p.m. — 3.30 p.m.

7.30 p.m. till late

Closed on Mondays

BACCHUS

57 Awolowo Road, Ikoyi

Tel.: 683582.

(Also a nightclub)

CAFE de CHINE,

Federal Palace Hotel, Ahmadu Bello Road.

Victoria Island

Tel.: 55526.

Open

12.00-2.30 p.m.

7.30-10.30 p.m. (Saturdays till 11.00 p.m.)

Closed on Mondays.

CASA PEPE,

216 Ikorodu Road,

Near Palmgrove Estate

Tel.: 48164.

Open

12.00-2.30 p.m.

8.00-11.30 p.m.

CATHAY RESTAURANT,

88 Broad Street,

Tel.: 51546.

Open

12.00 p.m.-2.30 p.m.

7.15 p.m.-10.30 p.m. Orders taken until

10.00 p.m.

Closed Sundays and public holidays.

CHEZ ANTOINE,

61 Broad Street,

Open

11.30 a.m.-3.00 p.m. (except Sunday)

8.00 p.m.-11.00 p.m. (except Monday)

Tel.: 876697

Open

12.00-2.30 p.m.

7.00 p.m.-midnight or later.

Closed Sunday evening.

CRIMSON ARCADE RESTAURANT,

Industrial Information Centre,

Airport Roundabout, Ikeja

Tel.: 964233.

Open

Weekdays 8.00 a.m.-10.30 p.m.

Sundays 10.00 a.m.-8.00 p.m.

GOLDEN CROWN,

Ikorodu Road,

Open

12.00-3.00 p.m.

7.00-10.30 p.m.

ILE OLA PRESTIGE RESTAURANT,

24, Moloney Street.

MANDARIN (CHINESE)

Airport Road, Ikeja.

Tel.: 932100

LA PARISIENNE,

Maryland Hotel, Airport Road,

Maryland Estate, Ikeja

Tel.: 900574

Open all day.

Lunch 1.00 p.m.-3.00 p.m.

Dinner 7.00 p.m.-midnight

PHOENICIA,

35/37, Marina Street,

Tel.: 657286.

QUO VADIS,

Western House, 8/10 Broad Street,

Tel.: 635152.

SAFARI,

86 Kofo Abayomi Avenue, Apapa.

Open

12.30-2.30 p.m.

7.00-11.00 p.m. (except Monday)

TABRIS,

19 Breadfruit Street,

CIRO'S RESTAURANT,

67/69 Kofo Abayomi Avenue, Apapa.

Tel.: 23268.

Open

12.30 p.m.-3.00 p.m.

7.00 p.m.-10.45 p.m.

Closed on Sundays

Lagos Sheraton Hotel Ikeja

Tel: 909320

TAM TAM,

16 Market Street,

Tel.: 51645.

Open

12.00 p.m.-3.00 p.m.

8.00 p.m.-10.30 or 11.30 p.m.

Closed on Sundays.

ABA

African City Guest House

Commonwealth Hotel

Enta Guest House,

Station Road

Eyimba Hotel

Hotel de Gracia

Hotel Florida,

Milverton Avenue

Seagull Hotel

Sorrento Hotel,

29, St. Michael Road

Stella Hotel,

52, Jubilee Road

Uni-Coco Hotel

2041

ABAK

Hotel de Gracia

ABAKALI

Phoenix Hotel G.R.A.

Mayor Hotels

21, New Market Road

ABEOKUTA

Catering Rest House

Ogun State Hotel

6

ABUJA

The Abuja

AKURE

Catering Rest House

Owena Motels

Private guest House

Akure Guest House

2033

2326

2264

ANKPA

Federal Palace Hotel

L.G.A. Rest House

Palace Hotel

V.I.P. Rest House

AYANGBA

Central Hotel and Guest House

Continental Hotel

BAUCHI

Catering Rest House,

Restotel

30

BENIN

Airport Hotel

459

Bendel

1003

Central Sapele Road, Benin City.

This modern hotel has air-conditioning and private bathrooms

Services:-

Car hire

Conference accommodation for 120

Catering Rest House

72

Chrisbo Hotel

98

Green Garden Hotel

98456

7, Ozulo Str., 1st East Circular Road

or 4, Commercial Ave.

Hotel Jormi

M.N.D.C. Rest House

813

Motel Benin Plaza,

1090

1A, Reservation Road

P.M.B. 1152

Sunfresh Guest House

BIDA

Catering Rest House,

25

Restotel Bida

CALABAR

Anoly Guest House

2093

Catering Rest House -

(Hotel Capitol),

28, Marian Road, Box 48

Corner de Luxe Hotel,

367

16, Eyo Ita Street,

Edu Guest House

244

Ekunika Guest House

Empress Hotel

Eyimo Luxury Hotel

235

Government Guest House

11

P.O. Box 1056, Calabar

Rooms are air-conditioned and have
bathrooms

Services:-

Bar

Restaurant

Parking for 30

Graceanti Lodge

Hotel Doran Peterwills

Hotel International

Hotel Manila,

24, Chamrey Street,

Ita Asi Guest House

Itiaba Guest House

Maryland Guest House

Metropolitan,

P.O. Box 1071, Calabar

The new central block includes a conference
room banqueting room, night club and
swimming pool.

Services:-

Parking for 50

Taj Mahal Hotel

70, Target Road, Box 55

The Bull

Vetas Guest House

EKET

Catering Rest House

Atlantic Hotel

Delux Hotel

Empire Hotel

Qua River Hotel

ENUGU

Ambima Enterprises

(Hotel & Catering)

3, Anyaegbulam Street, Uwani

Atlantic Hotel,

Ogidi St., Asata

Club Safari,

6, Ridgeway Ave.,

Day Spring Hotel,

80, Ogui Road, Asata

Enugu Guest House,

11, Isuochi Street, Uwani

Greens Hotel,

5, Awolowo Street, Box 387, Owani

Hotel de Placia,

25, Edinburgh Road, Ogui.

Rendezvous

2544

535

208

2490/1

230

253588

2760

2436

2229

New Layout

Metro Hotels,

13, Umunevo Street, Ogui New Layout

New Heaven Resort,

30/131, Bassey Duke Street,

Palm Beach Hotel,

39, Bishop Anyogo St., Uwani

Panafric Guest House

Paramount Hotel

Pascan Jake Hotel

Phoenix Hotel

Presidential Hotel

P.O. Box 1096, Enugu

Rooms have bathrooms and are air-
conditioned

Services:-

Restaurant

Drum Room Bar

Akwete Lounge Bar

Presidential Garden

Swimming

Tennis

Squash

Table Tennis

Casino

Billiards

Parking for 1000

Car Hire

Custom-built conference room to
hold 400. Auto visual aids and cinema

Queens Hotel,

22, Edinburgh Road, Ogui

New Layout

Safety Hotel

Sunfresh Guest House,

149, 1st East Circular Road

Tourist Hotel,

Zik Avenue, Uwani

Vance Hotel

GUSAU

Catering Rest House

IBADAN

Atico Rest House,

5, Owo-eye Way,

Ifa Road, Box 867

Catering Rest House,

Omreke Reservation

D'Aladson,

- NW7/75A, Jare Alade Road

255248

252074

252840/252811

3511

255324

254457

395

255084

5

25213

24557

61254

Jericho Reservation

The rooms are air-conditioned with telephone, television and bath

Services:-

Luxury Bar

Esco Hotel,

23665

2, Felele Layout, Lagos-Ibadan Road

Green Springs,

24275/6

Ife Road, Ibadan

The modern hotel is air-conditioned, has a private dinning-room to hold 60, and has private bathrooms

Services:-

Swimming

Night Club,

Cinema

Custom-built conference room to hold 200

Hotel Palazo,

Queen Elizabeth II Road,

Influentia,

2519

P.M.B. 5489, Ibadan

The rooms are modern-style, with air-conditioning and bathroom, laundry service is provided.

Services:-

Radio

Telephone

Cocktail Bars

Lafia Hotel

24164

1, Ajibode Road, Ojoo, Oyo Road

Box 4029.

Ibadan

Rooms are fully air-conditioned, have television and telephone facilities and bathroom.

Services:-

Bar

Room Service

Our Roses,

22188

Imale-Falafia Street, Ibadan,

All rooms are air-conditioned,

Services:-

Restaurant

Intercom., bath and toilet available

Pimengo Hillside,

N6/836, I.C.C. Layout Mokola, Ibadan

Premier.

62340

Mokola Ibadan

This is a modern air-conditioned hotel with

Private dinning-room to hold 150 people

Services:

Restaurant

Coffee Shop

Bar

Car Hire

Trans Nigeria Hotel,

414237

IFE

Catering Rest House

IJEBU-ODE

Catering Rest House,

101

P.M.B. 2041

Christiana Hotel,

Deen Hotel,

2253

Luwera Hotel

2621

Paramount Inn

2269

Wacus Hotel

2240

IKIRUN

Solomon Hotel

IKOGOSI

Ikogosi Rest House

IKOM

Catering Rest House

30

IKOT-EKPENE

Anchor Hotel

Essien International Special Inn

Netoro Hotel

Rimco Hotel

Secto 56 Hotel

ILESIA

Catering Rest House

Highway Hotel,

2070

Box 24

ILORIN

Catering Rest House (Kwara State

2018

Circular Hotel,

Apackagi Asa Dam Road,

Kwara Hotel,

2490/2495

9, Ahmadu Bello Avenue G.R.A.

P.M.B. 1746

Shepherd Hotel

4548/4634

Ibrahim Taiwo Road,

Starlit Hotel

Unity Hotel,

2410

Otta Road

JALINGO

Catering Rest House

Jalingo Hotel

JOS

Ambassador Hotel

Annette Hotel,

5, Tudun Wada Road, P.O. Box 154

Catering Rest House

Hill Station Hotel,

G.R.A. Jos P.O. Box 72

Inland Hotel,

Ibadan Anya Street, P.O.Box 154

Jos Hotel,

Zaria Road, P.M.B. 2038

Jubilee Hotel

Narraguta Country Club,

Bauchi Road

Plateau Hotel,

G.R.A. Jos, P.M.B. 2038

Puje Hotel

33, Rashim Ibrahim Street,

Terminus Hotel,

E.B. Ahmadu Bello Street,

P.O. Box 628

KADUNA

Adamawa Yola Guest Inn,

9, Rock Tundun Wada

All Weather Club,

A.R. 3/4, Wam Street,

Dantina Hotel,

P.O. Box 733, Damawa, Kaduna South

Dubar Hotel

Independence Way, P.M.B. 2218

Hamdala,

A modern air-conditioned hotel. There are twelve single and sixty-six double bedrooms with bathrooms and six suites.

Prices are available on request.

Services:-

Swimming

Golf

Tennis

Polo

Car Hire

Parking for 200

Custom-built conference room to

hold 300

Hotel Admiral

Hotel Mamadah,

Polytechnic Road Kaduna

Hotel Flamingo,

NL. 28, Constitution Road

One Nigeria Guest House,

WC 12 Muri Road

Tati Hote,

NL 15 Constitution Road

Tourist Lodge,

11A Dawaki Road, P.M.B. 2024

KAINJI

Catering Rest House,

(Kwara State)

Kainji Motel,

P.O. Box 4, New Bussa

KANO

Akija Hotel,

13 Murtala Muhammed Way

Baganda Lake Hotel,

P.M.B. 3121

Birnin Kudu Catering Rest House

Bizee Bee Hotel,

20, Warri Road, Sabon-Gari

Central,

Bompai Road, Kano

This modernised hotel is 6 km from Kano airport. It is air-conditioned and has private bathrooms.

Services:-

Chinese restaurant

Lounge bar

Snake pit garden bar

Swimming

Tennis

Squash

Parking for 150

Car Hire

Criss-Cross Hotel

2a, Church Road, Abon-Gari

Duala Hotel,

150, Murtala Muhammed Way

Fresh Lilly Hotel,

34, Yoruba Road, Sabon Gari

Igala Annex Hotel,

26, Gold Coast Street

International Hotel,

28/34, Enugu Road, Box 916

- Kandara Palace Hotel,

2, Unity Road, P.O. Box 2016
Kano Guest Inn, 2717 & 2280

30, Zungero Road, Box 104
Kano Residential Hall, 3168

24, Murtala Muhammed Way
Kazaure Catering Rest House
Leedo Presidential Hotel,

7, Burma Road, Sabon Gari
Magwan Water Restaurant
Nassarawa, Box 3152

Palace Restaurant,
Race Course Road
Representative Hotel,

36, Ado Bayero Road, Box 360
Usman Memorial Hotel, 4249

268, Kumawa Quarters,

KATSINA
Catering Rest House 67

KATSINA-ALA
Benne Hotel
Juladaco Hotel

KEFFI
Catering Rest House, 41
P.O. Box 12

KONTAGORA
Catering Rest House 7

LAGOS
Airport Hotel, 932051
Isheri Road Ikeja

This modern hotel is located about ten minutes
drive from the airport and forty-five minutes
from Lagos. Transportation is easily arranged
All rooms are air-conditioned and have private
bathrooms, telephone and radio.

Services:-

Three indoor bars, one with TV and an
outdoor lounge for snacks and drinks
Grill Room

Hungry Mna Restaurant
Olympic Size Swimming Pool
Tennis Court

Car Hire
Travel Agency
Boutique

Male hair dressing salon
Physiorama, Sauna, Massage

Casino

Angel's Lodge,
11, Ogunlana Drive, Surulere
Bengris Guest House,
25, Monilola Abiona Ave. of Old
Ojo Road, Amuwo, Opposite Festac Town
Bristol Hotel, 630048

8, Martin St., Lagos Island
This hotel is located in the centre of the main
shopping and business area of Lagos Island.
Some department stores, many shops, a cloth
market and many airways and other offices
can be reached on foot.

All rooms are air-conditioned and have private
bathroom and telephone. The suites have TV
Services:-

Lounge

Restaurant

Caban Bamboo,
Ikorodu Road, Box 266
Capital City Hotel, 31812

50 Oba Akran Avenue, Ikeja
Carlton Hotel, 843206

Ikorodu Road, Mainland
It is situated on the Mainland but transport to
Lagos and the airport is provided.

All rooms are air-conditioned and have private
baths and telephones.

Services:-

Restaurant Serving English, French
and Lebanese food

Cornerest International Hotel 963614/
Ikeja, Lagos. 961083

Cross Road Guest House, 842432
16, Ikorodu Road, Lagos

Crown Hotel, 846229
36A, H/Macaulay Street, Yaba

Domo Hotel 634485
37, Campbell Street, Lagos Island

All rooms are air-conditioned and have a
private bathroom

Services:-

There is a small lounge for drinks,
lunch and dinner.

Eko Hotel 612005
Kuramo Waters, Victoria Island

A new hotel with a beautiful view of
Kuramo Waters, the ocean and parts of Lagos
All rooms are air-conditioned and have private
bathroom, telephone, radio and TV.

Services:-

Specially restaurant
Roof top restaurant and bar
Coffee Shop
Night Club

Casino
Swimming Pool
Tennis
Shops
Ballroom (Convention facility)

Excelsior Hotel 841694
Ede Street, Apapa

The hotel serves mainly people doing business or visiting friends in Apapa. All rooms are air-conditioned and have private bath, telephone and radio. The suites have T.V.

Services:-

Cocktail lounge
Snackbar for Nigerian dishes
Snackbar for European dishes.
Restaurant
El Morocco Night Club
Swimming Pool
Casino

Federal Palace Hotel 610031
Ahmadu Bello Road, Victoria Island
P.O. Box 100 Lagos

This is one of the leading hotels in Lagos, with many facilities and a beautiful view of Lagos harbour. All rooms are air-conditioned with private bathroom, telephone, radio and T.V.

Services:-

Cocktail lounge and open-air terrace
Dancing on Saturday Nights
Restaurant Cafe de Chine
Swimming Pool
Sauna and Massage
Tennis
Miniature Golf Course
Casino
Night Club
Ferry to Tankwa beach
Car hire
Bank
Ladies and gentlemen Hairdressing salon
Library, Pharmacy, Dentist and Vet.
Boutiques, Jewellery Shop
Arts and Crafts shops and market

Taylor Restaurant 844391
6, Olatunde Labinjo Ave., Onipanu.

Ikorodu Road
Gerald Guest House 847782
14, Sylvia Crescent, Mile 8
Hotel Bobby

103, Ikorodu Road, Mainland
Owned by a famous Lagos musician, the hotel provides a feeling of life in Lagos. The rooms are small; all have air-conditioning and private bathrooms.

Lounge restaurant serving
Nigerian and European food
Music shop and Ladies Boutique
Night club Caban Bamboo (free to hotel guests) in a popular Lagos Club

Hotel D'Apollo 841356

23, Oyediran Estate, Yaba
Hotel de James

Lagos Road, Badagry 933942

Hotel Grandeur International

81, Isheri Road, Ikeja 630113

Hotel Way farer

52, Campbell Street, Lagos

Hyde Park Inn,

7, Opere Street, Abule Ijesha 680581
Ikoyi Hotel

Kingsway, Ikoyi Island P.O. Box 895, Lagos.
This hotel is situated in a residential area approximately 15 minutes drive from the centre of Lagos Island. All rooms are air-conditioned and have private bathroom and telephone. The rooms in the Atlantic extension all have radio

Services:-

Open-air lounge
Restaurant
China Restaurant
Atlantic Restaurant
Swimming Pool
Banquet Suite
Car hire
Pharmacy
Dunya Bar
Ladies Hairdressing Salon and
Gentlemen's Bather shop

International Guest House 65145

60A, Campbell Street, Box 1944 & 6

Ja International Hotel 63404

Campbell St., Lagos

Jotina Hotel

8, Rafu Williams Crescent, Surulere

This hotel can be recommended for people

who wish to stay in Surulere. It is located in a quiet side road, has friendly service and is quite comfortable. Transport may be a problem. All

rooms are air-conditioned and have telephone.

T.V. and fridge. Two single rooms share one bathroom, the double rooms have private baths.

Services:-

Comfortable lounge with dance floor and band

Restaurant serving Nigerian & European food.

Kainji Motel 843335

P.O. Box 3336.

Kalinton Guest House,

10, Alade Drive, Ikeja

Kassala Hotel

7, Obokun Close, Ikeja

Mainland Hotel 841101

Murtala Muhammed Way, Ebute Metta

This hotel is convenient of the centre and for other parts of the city. It is adjacent to the busy Oyingbo Market. All rooms are air-conditioned with private bathroom, telephone and radio.

Services:-

Lounge

Restaurant

Panache Night Club

Banquet and Conference Rooms

Car hire

Leventis Department Stores

Ladies and Gentlemen

Hairdressing Salon

Majestic Hotel 842731

Popo Street, Yaba, Surulere

Maryland Hotel 934475

Airport Road, Maryland Estate, Ikeja.

This hotel is close to the airport and in very pleasant surroundings. All rooms are air-conditioned and have private bath and telephone.

Services:-

Small lounge and a T.V. room

Restaurant La Parisienne serving African and European food

Beachcomber Night Club

Discotheque

Mount Pleasant 32818

112, Adeniyi Jones Avenue, Ikeja

Niger Palace Hotel 843412

Thorbon Street, & 844699

Oasis Guest House 667876

2A, Opeloyem St., Mile 6, Ikorodu Road

Igbobi

Pam-Pam International Hotel 934535

Omó Ibitoye Road, Ikeja

Paying Guest House

10, Niyi Adebule Street, Box 189, Badagry

Pension Smith Agege

Phino Guest House 31015/6

Ikorodu Road 31918

Phoenicia Hotel 57286 & 24566

17, Balogun Street, Lagos Island

(Phoenicia Restaurant, Martin Street)

Small hotel situated in the centre of the main business and shopping area of Lagos Island. All rooms are air-conditioned. Some rooms have private bathroom, the others have a wash basin in the room. All rooms have T.V. and fridge.

Prince Michael Hotel 639659

Regent Hotel, 635787

Abibu-Oki Street

Riveria Hotel 933957

Ikorodu Road Lagos

Royal Bed Hotel,

4-6, Afolabi Aina St., Off Isheri Rd., Ikeja

Skyline Hotel 961093

Mile 8, Box 578, Ikorodu Road

Sphinx Hotel 834670

40, Olatunde Labinjo Avenue/Ikorodu Rd.,

Mainland

Small hotel with homely atmosphere. It is clean and service is quick and friendly. All rooms are air conditioned and have private bathroom.

Services:-

Small lounge and restaurant

Since the dining area is small, food is served in the room without service charge.

Standard Guest House 931093

20, Adeoye St., Isobo Rd., Nushin

Tip Top Guest House 933982

4A/4B, Obanikoro St., Ikorodu Rd.

U.C.C. Int. Ltd. Ikorodu Rd., Lagos

Victoria House, 933966

Ikeja.

LOKOJA

Ali Chairman Guest Inn 2138

Beach Guest House, 2133

Galadima Ryan Drive, P.O. Box 32

Borno Guest Inn
Sir Kashim Ibrahim Road,
Catering Rest House
Lake Chad Hotel, P.O. Box 368
Mairi Palace Hotel
Bama Road
West End Hotel,
Gaidan Road

MAKURDI

Atlanta Hotel
Bencross Lodge
Benue Hotel
Catering Rest House
De Josepaco Hotel
Gboko Gyodo Hotel
Hamadala Lodge
Local Government Guest House
(Gboko)
Marco Hotel
National Independence Hotel
New State Hotel
Rail Bridge Hotel
Rahama
Sada Guest Inn & Restaurant
Savannah Guest Inn
Vanen Hotel

MINNA

Catering Rest House

MUBI

Catering Rest House

NUBI

Catering Rest House
Nubi Hotel

OBUBARA

Hotel de Jabengo
Kenco Hotel

OBUDU

Catering Rest House
Ranch Hotel

OGBOMOSHO

Catering Rest House
Liberty Hotel

OGOJA

Catering Rest House
Echaka Guest House
Government Guest House
Itek Iyamagun Guest House
P.O. Box 12
Nkim Guest House
Obudu Ranch Hotel
Box 27, Obudu

ONITSHA

Onitsha Guest House
Phoenix Hotel
Nkisi Road

ORON

Catering Rest House
Glovino Hotel
Green Star Garden Hotel
Hasanna Hotel
Rainbow Catering,
152/154, Oron Rd., P.O. Box 16

OSHOGBO

Catering Rest House
Rasco Hotel
R.A. Alli Guest House,
Femi Lodge, Ede Road

OTURKPO

Benue Hotel
Federal Hotel
Hotel Royal Annex
Oturkpo Hotel
Trafalgar Hotel

OWERRI

Gulf Course Motel,
Okigwi-Owerri Road,
Owerri Hotel
Phoenix Hotel
Progress Hotel
Stanza Hotel
Tourist Hotel

OYO

National Garden Hotel

PORT HARCOURT

Airport Hotel, Umumasi
Catering Rest House
1/2 Marley Street, P.O. Box 5058

2096, 309-
267

235

232

THE NIGERIA YEAR BOOK 1986

51

2382
2360

Cedar Palace 275/276/8177
11, Joseph Way Road, Port Harcourt
A modern hotel with air-conditioning and two private dining-rooms.

Services:-

Tropicano Restaurant and Bar
Main Restaurant and Bar
Parking for 30

Dandy Hotel
Gibscro Hotel
(Opposite Elekolua Housing Estate)

Hotel De Elimina
121, Aba Road

Hotel De Nas

Hotel De Sintel

Hotel Olympia,

Forces Avenue

Ibani Castle Guest House

31, Harold Wilson Drive

Maryann Motels Ltd.,

11, Inoabasi St., D/Line

Mini Lodge Hotel,

9, Harbour Road,

Part Lane,

Rumuola Junction

Presidential

P.O. Box 5141, Port Harcourt 8371

A modern hotel with air-conditioning and two private dining-rooms.

Services:-

Restaurant

Night Club

Cocktail Bar

Casino

Swimming

Tennis

Custom-built conference room to hold 500

Translation bureaux and cinema

POSTISKUM

Catering Rest House

SAMARU

Catering Rest House

SAPELE

Eluko Lodge

SOKOTO

Catering Rest House

2031

211

31

Nasara Hotel
Sokoto Hotel,
P.M.B. 2199, Sokoto

UMUAHIA

Green Spot

7, Uzuakoli Road

Maryland Hotel,

10 Nsukka Street,

Phoenix Hotel

Tourist Inn,

28, Umuwaya Road.

URAMI

Catering Rest House

UYO

Bankers Hotel

Catering Resting Lodge

Destiny

Diamond Lodge

Helena Hotel

9, Igwe Street

Lords Motel

Okedo Haven

Palace Hotel

P.O. Box 23, No. 3 Itiam Street

Tevoli Hotel,

P.O. Box 141, 5 Estate Nsit Lane

VOM

Federal Catering Rest House

WARRI

Catering Rest House

Mid-West Inn

Palm Grove Motel

Erejuwa Road, P.M.B. 1059

Peju Guest House

River Valley Plaza Hotel

WUKARI

Wukari Hotel

YOLA

Bagale Motels

Bridge Motel

Catering Rest House

Palace Hotel

Peacock Hotel

ZARIA

Catering Rest House

Kongo Conference Hall

Zaria Hotel

P.M.B. 1066

749

581

567

785

67

350

172

204

223

236

33

119

171

2457

2827

2820-9

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NIGERIA AND THE IMF

HOW IT ALL BEGAN

NEGOTIATIONS for the International Monetary Fund Loan had been on since 1983, dragged through the life of two governments.

President Ibrahim Babangida set-up the special panel on the IMF debate on September 2, 1983 while swearing in the 19 state governors at Dodan Barracks.

At the ceremony, he said: "While the present administration is in the process of evaluating country's position and that of the IMF on the matter, it believed that the situation demands a deliberate national debate".

This, he said, was because the matter touched on our over-riding national interest — sovereignty.

He, however said that there was the need "to seek our economic resurgence and well-being based on creativity, ingenuity and improvisation, applying our versatile and abundant and material resources".

The terms of reference of the committee was to organise public debate on radio and television, stimulate the public by informed articles in newspapers, and where appropriate arrange hearings and papers to be submitted by experts on the following related matters:

*The background to the IMF issue, the general trend of the negotiations with IMF conditions and Nigeria's response to each of the merits and demerits of IMF in Nigeria's present economic situation, having regard to the quantum of fund, anticipated impacts, and of adoption of the funds adjustment programme on Nigeria's economy.

*Implications for trade arrears to re-financing and debt re-scheduling. The committee would look into negotiations on re-financing Nigeria's accumulated trade arrears and the attitude of Export Credit Guarantee Department (ECGD).

The committee was to assemble and evaluate various shades of opinion expressed on the issues raised in the first term of reference.

It was to gather data and opinion on the credit position of Nigeria and formulate strategies for substantially reducing debit servicing burden.

As a result of its finance in the first and third terms of reference, it would explore possible alternatives with their implications, and suggest policy options in order of preference.

The committee was expected to submit an interim report two months after the date of first meeting, and further reports at interval of two months are necessary.

Among members of the committee were Ambassador Peter Afolabi of the Nigeria Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies, Ambassador Olu Adesola, Retired Chief Oluwole Adekunle, managing director, NAL Merchant Bank Limited, Mr. W. Obi of the University of Nigeria, Nsukka.

Others are Mr. O. Essien, Economic Editor, Guardian Newspaper, Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Finance and the Governor of Central Bank of Nigeria.

This committee submitted its first interim report during the first week of December 1983 on Thursday December 12. The President went on air and made the following speech:

NIGERIA REJECTS IMF:

Fellow Nigerians, when the AFRC decided to throw the question of the IMF loan open to debate, we did so in obedience to our absolute faith in the capability of Nigerians to rally round Nigeria in order to ensure the success of our great efforts to achieve national salvation.

Through deep and lasting reforms in the state, and a planned restructuring of our economy, we also believe that there is always a national awareness of the problems facing us and the need to solve them by ourselves.

The IMF debate has proved to be a unique occasion for the people of this country. Opinions have been expressed by a wide spectrum of the society, each person acting to the best of his or her knowledge with the purest motive and all in the interest of Nigeria.

The debate cuts across professional, sectoral, religious, ethnic and age groups. It has in particular helped to awaken the conscience of the nation, and to raise our democratic ideals, in a way that no other public issue has done in recent times. Without any doubt, the nation is the better for it and this augurs well for the future.

Nigeria applied to the IMF in 1983 for a balance of payment support loan as a result of the serious economic conditions in the country.

The economy suffered negative growth in its gross domestic production, while per capita income declined. Factories were operating far below their capacity, while some even closed down because of shortage of raw materials and spare parts.

Unemployment, inflation and shortages increased. All of these conditions prevailed, despite the fact that between 1979 and 1982, Nigeria earned a total sum of ₦44.77 billion from exports. The situation was exacerbated by the difficulties encountered in refinancing about ₦2 billion insured trade arrears. As our foreign creditors had insisted on Nigeria's adoption of an IMF adjustment programme as a pre-condition for the refinancing.

On September 25, 1985, the presidential committee on the IMF loan was inaugurated, with the specific task of conducting a national debate on the desirability or otherwise of Nigeria obtaining the loan. An interim report was submitted on December 3, 1985. From the interim report, it is clear that the IMF issue is basically one of whether this country should face the challenges of our economic recovery through structural adjustment based entirely on the efforts of our citizens or through a combination of efforts and help, by way of a loan from the IMF. To reconstruct the economy through the efforts of our citizens is both feasible and practicable.

Opinions weigh very heavily on that direction, in spite of the realisation that this option will mean enormous sacrifice from all citizens. The debate has also revealed that there exists a body of opinion, which recognises that there is a limit to the sacrifice that citizens can be called upon to make, and that therefore, some help from the IMF will give relief to the country, during the difficult period of adjustment.

The help from the IMF is of course not without conditions which in themselves involve enormous sacrifices. What is important is comparing two broad options of obtaining or not obtaining the additional sacrifices entailed. It is not all clear from the evidence that the additional sacrifice involved by obtaining the loan is less than the additional sacrifice entailed in not taking the loan. But what is clear is that whichever option we take will involve a lot of sacrifices by our people.

After due consideration of all the opinions expressed by Nigerians, and other residents as embodied in the interim report on the IMF loan, government has come to the conclusion that from now, the part of honour and the essence of democratic patriotism lies in discontinuing negotiation with the IMF for a support loan. This is clearly the will of the majority of our people on the issue.

We have therefore decided to face the challenge of restructuring our economy, not through an IMF loan, but a determination of our own people to make all the sacrifices necessary to put the economy on a path of sustained growth, doing so at our own pace and our own volition.

In choosing this option, we affirm that we will continue to honour our legitimate and clearly

established financial obligations within the limits of our financial resources, and consistent with our fight for economic survival through self-reliance. We hope and expect that our genuine international friends and trading partners will respect and appreciate our decision, and do everything severally and collectively to strengthen our friendship.

We must now put the debate behind us. There are now winners or losers in the debate. We must all work together in the spirit of fellowship and in the interest of the nation. That interest dictates that all hands must be on deck, our resources must be prudently and judiciously managed at all levels, and in all spheres of our national life.

We must curb our excessive demand for imported goods and patronise made-in-Nigeria products. We must establish and patriotically defend the highest standard of probity in our commercial, private relations.

We must by ourselves and on our own terms, do all those things which would help to restructure our economy no matter what pains are involved during the adjustment period, that is the path of economic reconstruction, self-reliance, and democratic patriotism. Goodnight.

BANKERS' TARIFF**SECTION ONE****INTEREST ALLOWED**

Current Accounts — Credit Balance

NIL

Savings Accounts:

9½% p. a.

Interest on savings accounts shall be calculated on the balance existing on the customer's account on the 15th of each month. Entries of interest earnings on such accounts should be reflected on the accounts at the time of calculation i.e. monthly also.

No interest will be paid on Savings Accounts for any month in which there are more than three withdrawals.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

7 days' notice

8½% p. a.

One month

9% p.a.

1 — 3 months

9¼% p.a.

3 — 6 months

9½% p. a.

6 — 12 months

9¾% p. a.

Over 12 months

10% p.a.

SECTION TWO

INTEREST CHARGED/LENDING RATE

(1) Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme	Min.	8% p. a.
	Max.	9% p.a.
(2) Residential Housing Costing not more than ₦100,000	Max.	9½% p. a.
(3) Commercial Property	Max.	13% p.a.
(4) Agricultural Production	Max.	9% p. a.
(5) Specialised Institutions	Min.	8% p. a.
(6) General Commerce	Max.	13% p. a.

The range of lending rates for the preferred Sector/Sub-Sectors for loans maturing within 3 years is 9½ to 11½ per cent, per annum; but loans to these sectors maturing after 3 years could carry interest rates up to maximum of 13% per-annum.

INTER BANK BORROWING RATES

(a) Overnight money on call	By negotiation
(b) Extended periods	By negotiation
(c) Excesses on Clearing Accounts	3% p. a.

In the event of any contracting bank failing to settle its indebtedness within two days of demand, interest will be charged on the excess over the authorized limit at the prime commercial rate.

SECTION THREE

LEDGER FEES

	Min. (Per Thousand)	Max. (Per Thousand)
(1) All Business and Trading Accounts	1	2
(2) All Personal Accounts with balances less than ₦100.00 during the quarter	1	2
Maximum Charge: 50k		
(3) All personal Accounts with balances of ₦100.00 or over during the quarter	FREE	
(4) Accounts of Federal Government and State Governments - By Negotiation	—	¼
(5) Accounts of Missionaries, Charitable and Philanthropic Organisations (Excluding Religious Bodies and Clubs)	FREE	
(6) Debits representing transfers to other accounts in the same name in the same branch or at another branch of the same Bank.	FREE	

SECTION FOUR

COMMISSION ON BONDS GUARANTEES & INDEMNITIES, ETC

When bonds etc. are cancelled or expire, no part of the commission previously charged may be refunded except as follows:

Where a bid or tender bond is replaced by a performance bond relating to the same contract, a pro rata refund may be made for the period after cancellation of the bid or tender bond for which commission has been paid. Full commission should be charged on the performance bond. No refund will be allowed where a performance bond is cancelled.

Rates:

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) Bill of lading Indemnities | ¼% per quarter |
| (2) Bid bonds and Tender Bonds | ½% per annum |
| (3) Cheque Indemnities | 1% p.a. on the amount of the indemnity |
| (4) Performance Bonds (Chargeable from date of Liability) | 1% per annum |
| (5) Bonds and Guarantees issued in favour of Nigerian Railway Corporation and the Board of Customs & Excise. | 1% per annum on the first ₦100,000, ½% per annum thereafter. |
| (6) All other Bonds & Guarantees | |

Where commission calculated in accordance with the above would amount to less than ₦10, a once and for all charge of ₦10 should be made.

1% per annum

Note:

For all Bonds & Guarantees secured by 100% cash cover or overseas bank Guarantee, the above quoted rates of commission should be reduced by 75%.

THE NIGERIA YEAR BOOK 1986
SECTION FIVE

61

EXCHANGE

PURCHASES:

(1) Inward Telegraphic Transfers, Mail Transfers and Drafts expressed in NAIRA	FREE
Inward Telegraphic Transfer, Mail Transfers and Drafts expressed in Foreign Currency (No Minimum)	$\frac{1}{4}\%$
(2) Cheques and sight bills for negotiation	Min. $\frac{1}{2}\%$ Max.
PLUS Exchange	$\frac{1}{4}\%$
Minimum Charge for Cheques	₦2.00
Minimum Charge for sight bills	₦3.00
(3) Usance Bills	
Purchases as in (2) plus interest at local rate	
(4) Foreign Currency Notes	
To be purchased at the Bank's normal sight rate on London plus Exchange (No Minimum Charge)	$\frac{1}{4}\%$
(5) Repurchase to Travellers Cheques	
By the issuing branch will be at the T.T. buying rate for the appropriate currency plus Exchange	$\frac{1}{4}\%$

SALES:

(1) Outward Telegraphic Transfers, Mail Transfers and Drafts (No Minimum Charge)	$\frac{1}{4}\%$
(2) Foreign Currency Notes	
At the normal selling rate in London PLUS Exchange (No Minimum Charge)	$\frac{1}{4}\%$
(3) Travellers Cheques	
Rate applicable to Agent used PLUS Exchange	$\frac{1}{4}\%$
(4) Transfers paid for in cash	
Exchange	$\frac{1}{4}\%$
PLUS Handling Charge	$\frac{1}{4}\%$

SECTION SIX

BILLS FOR COLLECTION

INWARD:

- (1) Collection Commission 1%
 Clean Bill Min. Charge ₦1.00
 Documentary Bill Min. Charge ₦2.00
 PLUS Postage ₦1.00
 PLUS actual cable charges if applicable
- (2) Exchange 1/4%
- (3) Holding Charges after non-payment or non-acceptance:
 Chargeable 1 month after arrival of goods
 Bills under ₦200.00 — ₦2.00 per month
 Bills over ₦200.00 — ₦4.00 per month
 Bills over ₦1,000.00 — ₦10.00 per month
- (4) Extension Charges
 For Accepted bills or sight bills altered to tenor
 Bills under ₦200.00 — ₦2.00 per bill
 Bills over ₦200.00 — ₦4.00 per bill
 Bills over ₦1,000.00 — ₦10.00 per bill
- (5) Protest Charges
 Minimum ₦6.00
 PLUS Notary Public's Fee
- (6) Rebates between Banks
 Collection Commission should be split:
 Present Bank 25%
 Acting Bank 75%
- (7) Unpaid Bills

In addition to the holdings charges in (3) above, a bank is entitled to look to its principals for 1% commission. Where a Nigerian Bank is acting for a Nigerian presenting bank, it is the duty of the presenting bank to claim 1% commission from their principals and to split the proceeds with the acting bank in accordance with (6) above.

OUTWARD:

The receipt of Inward proceeds should be charged Exchange

Collecting Commission	1/4%
Documentary Bills	Max. 1%
Clean Bills	Max. 3/4%

SECTION SEVEN

STRAIGHT FORWARD HANDLING OF DOCUMENTS

(1) Export Documents

Free Delivery — $\frac{1}{4}$ per thousand of invoice value

Maximum Charge ₦50.00

Payment to Nigeria Produce Marketing Company

(a) When Bank **is not** responsible for regularity of documents 1/16%(b) When Bank is responsible for regularity of documents $\frac{1}{8}\%$
Minimum Charge ₦10.00

(2) Import Documents

(a) Free Delivery — $\frac{1}{4}\%$ per thousand of invoice value

Maximum ₦50.00

(b) Bills for acceptance and return to Principals $\frac{3}{4}\%$ (c) If in respect of (b) bill is returned for collection and payment $\frac{1}{4}\%$ PLUS Exchange $\frac{1}{4}\%$

Maximum Charge ₦20.00

SECTION EIGHT

INWARD LETTERS OF CREDIT

(1) Advising Commission

(a) When Nigerian Bank simply verifies authenticity of the Credit and delivers same. ₦5.00

(b) When Nigerian Bank has to re-write the Credit ½% per thousand

Minimum ₦4.00

Maximum ₦15.00

(2) Confirming Commission

Total Charge 1 per thousand

(No Minimum Charge)

(3) Transferable Credits, Transferable and Divisible Credits.

When all or part of a credit is transferred the charges (payable by the original beneficiary) are of the amount transferred (No minimum charge) ¼%

(4) Negotiation of Documents

Commission ½% per annum

Exchange ¼% per annum

PLUS Interest, if applicable, at local rate.

SECTION EIGHT (Cont'd)

OUTWARD LETTERS OF CREDIT

- (1) Establishment Commission:
- | | |
|--|--------|
| For Credits up to 180 days — $\frac{1}{2}\%$ Minimum | N10.00 |
| For Credits up to 270 days — $\frac{3}{4}\%$ Minimum | N10.00 |
| For Credits up to 360 days — 1% Minimum | N10.00 |
- (These charges are on the period of validity of the Credit)
- (2) Utilisation Commission: Maximum $\frac{1}{2}\%$ Minimum N20.00
- (3) Exchange Commission: Maximum $\frac{1}{4}\%$
- (4) Revolving Credits:
- Commission is initially assessed on the face amount; when the turnover equals the face amount, the charge to be levied on all drawings in excess thereof is 1%

Notes

Where a Letter of Credit is established for another Bank or where is secured by 100% cash cover, the establishment commission shall be reduced by 50%

- (5) Renewals, Extensions and Increases in the amount

Renewals.

Credits may be renewed after the 15th day following expiry only on payment of the full establishment commission.

NOTE

Up-Country cheques are now expected to be cleared within a maximum period of 21 working days from the date of lodgement.

SECTION NINE (Cont'd)

(6) Night Safe Charges:

Per quarter in advance irrespective of number of times
facility used

₦7.50

LOST WALLETS AND WALLET KEYS WILL BE
CHARGED AT THE COST OF REPLACEMENT.

(7) Stopped Cheques —

₦1.00 (per cheque at Bank's discretion)

(8) Charges for Consortium lending:

Agency Fee	Max. ₦50.00 per annum
Management Fee	Max. $\frac{1}{2}\%$ of all monies raised
Commitment Fee	Max. $\frac{1}{4}\%$ (Chargeable on late drawing on all loan drawdown).

NOTE:

To qualify for these charges, the amount of money raised must not be less than ₦2 million while the number of participating Banks should not be less than three.

(9) Commission chargeable for underwriting of debentures:

Underwriting Commission:

$\frac{3}{4}\%$ flat

NOTE:

The percentage payable will be graduated in terms of the amount actually underwritten out of the total amount on issue.

IT IS AN OFFENCE FOR BANKS TO CHARGE FEES NOT INCLUDED IN THIS TARIFF.

HISTORY

"NIGERIA" is derived from the word "Niger", which is the name of the river that constitutes the most remarkable geographical feature of the country. Together with its tributary the Benue, the Niger has, from the earliest times, served as the most important means of communications linking the peoples, through whose lands it flows.

The Niger empties into the Bights of Benin and Bonny, through an intricate network of delta. The characteristic vegetation of the Delta area is the thick and almost impenetrable mangrove. Until about the middle of the nineteenth century, this geographical phenomenon contributed to the virtual isolation of the Nigerian hinterland from the outside world, and such external contact as there was, came from the North.

Beyond the rain forest, moving northwards, one finds a belt of savannah and scrubland, which gradually gives way to the Sahara Desert. Despite its forbidding appearance, the Sahara has never been impassable for the people who live in northern Nigeria. Archaeological evidence has shown that some millennia ago, the Sahara was grassland, occupied by a wide variety of flora and fauna, as well as a fairly large number of people. Even after the setting in of the desert, it was still possible for journeys to be undertaken either on foot or on horseback.

However, it was with the introduction of the camel (the ship of the desert, as it has come to be known), at the beginning of the Christian era, that large-scale movement of the people within and across the Sahara, became assured. Today, it is possible for special motor cars to cross the desert, although the camel is still very much in use.

Evidence of contact between the peoples on the northern part of the desert and Nigerians can be found in the legends of some Nigerian ethnic groups. The Hausas, for example, have a legend which traces their ancestry to migration from the Near East. So also does a Yoruba legend. One can assume that as the Sahara began to desiccate, some of the groups who lived in what was changing into an inhospitable region moved out.

The few which probably moved south into what became Nigeria would in turn displace those already living there, forcing the latter to repeat the process elsewhere.

NOK CULTURE:

Archaeology also offers a glimpse of the earliest culture that emerged in Nigeria. This has been given the name Nok, from the site in which it was first discovered, but it seems to have been fairly widespread in the region north of the Benue. The characteristic features of the Nok cultures, which flourished from 500 B.C. to 200 A.D. are the terracotta figures associated with it, and the extensive use of iron. The source of the knowledge of an iron technology has been attributed to the civilisation of "Meroë", in what is today the Republic of Sudan, as well as to Carthage in North Africa.

KANEM-BORNO EMPIRE:

Contact with the north was a major factor that contributed to the size of the Kanem-Borno empire and the Hausa States. Kanem-Borno was the earliest empire that came clearly into the light of history within the region. It was well placed geographically to receive ideas and probably settlers from the north. Its location around the great Lake Chad, situated at the extreme north-east of Nigeria, enabled the inhabitants to prosper from fishing and agriculture.

Furthermore, its position at the southern terminus of an ancient and most important trade route extending through the Fezzan and the oasis of Kavar to Cairo and the Middle East, fostered a thriving exchange of goods, which stimulated economic growth, leading to emergence of the Kanem-Borno Empire. This development paralleled similar developments to the far west of the Western Sudan, where the Ghana Empire emerged about the same time.

HAUSA STATE:

To the west of the Kanem-Borno empire lay the Hausa States: As already mentioned, Hausas have a legend of common origin. This legend also identifies seven of the States-Birni, Daura, Gobir, Kano, Katsina, Rano and Zazau – as the oldest, while another seven-Gwari, Yoro, Kebbi, Kororofa, Zamfara, Nupe and Yauri – are regarded as relatively more recent. The Hausa states were not united until the opening years of the nineteenth century, although in the sixteenth century, the borders of the Songhai empire extended to some of the western states.

Nevertheless, their geographical position enabled them to thrive and prosper, for they were able to exploit the agricultural potential of the northern region, and to carry on a vigorous trade with caravans, from across the Sahara, as well as with the people of southern Nigeria.

YORUBA KINGDOMS:

Like the Hausa states, the Yorubas of south-eastern Nigeria were organised into independent kingdoms. Although they had traditions of origin that attempted to explain their common language, culture and political institutions from their descent, through a single ancestry Oduduwa.

The Yorubas were never united under a single political authority. During the seventeenth century, one of the kingdoms had absorbed some of them. Even then, at the height of its power, the empire never incorporated the whole of Yorubaland. Indeed, the Benin empire to the east, had a number of tributary Yoruba states, including Ekiti, Owo, Ondo and Eko (Lagos). However, one of the most important unifying elements in Yoruba history was the role of Ile-Ife, which was regarded by the people as their spiritual capital.

OTHER KINGDOMS:

Other peoples, such as the Nupe, Borgu, Igala and Jukun also evolved large independent kingdoms in the course of their history, but among other peoples inhabiting the eastern and mid-western areas of Nigeria, the political system was quite different.

These peoples, who included the Igbo (probably numbering as much as the Yoruba or Hausa), the Ibibio, the Ijaw, the Tiv, etc. preferred to live in autonomous village communities, ruled by elders and family heads. Among them, economic and socio-political institutions such as common markets, exogamous marriages, and oracles were adopted, which extended their range of association beyond their villages.

ARTISTIC TRADITIONS:

Regardless of their political and social institutions, the Nigerian people developed an artistic tradition which has become recognisable throughout the world. Especially significant were the bronze castings for which Ife, Benin and Igbo-Ukwu have become famous. Other artistic traditions include the leather works and the cloth designs of the Hausa, Yoruba and Akwete, as well as the wood-carving that adorned the heads and faces of masquerades throughout southern Nigeria.

ISLAM:

The earliest external influence to reach the area now known as Nigeria was that of Islam. Beginning from about the ninth century, Islamic faith and ideas began to filter from north Africa, first into Kanem-Borno, and then into the region, at the same time as it brought literacy in the Arabic script.

Through the visits of Arabic scholars and their writings, there emerged the first written sources for the historical study of the northern parts of the country. However, until the nineteenth century, Islam remained the religion of a small elite, found mostly around the courts of the Hausa rulers, but later showing promise of tremendous expansion, given the right leadership.

SLAVE TRADE:

The second external influence came from Europe through the coastal areas of Nigeria. From the

late fifteenth century, Europeans began frequenting the Bights of Benin and later of Biafra, (now the Bight of Bonny), in search of tropical products and later of slaves. By the eighteenth century, the ports of the Nigerian coastlines, mainly Lagos, Brass, New Calabar (Kalabari), Bonny and Old Calabar, had become thriving centres of the trans-Atlantic slave trade.

Trade routes from these ports extended through the communities of the south to the Hausa States. The trade affected political developments in the hinterland, the best known being the transformation of the Aro oracle, into the final court of adjudication in eastern Nigeria.

THE JIHAD:

Influences arising from the introduction of Islam to northern Nigeria and the intensification of the trans-Atlantic slave trade in the South were to dominate and alter the history of Nigeria during the nineteenth century. Among the Islamic Fulani Minority in northern Nigeria arose a reformer whose aim was the establishment of a theocracy, guided by the teachings of the Koran. He was Usman Dan Fodio, he launched a Jihad (Holy War) in 1803, which overthrew the ruling Hausa dynasties, and established an empire that covered almost the entire northern Nigeria.

Apart from spreading the Islamic faith far beyond its previous confines, and gaining a vast number of new adherents, the Jihad gave northern Nigeria a unity, which it had never known. Sokoto, the city founded by Usman Dan Fodio, became the focal point of Islam in Nigeria.

LEGITIMATE COMMERCE:

While the Jihad was ending in northern Nigeria, the British who had become the principal slave traders in the world, abolished the trade in human traffic, and demanded its substitution with what was called legitimate commerce that is, trade in tropical produce.

The desire to penetrate the hinterland in search of this produce led to the exploration of the Niger. The name of Mungo Park, the Scottish doctor, had by the end of the eighteenth century, become famous for exploring the Niger. In 1830, the fact that the great river emptied into the Atlantic through the Delta, where Europeans had been trading for centuries was announced by two brothers, Richard and John Lander.

This discovery encouraged the British to sponsor trading expeditions to the lower Niger. The first, in 1841, failed because of the high mortality among the Europeans resulting from malaria fever. It was not until the expedition of 1856, when quinine was first used, and no lives were lost, did the possibility of regular journey become established. The Liverpool entrepreneur, Macgregor Laird, pioneered legitimate trade on the lower Niger.

CHRISTIANITY:

At the same time, the programme of the abolitionists with regard to conversion of "Nigerians" to Christianity was launched. Led by the Church Missionary Society, evangelism spread first from Badagry to the Yoruba hinterland and then, under the inspired leadership of the Yoruba ex-slave, Bishop Samuel Ajayi-Crowther, it spread to the lower Niger and its delta. With the missions came western ideas and education, to rival the spread of Islam further north.

COLONISATION:

Meanwhile, as interest increased with the phenomenal growth of the palm oil trade, the British government in 1849, appointed John Beecroft as the Governor of Bights of Benin and Bonny, with the task of regulating commercial relations with the coastal city states. His interference in the internal affairs of these states, backed by British gunboats, began a process which culminated in the imposition of colonial rule.

As a result of internal conflicts in Lagos, and the prodding of commercial and missionary interests, the British proclaimed the island a Crown Colony in 1861. During the last two decades of the nineteenth century, the British, faced with competition from the French and German's abandoned their earlier policy not to expand their colonial possessions in the area. Through the initiative of the United Africa Company, formed by George Goldie, through an amalgamation of British

firms in 1879, most of which subsequently became Northern Nigeria, was preserved as British sphere.

In 1855, the company received a Royal Charter to administer the territory, which it did until 1899 when the charter was revoked, and the British Government began to administer it directly under the name "Protectorate of Northern Nigeria."

The Delta area had in 1885 been proclaimed the Oil Rivers Protectorate, following the signing of a number of treaties between the local rulers and British consular officials. It was extended to land by 1893, when the name was changed to the Niger Coast Protectorate. In 1906, Lagos Colony was merged with this territory, to form what became known as the colony and protectorate of Southern Nigeria. Finally in 1914, the two British administrations were merged, to form a single territorial unit known as Nigeria.

NATIONALISM AND CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT:

The history of Nigeria from the early 1920's, is in a sense the history of movements towards independence. In 1922, the Clifford Constitution conceded for the first time, the elective principle in the Legislative Council. Progress became more rapid after the second World War. In 1946 the Richards Constitution provided a federation framework, dividing the country into three regions with regional assemblies and a Central House of Representatives.

It also widened the franchise and elective principle to include most Nigerians. In 1951, the constitution was revised under Governor Macpherson, to provide for responsible Government.

Regional self-Government was attained by both the Eastern and Western Nigeria in 1957, while the Northern Region attained the same status in 1959.

The federation as a whole became fully independent and sovereign on October 1, 1960. In 1960 Nigeria became a Republic.

GEOGRAPHY

Federal Capital — Lagos (Abuja)
 National Day — October 1
 Remembrance Day — January 15
 Currency — Naira 100 kobo

THE federal Republic of Nigeria has an area of 923,768 Square Kilometres. The longest distance from east to west is more than 1,120 kilometres, while from north to south, it stretches to 1,040 kilometres. It lies east of Benin Republic, south of Niger and Chad Republics, west of the Republic of Cameroun, and north of the Gulf of Guinea.

The most southern point, near Brass in the area of the Niger Delta is about 40° north of the Equator, while the northern boundary is approximately at 14° north. The western frontiers reaches nearly to the 15° east meridian, south of Lake Chad: then runs in a south westward direction to the Cross River estuary in the Bight of Bonny.

Sandy beaches stretch along most of the country's 800-Kilometres coastline, which is intersected by the Niger Delta and a network of creeks and rivers.

The sandy beaches are backed by a belt of mangrove swamp, which in some places, is up to 100 kilometres deep. Beyond this, there is a zone of tropical forest, with scattered hills, then the country becomes more open and park-like, with some hilly ranges. Further inland, it develops into an undulating plateau with hills of granite and sandstone at a general elevation of 610 metres, but rising on the central plateau and along parts of the eastern frontier to 1,830 metres. The northern borders stretch out towards the desert, but the northern frontier lies within the limits of the summer rains.

RIVERS AND LAKES:

River Niger is Nigeria's most important river, and is the third longest in Africa. The Niger rises from the mountains to the north east of Sierra-Leone, for two third of its length of 4,169 kilometres flow through other countries.

It enters Nigeria from the West and then runs south-easterly to Lokoja, about 544 kilometres to the Atlantic, where it forms confluence with the Benue, its principal tributary. The other main tributaries of the Niger within Nigeria are the Sokoto, Kaduna and Anambra Rivers. From Lokoja, the Niger flows southwards to the delta, splitting into numerous interlacing channels, to empty itself into the Gulf of Guinea.

The Benue, with its source in the Cameroun Republic, flows south westerly to its confluence with the Niger, receiving in its source the waters of rivers Katsina-Ala and Gongola.

A lake with an area of 1,236 square kilometres, was created on the River Niger by the construction of the Kainji Hydro-electric dam some 112 kilometres north of Jebba. The dam, which is also being used to control the flow of the Niger flood waters, has now made the river navigable throughout the year from the Escravos light-house of Niamey in the Niger Republic, a distance of more than 1,600 kilometres.

The second major drainage system in Nigeria is that which flows north and east from the central plateaus into the Yobe River, which eventually loses itself in the Lake Chad.

Along the coast, there are too many rivers to mention individually, but the following are the most important: the Ogun River, flowing into the Lagos Lagoon, and creating those clam waters that give birth to the port of Lagos; The Benue River, from which the first produce of Nigeria was exported to Europe in the middle ages, and on which now stands the modern port of Sapele; the Escravos, the Forcados, and the Sombreiro; the Bonny river which provides Port Harcourt with an outlet to the sea, and the Cross River system with the Imo and Qua-Iboe rivers.

UNDERGROUND WATER:

Underground water is an essential source of water supply for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes in Nigeria. There are over 17,000 wells and 200 bore-holes in the northern parts of the country and more than 5,000 bore holes and open wells in the Southern half.

A number of dams have been completed especially in the northern parts and steps are underway to prevent drought disasters.

MINERALS:

Nigeria's mineral wealth include petroleum, limestone, tine, columbite, kaolin, gold and silver, coal, lead-zinc gypsum, clay, shale marble, graphite, iron-ore, stone zircon, wold-ram, molyden and tantalite.

The ownership and control of all minerals in the Republic of Nigeria is vested in the Federal Government. The Mines Division of the Ministry of Mines and Power is responsible for the enforcement of the Minerals Act, and ancillary legislations in respect of solid minerals.

The division is responsible for issuing 'prospecting right,' and other authorisations related to the search for, retention and disposal of solid minerals. Mining may be under-taken by private individuals, partnerships, private or public companies, registered in Nigeria.

Government is involved in mining through some of its corporations. These are the Nigerian Mining Corporation and the Nigerian Steel Development Authority.

LIMESTONE:

Extensive deposits of limestone are found throughout the country. These provide the necessary raw materials for the country cement factories at Calabar in Cross River State, Ewekoro and Shagamu, in Ogun State, Sokoto in Sokoto State, Nkalagu in Anambra State, Ukpilla in Bende State and Yandev in Benue State. Plans are on to establish more cement factories in Kwara and Borno States, to meet the ever increasing demand for cement, and to reduce the country's reliance on imported cement.

TIN AND COLUMBITE:

Tin and Columbite form the principal metalliferous minerals, exported from Nigeria. Main deposits of tin occur in Plateau, Bauchi, Kaduna and Kano State while there is a small deposit in Oyo State.

The country began refining its own tin ore in 1961. Thus, Nigeria now exports refined tin metal of 99.9 per cent grade.

Nigeria is a member of the International Tin Council and subscribes to the Tin Research Institute.

Columbite occurs in the younger granite of Bauchi Plateau. About 400 million tonnes of good quality iron ore deposits have been discovered at Itakpe near Okene, in Kwara State. Other large deposits of iron-ore, with an average iron content of 40 of 50 per cent are also known to be at Agbaja, near the confluence of the Niger and Benue, as well as in the vicinity of Enugu. Reserves of these ores are estimated at 30.6 million tonnes and 45.9 million tonnes respectively. Work has already started on the iron and steel industry which will utilise these resources. The Nigerian Steel Development Authority is responsible for executing the project.

LEAD ZINC:

The Nigerian lead-zinc deposits extend for about 560 kilometres in a narrow belt in Ishia and Bende areas of Imo State, and also in Bauchi State. The most important deposits are found in the Abakaliki area of Anambra State, and there has been considerable activity by indigenous miners in prospecting for lead-zinc in this area. Mining of lead-zinc by underground methods is a pioneer industry.

GOLD:

Gold is available in Nigeria, although it is not found in an appreciable quantity. Small amounts have been discovered from stream-beds in many parts of the country. Formerly, the most important producing areas were in Sokoto, Minna in Niger State, and Kabba in Kwara State, but the bulk of the output now comes from Ilesha in Oyo State.

MARBLE:

The main source of supply is at Jakura in the Lokoja area of Kwara State. Marble is cut and polished for the building industry and for monuments. There are marble industries also at Igbetti in Oyo State, and at Kwakuti near Minna in Niger State.

COAL:

Nigeria is the only country in West Africa which produces coal. The main coal mines are in Enugu in Anambra States, and Kabba in Benue State. The total coal reserves of the country are estimated at about 244.8 million tonnes.

Ghana and Egypt are two main markets for Nigeria coal.

PETROLEUM:

Large deposits of crude oil have been discovered in Nigeria both on land and offshore. Today, Nigeria ranks as the 6th largest oil producer in the world, and second in Africa after Libya.

The story of oil dates back to 1937 when the first search for oil began, but discovery did not come until 1956. The first export of crude oil followed in 1958, since then, several oil fields have been discovered in the Niger Delta area of the country. Prospecting companies are Delta Oil (Nigeria); Deminex (Nigeria); Gulf Oil (Nigeria); Henry Stephens & Sons, Japan Petroleum (Nigeria); Mobil Producing Company of Nigeria, Monsanto Oil Company, Nigerian Agip Oil Company, Occidental Petroleum of Nigeria, Phillips Oil Company (Nigeria); Elf (Nigeria); Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria; Tenneco Oil Company Nigeria; Texaco Overseas (Nigeria); and the government owned Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation.

In 1973, the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation started exploring for oil with Ashland Oil (Nigeria) as the operator. The NNPC is in partnership with ELF, Shell, Nigeria Agip, Mobil Petroleum Producing, Gulf, Occidental, Deminex, Japan Petroleum and Texaco Overseas.

REFINERY:

The country's first refinery is situated at Alasa Eleme near Port Harcourt. The ₦21 million refinery, which was commissioned in October 1965, has a capacity of 60,000 barrels per stream day (BPSD), or 3 million metric tonnes per annum. There has been further expansion to the Port Harcourt refinery, while a second refinery at Warri was commissioned in September 1978 and the third has been built at Kaduna.

NATURAL GAS:

Natural gas has also been found in Nigeria in Commercial quantities, either alone or in association with crude oil. At present, about 98 per cent of the gas is flared, as there are no large gas utilisation projects in the country. However, government has approved the establishment of two liquefied natural gas/liquefied petroleum gas (LNG/LPG) plants, each with 1,000 MMSCFD, FOR UTILISATION OF associated gas.

CLIMATE**TEMPERATURE:**

The mean maximum temperature is about 30.55°C in the Coastal belt and about 34.44°C in the north, with a normal decrease of about 14°C per 300 metres of latitude. Maximum temperatures are highest from February to April in the south, and from March to June in the north. They

are lowest in July and August over most of the country. The seasonal change of maximum temperatures is much greater in the north than in the south.

The mean minimum temperature is about 22.2°C over most southern Nigeria, but falls to 18.88°C in the north. The normal decrease with altitude is between 1°C and 2°C per 300 metres. In the south, minimum temperatures are generally highest in March and April, and lowest in August, but the seasonal variation is small. In the north minimum temperatures are highest in April and May, when they are often over 23.88°C , and lowest in December and January when they frequently fall below 13.33°C .

The mean daily range of temperature is, therefore, high in the dry season but low in the wet season where it is usually not more than 4.77°C .

RAINFALL:

Rainfall is usually heavy in the south, averaging about 177.8cm a year at the western end of the coast, and increasing to about 431.8cm along the eastern section of the coast. The rainfall decreases fairly sharply inland, and is around 127cm over most of central Nigeria, falling to 50.8cm in the extreme north.

VEGETATION:

The vegetation of Nigeria can be divided into two main and easily recognisable sections: the high forest zone, which covers one-sixth of the country and the Savannah. The high forest zone can be further sub-divided into the mangrove or swamp and rain forest, and the savannah into grassland and scrub forests. The largest parts of the high forest zone are honey-combed with farms and villages, to the extent that practically no part of the zone is virgin or untouched by man, with the exception of the swampy forests in which conditions are too harsh for farming. Even now, some of these swamps have been opened up through oil exploration.

THE SWAMP FORESTS:

The southernmost part of Nigeria is covered by swampy forest, which can be divided into the seaward or salt-water belt, and a landward or fresh-water belt. The salt-water swamps cover the area touched by the ebb and flow of the tides, becoming more extensive in the delta of the Niger and around the estuaries of Benue, Imo and Cross Rivers. The salt-water swamps, a maze of islands intersected by innumerable creeks and rivers, contain little farm lands.

The characteristic vegetation of the salt water swamps is the mangrove tree which, in its several varieties, covers the whole region which is also very rich in coconut palm.

FRESH WATER SWAMP:

The fresh swamps lie north of the salt-water swamps and away from the influence of the tide water. A characteristic plant of this region is the raffia-palm, which is tapped for palm-wine. Brooms and brushes are also obtained from its leaves and fibres.

RAIN FORESTS:

These lie to the north of the swamp forests, forming a belt of some 128km. in depth, and have an average of 190.5 to 254cm of rainfall annually. They cover the southern half of Oyo, Ondo, Ogun, Anambra, Imo and Cross River States.

The vegetation here is of the normal equatorial forest. Many of the trees are about 37m. tall and about 4m. in diameter. The most important tree of the Nigerian rain belt is the palm-tree which has been one of the country's most valuable assets as the source of palm oil and kernels.

DECIDUOUS FOREST:

The deciduous forest has about 125.255cm annual rainfall and fewer trees than the rain forest. This region is particularly suitable for large scale farming.

SAVANNAH:

The Savannah lies to the north of the deciduous forest and covers an area of about 791,040 sq. Kilometres. It is a grass land dotted with trees, notably the baobab. The tree vegetation varies with the amount of rainfall. They are usually stunted and twisted in appearance, and with hard and corky bark to reduce evaporation. Valuable fruit trees found in this area are shwa butter tree (*BUTYROSPERMUM PARK II*), from which shea-butter is obtained and the West African locust beam tree (*PARKIA OVIVERI*).

The Savannah zone provides excellent grassland for animal rearing, and the bulk of the country's supply of cattle, sheep, and goats comes from this zone.

THE SCRUB REGION:

North of the savannah lies the scrubland. Its annual rainfall of about 62.5cm to 87.5cm supports only dwarfed bushes. The land is excellent for the cultivation of groundnuts, grain and legumes.

FORESTRY:

The Nigerian high forest reserves, totalling some 18,688 sq. km., are owned by the state governments.

Most of these reserved are either under exploitation or have been leased to timber concessionaires, who hold exclusive felling rights. There is also a large area 66,560 Sq. km. of savannah forest reserves, in which usable but scattered quantities of timber are available, and which are not under strict control as the reserves. About 50 per cent of the total volume of timber produced in the country is obtained from the less controlled areas.

Nigeria's forests are remarkable in containing very large varieties of timber. Of the more than 600 trees species in these forests, over 100 are useable even though less than 30 (the so-called commercial species) have been introduced to the world market.

Felling of trees in the reserves are usually not replaced after felling, but are allowed to regenerate naturally.

SAWMILLS:

The export of timber logs have been banned. These are now converted locally into sawn timber and veneer for export.

Timber conversion is a very old industry in Nigeria. About eight mills are in operation in the country, although only about a dozen of these are involved in timber conversion for export. One of the biggest saw mills in Nigeria, and indeed in the world is the African Timber and Plywood Company at Sapele, in the Bendel State. Another Plywood Company, the Nigeria Wood Industries Limited, has been established in Epe, Lagos State, to Manufacture Plywood and Veneer. Others are at Obubra and Calabra in the Cross River State, and at Ondo in Ondo State.

FOOD CROPS:

Over the greater part of the rain forest belt, yam and cassava are the main food crops. Other food crops of varying significance include plantain, maize, coco-yam and of course, fruits and vegetables. North of the rain forest lie the areas which have been variously described as deciduous of highland rain forest, which forms a transitional zone between the rain forest and the savannah.

FAUNA:

Nigeria's wild life can be grouped into vegetational zones although several different kinds of animals adapt themselves to wide variations of habitats. The larger mammals are not as common as in East African.

GOVERNMENT

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

There have been a number of different constitutions in Nigeria since Lagos was first occupied in 1861, but it was not until the Niger Coast Protectorate came into being in 1893, that there was any real government.

THE PROTECTORATES:

The Royal Niger Company which took over the administration of the Niger and Benue valleys was superseded in 1900 by the Protectorate. In 1906, the Colony of Lagos became part of Southern Nigeria. In 1914, the Northern and Southern Protectorates were amalgamated and Lord Frederick Lugard became the first Governor-General of Nigeria.

From then until 1922, when the League of Nations mandated territory of British Cameroons was associated with Nigeria for administrative Council of 1923, and a Separate Town Council was set-up for Lagos.

RICHARD CONSTITUTIONS:

This Legislative Council did not legislate for the Northern Provinces until a new constitution was introduced by Sir Arthur Richard (later Lord Milverton of Lagos) in 1946, which provided for a central legislature for the whole of Nigeria and three Regional Houses of Assembly, one for each group of provinces, having advisory powers only in regarding legislation.

MACPHERSON CONSTITUTION:

The next constitution, the Macpherson Constitution, which came into effect in 1952, afforded increased regional autonomy and extended to Nigerians, a fuller share in making policy and in the direction of executive government action.

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION:

The desire for greater regional autonomy and the need for a more precise definition of functions between the centre and the regions made it apparent that yet another another constitution was required, and conferences were held in London in 1953 and in Lagos in 1954.

The Federal Government was given exclusive jurisdiction over such important subjects as aviation, census, customs, defence, exchange control, external affairs, immigration, police, shipping, mines and minerals, post and telegraphs, railways and trunk roads, trade and commerce between Nigeria and other countries, and between the regions. Jurisdiction was shared between the Federal and other Governments or such subjects as bankruptcy, electricity, industrial development, insurance, labour, registration of business names, scientific and Industrial research, statistics and water power.

Residual matters for which no provision was made in either the exclusive or the concurrent legislative list, or in the Constitution Order-in-Council, became the responsibility of the regional legislatures.

SELF-GOVERNMENT:

At a conference held in London in 1957, arrangements were completed for the Eastern and Western Regions to become self-governing later in the same year. The Federal Prime Minister was appointed in August 1957. It was also then decided that a second chamber to be known as the House of Chiefs should be set up in the Eastern Region, (the Legislatures in the North and West were already bicameral), and that after the dissolution of the House of Representatives towards the end of 1959, there should be two legislative houses at the federal level — the House of Representatives, with 312 elected members, and the Senate with 44 nominated members.

In September 1958, the Constitution Conference resumed once more in London, where it was agreed that the Northern Region should become self-governing in March, 1959. Her Majesty's government also agreed that if a resolution asking for independence was passed by the Federal

Parliament early in 1960. Her Majesty's Government would agree to that resolution, and would introduce a Bill in Parliament, to make Nigeria a fully independence country on October 1, 1960.

Elections to the new House of Representatives were held in December, 1959.

INDEPENDENCE, 1960:

At the meetings of the Federal Legislature in January, 1960, both Houses unanimously passed the resolution calling for independence.

Her Majesty's Government, in pursuance of the under-taking previously given, introduced the required Bill in Parliament.

The Nigerian (Constitution) Order in Council, 1960, was passed on September 12, 1960. This Order came into effect on October 1, 1960, and Nigeria became an independence and sovereign nation as from the date. The first Nigerian Governor-General took office in November of the same year.

PLEBISCITE:

The former British Cameroons, a United Nations Trust Territory comprising the Northern and Southern Cameroons, was administered by Her Majesty's Governments as an integral part of Nigeria, the Northern Cameroons, forming part of the Northern Region and the Southern Cameroons, having a separate administration within the Federation of Nigeria.

Following a recommendation by the United Nations that both parts of the territory should be constitutionally separated from Nigeria by October 1, 1960, when Nigeria would become independent, and that there should be separate plebiscites by March 1961, in each part of the Cameroons, to ascertain whether the people wished to achieve independence as part of Nigeria or as part of Republic of Cameroons, a plebiscite was held on February 11 and 12, 1961.

The Southern Cameroons voted for unification with Nigeria, and was formally incorporated into the Federation on June 1, 1962, and later re-named Sarawaka Province. The Southern Cameroons was incorporated into the Federal Republic of Cameroons on October 1, 1961, and ceased to be administered as part of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA:

The Mid-Western Region was created in August 1963, following a referendum held on July 13, 1963. On October 1, 1963, Nigeria became a Republic within the Commonwealth. From that date, the British Queen ceased to be the Head of State, and was replaced by a President.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT:

Following a military coup in January, 1966, the Nigerian Armed Forces took over the Government of the Federation, and a Military Government was established. Certain sections of the Constitution were suspended, all political activities were banned, and the Federal and Regional legislatures suspended. In a decree promulgated to effect these changes, the Federal Military Government was empowered to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Nigeria or any part thereof, with respect to any matter whatsoever. Military governors were appointed for each of the regional governments.

By Decree No 34, promulgated in May, 1966, the Federal nature of the Republic was abolished and the regions became provinces. This Decree which tried to introduce a unitary form of Government was not well received. It sparked off a chain of reactions culminating in the military coup in July 1966. This was followed by a series of disturbances all over the country, and an exodus of people from their places of residence, back to their Region of origin.

From October, 1966 to May, 1967, series of efforts at conciliation were made by the head of the Federal Military Government, religious organisations and others, without success. Following the meeting at Aburi, Ghana, Decree No. 8 of 1967 was issued, to restore the power of the regio-

nal governments, which was the source of the May-July 1966 frictions. Implementation of some clauses in the decree was not smooth, because of varying interpretations of the Aburi agreement. This resulted in a series of Supreme Military Council meetings in Benin and Lagos to find a common promise.

The Military Governor for the Eastern Region refused to attend and to accept the resulting amended version of the Aburi accord. From then on, the Military Governor of the Eastern Region carried out a series of acts, inimical to the welfare and good government of Nigeria. He ordered all Nigerians of non-Eastern Region origin to leave the region, seized federal assets in the region and ordered that all federal revenue should be paid into the regional government's treasury. This was followed by a massive propaganda of hate and constant threat of secession of the region from the federation.

CREATION OF STATES:

These acts produced uncertainty and insecurity generally, and pushed the country towards total disintegration. To arrest this situation, the Supreme Military Council adopted in April, 1967, as the first item in its political and administrative programme, the creation of states for the nation's stability and to allay the fears of the minorities. On May 27, 1967, the Head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, announced the creation of 12 States.

By Decree No. 14 of 1967, the former Northern Region was divided into six States, the former Eastern Region into three States while the Mid-Western Region remained as it was. The Colony Province of Western Region and the Federal Territory of Lagos were merged to form the Lagos State, and what remained of the Western Region became the Western State.

MINORITY AGITATIONS:

The demand for the creation of more states in Nigeria started long ago, characterised by affiliations among people from the Minority areas that their interests were not adequately protected. Many political leaders had also advocated in their writings and utterances the creation of more states for efficient administration, and to allay the fears of the minorities.

WILINK COMMISSION:

The pressure for more states was so great, in fact that the British Government appointed the Wilink Commission in 1958 to investigate the fears of the minorities about domination by the major ethnic group. To grant the request for creation of more states, the British Government declared that it would delay granting independence for at least two more years. Nigerian leaders, whose desire to break this colonial yoke, and attain self-determination, turned down the suggestion. They agreed, however, to provide for the creation of states in the independence constitution.

In 1963, the Mid-Western Region (now Bendel State) was created following a plebiscite in response to the long campaign of the minorities in the then Western Region.

There were similar agitations in other minority areas of the Federation, particularly in the Rivers, Calabar-Ogoja, the Middle Belt (made up mainly of what is now Kwara, Benue and Plateau States) and Kano areas. But political considerations, and the love of power by the major ethnic groups, prevented the implementation of the demands of these minority groups.

The fears of the minorities did not abate, and with the imbalance posed to the political, economic, and social stability of the country, if it remained uncorrected for long. The military regime saw its way more clearly than the politicians, and decided to create new states.

Accordingly, 12 States were created on May 27, 1967. Although the 12 new states varied in size and population, they all had equal status and were autonomous within the powers conferred on them by the decree.

On February 3, 1976, the Military Administration that assumed power on June 29, 1975, created seven more states, in addition to the former 12, bringing the total of 19 states.

THE 19 STATES OF THE FEDERATION:

STATE	CAPITAL CITY	AREA (in Sq. Km.)	POPULATION (1963 Census)	(1982 Projection)
Anambra	Enugu	17,675	3,596,618	5,735,400
Bauchi	Bauchi	64,605	2,431,296	3,877,100
Bendel	Benin	35,500	2,460,962	3,924,400
Benue	Makurdi	45,174	2,427,017	3,870,300
Borno	Maiduguri	116,400	2,997,498	4,780,000
Cross River	Calabar	27,237	3,478,131	5,546,400
Gongola	Yola	91,390	2,605,263	4,154,500
Imo	Owerri	11,850	3,672,654	5,856,600
Kaduna	Kaduna	70,245	4,098,306	6,535,400
Kano	Kano	43,285	5,774,840	9,208,900
Kwara	Ilorin	66,869	1,714,485	2,734,000
Lagos	Ikeja	3,345	1,443,568	2,644,800
Niger	Minna	65,037	1,191,508	1,904,800
Ogun	Abeokuta	16,762	1,550,966	2,473,300
Ondo	Akure	20,959	2,729,690	4,352,900
Oyo	Ibadan	37,705	5,208,884	8,306,400
Plateau	Jos	58,030	2,026,657	3,231,800
Rivers	Port Harcourt	21,850	1,719,925	2,742,700
Sokoto	Sokoto	102,535	4,538,787	7,237,800
Federal Capital Territory	Abuja	7,315		
TOTAL		923,768	55,670,055	89,117,500

*(Figures supplied by National Population Bureau and Federal Survey Department, Lagos)

RETURN TO POLITICS:

On October 1, 1975, the Federal Military Government announced a five-stage programme, designed to ensure a smooth transition, from military to civilian rule.

The drafting of a new constitution and elections into the local government councils, which formed the second stage of the programme, have been completed.

The Constitution Drafting Committee, headed by Chief F.R.A. Williams, was inaugurated on October 18, 1975. The committee completed its work at the end of its session, on Friday, August 20, 1976, and submitted its report to the Government on September 14, 1976.

After the submission, the Draft Constitution was thrown open to members of the public for debate, and this continued for about a year.

A Constitution Assembly was then elected under the Chairmanship of a judge of the Supreme Court, to discuss the draft constitution.

The Constitution submitted by the constituent assembly was later promulgated into law, after its further consideration and amendment by the Supreme Military Council. Nigeria's new constitution came into force on October 1, 1979.

The constitution provides for an elected President, who shall be the Head of State, the Chief Executive of the Federation and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federation. The President shall be elected for a term of four years. He will be assisted by a Vice-President.

The President also has powers under the constitution to appoint Ministers and allocate responsibilities to them. The President, Vice-President, and the Ministers will not be members of any of the two houses of the National Assembly.

The legislative organ at the Federal level is the National Assembly. This is made up of the Senate and a House of Representatives. The legislative organ for each of the 19 states is the House of

THE NIGERIA YEAR BOOK 1986

Assembly.

The Senate will consist of five members from each state, while the House of Representatives will be based on the population for each state.

The Chief Executive of a State is the Governor of the State. This is an elective post, and the Governor's term of office, like that of the President, is four years. The Governor will be assisted in the discharge of his duties and responsibilities by a Deputy Governor. The State's Chief Executive is empowered to appoint Commissioners and Advisers, and to assign responsibilities to them.

The Governor, Deputy Governor and Commissioners cannot be members of the House of Assembly of a State.

The Nigerian Constitution is Supreme, and its provisions are binding on all authorities and persons throughout the country.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Following the lifting of the ban on political activities in September 1978, a number of associations announced their intentions to form political parties, with a view to contesting elections. Most of these associations failed to fulfil the conditions laid down. Political parties registered with the Federal Electoral Commission are:—

Great Nigerian People's Party;

The Unity Party of Nigeria;

Peoples Redemption Party;

The National Party of Nigeria; and

The Nigeria Peoples Party.

Over 47 million people were registered for the 1979 elections. The minimum age qualification for the vote is 18 years.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM:

One of the most important elements in the Federal Military Government's political programme for the return to democratic civilian rule by October, 1979, is the reform of the local government system. Local Government is considered very important to the well-being of the people, and the Federal Military Government made it a deliberate policy to give it an effective role in the political development programmes.

It is believed that local government is fundamental to building a stable government, not only at the state, but also at the Federal level.

Local Governments in Nigeria have been popularly described as governments of the grass roots. Through representative councils established by law, they exercise specific responsibilities within defined areas. The responsibilities give the Council substantial control over local affairs, as well as the staff, institutional and financial powers to initiate and direct the provision of services, and so determine and implement projects to complement activities of the state and federal governments; and to ensure, through the active participation of the people and their traditional institutions, that local initiative in response to local needs and conditions are maximised.

AIMS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

To this end, the Federal Government prescribes a framework for a national system of local government to:

*Make appropriate services and development activities responsive to local wishes and needs by delegating authority to local representative bodies.

*Facilitate the exercise of democratic self-government close to the grassroots of the state and to encourage initiative and leadership potential, mobilisation of human and material resources, through the involvement of the public in local development.

*Provide a two-way channel of communication between local communities and governments (both state and federal).

FEDERAL SUBVENTIONS:

The newly reformed local government councils became effective all over the Federation following the local council elections that took place on December 28, 1976.

The Federal Military Government made a grant of about N250 million to local government bodies in the country for the 1977/78 financial year. The grant was to ensure that local governments had the resources to provide necessary services.

The Federal Military Government also decided that five percent of all federally retained revenues, and 10 per cent of total state revenue be made available to local government during the 1977/78 financial year.

THE FEDERAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION:

As part of its programme for smooth transition to civilian rule in 1979, the Federal Military Government promulgated a Decree establishing the Federal Electoral Commission to:

*Organise and supervise all matters pertaining to elections into all elective offices provided for in the constitution, and elections into any legislative body provided for in the constitution other than local government bodies.

*Register political parties, and determine their eligibility to sponsor candidates for any of the election;

*Arrange for the annual examination and auditing of the funds and accounts of political parties and;

*Carry out such functions as may be conferred on it by law;

*Other functions of the Electoral Commission include:

*The division, by reference to the 1963 population census, of the area of the Federation, or as the case may be, the area of a state, into such number of constituencies as may be prescribed by law, for the purpose of elections to be conducted by the Commission under this decree, and the registration of voters, the preparation and maintenance of voters registers, for the purpose of such elections.

SUMMARY:

In the first Republic (1963-66), the President was the Head of State, and Parliament comprised the Presidency, the Senate (Upper House) and the House of Representative (Lower House).

Executive power was vested in the Prime Minister and his cabinet all of whom were members of, and responsible to Parliament. Each, of the four Regions had a bicameral legislature: a House of Chiefs (Upper House), and a House of Assembly (Lower House). The Premiers were the Chief Executive in the Regions, while Regional Governors were the Ceremonial Heads.

In the second Republic, the administration was vested in the Federal Military Government, consisting of two major organs:—

(i) The Supreme Military Council, and;

(ii) The Federal Executive Council, consisting of civilians.

The Head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, was the Chairman of both Councils.

Civilian members of the Council were allocated departmental responsibilities.

In the third Republic, power was still vested in the Federal Military Government consisting of three organs: The Supreme Military Council, the Federal Executive Council, and the National Council of States. The Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, was the Chairman of the three bodies. Military Governors ceased to be members of the highest organ of government the Supreme Military Council, but were members of the National Council of States. Executive Councils, however, continued to exist at State level.

The Chief of Staff Supreme Headquarters, already a member of the Supreme Military Council attended meetings of the other two Councils. The other Service Chief (Chief of Army Staff, Chief of Air Force, Chief of Naval Staff, the Inspector-General of Police) and such other member as the Supreme Military Council wished attended the meetings of the National Council of State.

Military and Civilian members of the Council were allocated departmental responsibilities.



• *President Badamosi Babangida*

ENTER PRESIDENT BABANGIDA

When General Buhari (rtd.), overthrew President Shagari's government in 1983, the suffering masses heaved a sigh of relief. Nobody knew that the Buhari government which rode on popular support to power, would soon go dictatorial.

The nation's staggering economic problems which it came to solve did not improve as expected. Nigeria continued the importation of food items which could be locally produced. Prices of 'essential commodities' remained unchanged. The colour of the nation's currency was changed, the measure still could not wake the dead horse — the declining economy. Unemployment not only continued at an alarming rate but retrenchment followed.

It became clear that the solution to the nation's economic problems did not lie with the Buhari/Idiagbon government. As the problems developed, the government became a suspect, and her credibility and competence in steering the ship of the nation became doubtful. The people could no longer be carried along. Ironically, the government which came to power on popular support, soon became the enemy of the same people.

Realising the lack of popular support, the Buhari government resorted to arbitrary rule and high handedness. It deftly promulgated many nefarious decrees, aimed at gagging the press and unlawful detention of citizens without trial. The government felt that the existence of decrees could cajole and browbeat the people to acquiescence. It erroneously believed that it could succeed without criticism.

Fundamental human right was neglected and the freedom of the press disobeyed. Day by day, the Buhari's government promulgated many more nefarious decrees, and needed more and more to survive.

Prior to Buhari/Idiagbon ascendancy to power, the nation suffered mismanagement of the economy, lack of public accountability, insensitivity of the political leadership, and a degeneration of the standard of living. The continuation of these trend led to the overthrow of Buhari's government.

Buhari and Idiagbon were blamed and condemned for ruling in accordance with their whims and caprices, or the scruples of their hearts' desires. This degeneration of the respect for human rights was further aggravated by the clandestine machination of some government functionaries. The Nigerian Security Organisation (NSO) was on top of the list of those found wanting.

The decree 2 empowered the chief of Staff to arrest any person suspected to be anti-government without trial. Under the umbrella of peace, security and good government, the NSO officials and their agents put many innocent citizens in chains and manacles, and led them to the solitary and uninhabitable Kirikiri prison. The number of detainees swelled daily.

Buhari/Idiagbon government lost its sense of natural justice, equity and good conscience. At a point, the signature of an impending sword of damocles was already on the wall. So when the coup which swept Buhari/Idiagbon regime out of power came, it was not surprising.

President Babangida gave the following reasons for overthrowing Buhari's regime. The disregard for the principles of discussions, consultations and co-operation by the SMC and the Federal Council of States was among the reasons. Others were the rigidity and uncompromising attitude of Buhari and Idiagbon, scarcity of goods, ill-equipped hospitals, decaying educational institutions and inconsistent foreign policy.

In demonstration of its commitment to fundamental human right and press freedom, President Babangida on assuming power abrogated DN4 and released many journalists and political detainees. It also promised to reorganise the NSO. After the appointment of members of Armed Forces Ruling Council, (AFRC), and the appointment of Governors, Ministers and other government functionaries, the government settled down to business.

One pressing problem facing the government is the dwindling economy and the remedial measures to be adopted. President Babangida on assuming office promised to break the deadlock between Nigeria and IMF loan. In achieving this goal, it has set a machinery in motion. The question of whether or not to accept the IMF loan is the greatest test president Babangida's government now faces. To many Nigerians, the IMF loan is undesirable, because the countries that have taken the loan have not come out of the difficulties created by it.

THE NIGERIA YEAR BOOK 1986
ARMED FORCES RULING COUNCIL

Chairman:— Major-General Ibrahim Badamosi Babangida

President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces

Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe — Chief of General Staff.

Members

Portfolio

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Major-General Domkat T. Bali | Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff and Defence Minister |
| 2. Major-General Sani Abacha | Chief of Army Staff |
| 3. Rear-Admiral Augustus Aikhomu | Chief of Naval Staff |
| 4. Air Vice-Marshall Ibrahim Alfa | Chief of Air Staff |
| 5. Mr. Etim Edet Inyang | Inspector-General of Police |
| 6. Major-General M. G. Nasko | Minister of Trade |
| 7. | Minister, Federal Capital Abuja |
| 8. Major-General Paul Omu | Commandant Staff and Command |
| 9. Commodore Ebitu Okoh Ukiwe | Chief of General Staff
General Office Commanding 1 Mech Division. |
| 10. Brigadier Peter Igezunya Ademokhai | General Officer Commanding 1 Mech Division. |
| 11. Brigadier Yohanna Y. Kure | General Officer Commanding 2 Mech Division |
| 12. Brigadier Joshua Nimyel Dogonyaro | Commanding Officer, 3 Armoured Division |
| 13. Air Vice-Marshall Maham Mahammodu Yahaya | Commanding Officer, Air Training Command |
| 14. Brigadier D. O. Diya | General Officer, Commanding 82 Division |
| 15. Brigadier Abdullahi Bagudu Mamman | Commander, Army Corps of Antillery |
| 16. Brigadier Duro Ola Ajayi | Commander, TRADOK |
| 17. Air-Commodore Adebayo Hammed Lawal | Commander, Air Tactical Command |
| 18. Navy Commodore Stephen O. Aluko | Flag Officer Commanding Eastern Command |
| 19. Air Commodore Nurudeen Mohammed Imam | Commander, Airforce Logistic Command |
| 20. Navy Commodore Murtala Nyako | Flag Officer Commanding Western Command |

21. Navy Commodore Muftau B.A, Elegbede	Flag Officer Commanding Sea Training
22. Brigadier Joseph Ola Oni	
23. Air Commodore Lawrence D. Koian	
24. Air Commodore John Nanzip Shagaya	Commanding Officer, 9 Mechanised Brigade
25. Lt-Col. Haliru Akilu	Commanding Officer, Directorate, Military Intelligence.
26. Lt.-Col. Raji Alagbe Rasaki	Commanding Officer, Army, Headquarter Signals Group.
27. Lt.-Col. Abubakar Tanko Ayuba	Minister of Communications
28. Lt-Col. Anthony Ukpo	Minister of Information

The members of the Armed Forces Ruling Council (AFRC), which is the new ruling body for the country, were sworn in on Friday, August 30th, 1985 at Doddan Barracks, by the President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, Major-General Ibrahim Badamosi Babangida.

From the above composition of the council, 13 former members of the supreme military Council were retained in the new body, whilst 15 new officers were added.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF STATES

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Chairman:— Major-General Ibrahim Badamosi Babangida, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Force.

OTHER MEMBERS

1. Major-General Domkat Y. Bali	Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff and Defence Minister
2. Major-General Sanni Abacha	Chief of Army Staff
3. Rear-Admiral Augustus Aikhomu	Chief of Naval Staff
4. Air Vice-Marshall Ibrahim Alfa	Chief of Air Staff
5. Mr. Etim Inyang	Inspector-General of Police

GOVERNORS

NAMES	STATE	CAPITAL
1. Group-Captain Samson Emeka Omeruah	Anambra	Enugu
2. Lt-Col. Chris A. Garuba	Bauchi	Bauchi
3. Lt-Col. John Mark Inienger	Bendel	Benin-City
4. Group Capt. David Jang	Benue	Makurdi
5. Major Abdul Muminu Aminu	Borno	Maiduguri
6. Co. Dan P. Archibong	Cross River	Calabar
7. Lt-Col. Yohanna Madaki	Gongola	Yola
8. Navy Capt. Allison Amaechina Maduekwe	Imo	Owerri

9.	Major Abubakar Umar	Kaduna	Kaduna
10.	Lt-Col. Ahmed Mohammed Daku	Kano	Kano
11.	Wing Comdr. Mohammed N'amaru	Kwara	Ilorin
12.	Group Capt. Gbolahan Mudasiru	Lagos	Ikeja
13.	Lt-Col. David Mark	Niger	Minna
14.	Lt-Col. Oladayo Popoola	Ogun	Abeokuta
15.	Commander Mike Akhigbe	Ondo	Akure
16.	Lt-Col. Adetunji I. Olurin	Oyo	Ibadan
17.	Lt-Col. Mohammed C. Alli	Plateau	Jos
18.	Mr. Fidelis Oyakhilome (Police Commissioner)	Rivers	Port-Harcourt
19.	Col. Garba Mohammed	Sokoto	Sokoto

SERVICE CHIEFS

NAMES	PORTFOLIO
1. Major-General Domkat Y. Bali	Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff Defence Minister
2. Major-General Sani Abacha	Chief of Army Staff
3. Rear-Admiral Augustus Aikhomu	Chief of Naval Staff
4. Air Vice-Marshal Ibrahim Alfa	Chief of Air Staff
5. Mr. Etim Inyang	Inspector-General of Police

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: Major-General Ibrahim Badamosi Babangida

President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Nigeria

Press Secretary: Chief Duro Onabule

Secretary to the Military Government: Mr. Glay A. E. Longe

MINISTRIES	MINISTERS
1. Agriculture, Water Resources and Rural Development	Lt-General Alani I. Akinrinade
2. Communications	Lt-Col. A. T. Ayuba
3. Defence	Major-General Domkat Y. Bali
4. Education	Prof. Jubril Aminu
5. Employment Labour and Productivity	Rear-Admiral Patrick S. Koshon
6. External Affairs	Prof. Bolaji Akinyemi
7. Federal Capital Territory	Air Commodore Abdullahi
8. Finance	Dr. S. P. Okongwu
9. Health	Prof. Olikoye Ransome-Kuti
10. Industries	Alhaji Bunu Sheriff Musa
11. Information	Lt-Col. Anthony S. I. Ukpo
12. Internal Affairs	Lt-Col. John N. Shagaya

13.	Justice and Attorney-General	Prince Bola Ajibola
14.	Mines, Power and Steel	Prof. Tam David-West
15.	National Planning	Dr. Kalu I. Kalu
16.	Social Development, Youth, Sports & Culture	Lt-Col. Ahmed Abdullahi
17.	Science and Technology	Prof. Emmanuel Emovon
18.	Trade	Major-General M. G. Nasko
19.	Transport and Aviation	Brigadier Jeremiah T. Useni
20.	Petroleum Resources	Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman
21.	Works and Housing	Alhaji Abubakar Umar
22.	Special Duties	Air Vice-Marshal A. I. S. Shekarri

PAST RECIPIENTS OF THE NIGERIAN NATIONAL MERIT AWARD 1979 RECIPIENTS (4)

1. Professor Thomas Lambo – for his contribution towards the founding of a mental hospital at Aro in Ogun State. He is the Deputy Director-General, World Health Organisation (WHO) – Ogun State.
2. Professor Chinua Achebe – for his literary prowess in African Arts and Culture – He was then Professor of English, University of Nigeria, Nsukka – Anambra State.
3. Dr. Abubakar Imam, a renowned novelist and the author of many Hausa books – He was Retired Public Complaint Commissioner for Kaduna State – Kaduna State (He is now a lawyer).
4. Professor Taslim Olawale ELIAS – for his contribution towards the development of the legal profession in Nigeria.

1980 RECIPIENTS (4)

1. Professor Ben. Enwonwu – A famous Sculptor and Artist.
2. Professor B. O. Nwabueze (SAN) – a distinguished legal luminary.
3. Professor A. L. Mabogunje – An Economist and Geographer.
4. Dr. Ladi Kwali – A woman from Abuja who is renowned in pottery – Niger State.

1981 RECIPIENTS (1)

1. Dr. Muhammed Junaid – An Islamic Scholar, whose literary work centred on Hausa, Arabic and Fulfulde languages – Kano State.

1982 RECIPIENTS (2)

1. Professor Chukwuedo Nwokolo
2. Professor Solomon Adeboye Oladele Babalola (Alias Sable Lowly) Linguist, educationist, Professor of African Languages and Literature, University of Lagos.

1983 RECIPIENTS (3)

1. Dr. Pius Nwabuike Charles Okigbo.
2. Dr. Mohammed Lawan.
3. Dr. Theophilus Sunday Babatunde Aribisala.

1984 RECIPIENT (1)

1. Professor B. O. Osuntokun

1985 RECIPIENT (1)

- 1 Dr. T. Akinola Aguda



HON. MR. JUSTICE A. G. IRIKEFE
Chief Justice of the Federation

THE NIGERIA YEAR BOOK 1986
THE JUDICIARY
JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice —

Hon. Mr. Justice A. G. Irikefe

Others:

Hon. Mr. Justice M. Bello
 Hon. Mr. Justice Dahunsi Olugbemi Coker
 Hon. Mr. Justice A. O. Obaseki
 Hon. Mr. Justice Kayode Esho
 Hon. Mr. Justice A. N. C. Aniagolu
 Hon. Mr. Justice Muhammed Buba Ardo
 Hon. Mr. Justice Augustine Nnamani
 Hon. Mr. Justice Muhammadu Lawal Uwais
 Hon. Mr. Justice B. O. Kazeem
 Hon. Mr. Justice Godwin A. Karibi Whyte
 Hon. Mr. Justice Saidu Kawa
 Hon. Mr. Justice Chukwudifu A. Oputa

This is the highest court of law in the land. No matter how knotty the question in law in any country, the Supreme Court has the final say.

Beside dealing with appeals from lower courts, the Supreme Court can also hear at first instance certain cases. For example the Supreme Court is the only legal authority to try cases involving disputes between the Federation and a State, or between the States, if the dispute in question does with legal rights.

The Supreme Court has the power, to exclusion of any other court in Nigeria, to hear and give final judgement on appeals, from the Federal Court of Appeal.

The Constitution is very specific on such cases which include:

- (a) Where the ground of appeal involves question of law alone in any decision of civil or criminal proceedings.
- (b) Decisions in any civil or criminal proceeding on the interpretation or application of the Constitution of Nigeria.
- (c) Decisions in any or criminal proceedings, dealing with fundamental Rights as entrenched in the Constitution.
- (d) Decision in any criminal changes involving a death penalty imposed by a High Court.
- (e) Decision in any question as to whether any person has been validly elected to any office under the Constitution, or the membership of any legislative House, or vacancy in a legislative House.

Any party involved in a civil proceedings can appeal from the matter, but parties not directly involved can also appeal, but with the consent of Federal Court of Appeal or the Supreme Court. In the case of criminal proceedings, an appeal is permissible, if it is initiated by the accused or any person, authorised by the Attorney-General of the Federation, or those of the States to take over the case at the request of other authorities or persons, as permitted by law.

All such appeals discussed must be in accordance with the rules of court for the time being regulating the powers, procedures and practice at the Supreme Court.

At the helm of affairs at the Supreme Court is the Chief Justice of the Federation, who is appointed by the President of the Federation, on the advice of the Judicial Service Commission. His appointment, however, is subject to the approval of a simple majority of the Senate. So, the Commission is applied for the nomination and appointment of the Chief Justice, because it is essential for this office to be filled by not only a man highly knowledgeable in the field of law, but also a man of unquestionable honour and reputation.

For the purpose of performing its duty, not less than 5 justices of the court must be in attendance. Where its proceedings touch on any appeals involving criminal or civil proceedings or application, or interpretation of the Constitution; on Fundamental Rights as entrenched in the

Constitution: or when exercising its original jurisdiction (i.e. cases involving the existence of legal rights of the States and the Federation), the Supreme Court becomes duly constituted only, when at least 7 of its members are in attendance.

PRESIDENT AND JUSTICES OF COURT OF APPEAL

1.	Hon. Justice M. Nasir	—	President
2.	Hon. Justice J. A. Phil-Ebosie	—	Justice
3.	Hon. Justice J. Omo Eboh	—	"
4.	Hon. Justice A. I. Aseme	—	"
5.	Hon. Justice M. M. A. Akanbi	—	"
6.	Hon. Justice Uche Omo	—	"
7.	Hon. Justice A. G. O. Agbaje	—	"
8.	Hon. Justice A. A. Ademola	—	"
9.	Hon. Justice P. Nnaemeka-Agu	—	"
10.	Hon. Justice A. B. Wali	—	"
11.	Hon. Justice U. Mohammed	—	"
12.	Hon. Justice S. M. A. Belgore	—	"
13.	Hon. Justice U. Maidama	—	"
14.	Hon. Justice O. O. Olatawura	—	"
15.	Hon. Justice I. L. Kutigi	—	"
16.	Hon. Justice Abai Ikwaechegh	—	"
17.	Hon. Justice E. I. Akpata	—	"
18.	Hon. Justice J. H. Omololu-Thomas	—	"
19.	Hon. Justice M. E. Ogundare	—	"
20.	Hon. Justice S. Aikawa	—	"
21.	Hon. Justice U. Abdullahi	—	"
22.	Hon. Justice I. K. Sulu-Gambari	—	"
23.	Hon. Justice B. O. Babalakin	—	"
24.	Hon. Justice S. U. Onu	—	"
25.	Hon. Justice J. D. Mustapher	—	"
26.	Hon. Justice R. J. Jacks	—	"
27.	Hon. Justice Owolabi Kolawole	—	"
28.	Hon. Justice J. D. Ogundere	—	"
29.	Hon. Justice A. I. Katsina-Alu	—	"
30.	Hon. Justice W. R. T. Macaulay	—	"

The Federal Court Of Appeal

As the name implies, the Federal Court of Appeal is essentially an appeal court. The Constitution empowers the Federal Court of Appeal to hear and determine appeals from the Federal High Court, the High Court of a State, the Sharia Court of Appeal of a State.

An appeal on the decision of the High Court of Appeal to the Federal Court of Appeal is permitted in the following cases, provided permission has been granted either by the Federal Court of Appeal or the High Court:

- Final decision in any civil or criminal proceedings before the High Court sitting at first instance.
- Where the ground of appeal involves question of law alone, in any civil or criminal proceedings.
- Decision in any civil or criminal proceedings pertaining to the interpretation or application of the Constitution.

- (d) Decision in any civil or criminal proceedings, as to whether any of the Fundamental Human Rights, set out in the constitution is being flouted.
- (e) Decision of any questions as to whether any person has been validly elected to an office or his term has ceased or vacancy in any legislative House exists.
- (f) Decision made by the High Court, where an individual's liberty or custody of a person is concerned, where an injunction or the appointment of a receiver is granted or refused in cases dealing with a creditor or liability of those involved, when dealing with Contracts, in certain categories of divorce suits, and any other case, which may be prescribed by law in any state.

The Constitution also provides certain grounds on which appeals from the High Court to the Federal Court of Appeal are not granted.

These include:

- (a) Decision of any High Court granting unconstitutional leave to grant an action.
- (b) From an order for divorce to a party, who were given time and opportunity to appear but failed to do so.

Where the Supreme Court feels strongly that the interest of justice is not furthered by allowing an appeal, it has the jurisdiction to pass judgements on an appeal, by merely going through the normal procedures alone.

An appeal from the Sharia Court of Appeal, in respect of any question of Islamic personal law which the court is competent to decide, or from a Customary Court, as the case can also be brought to the Federal Court of Appeal, provided such a case is initiated by a person who is a party to the case.

Here again, the Federal Court of Appeal can only exercise such power, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the National Assembly and rules of court currently, in force, regulating the powers, jurisdiction and procedures of the Federal Court of Appeal.

A redress can also be sought from the Federal Court of Appeal on the decision of the National Conduct Tribunal, which is established in the fifth Schedule of the Constitution. The National Assembly could also confer jurisdiction on the Federal Court of Appeal, to take care of the decisions of any other court of law, or tribunal established by the National Assembly.

The Federal Court of Appeal is duly constituted when not less than 3 justices of the Federal Court of Appeal are present.

If the case before them is brought from the Sharia Court or the Customary Court of Appeal, then at least 3 justices must be learned in Islamic personal law, or Customary Law as the case may require.

FEDERAL HIGH COURT JUDGES

Chief Judge: Hon. Justice Frederick Okwudi Anyaegbunam, OFR, CON.

- 2. Hon. Justice Mahmud Babatunde Belgore
- 3. Hon. Justice Sogunle A. Sowemimo
- 4. Hon. Justice Akpan Ekukinam-Bassey, (CON)
- 5. Hon. Justice P. C. Akpamgbo
- 6. Hon. Justice F. C. Kachikwu
- 7. Hon. Justice A. A. Tofowomo
- 8. Hon. Justice Joshua Olalere Ayinde
- 9. Hon. Justice Vincent Okosun Eigbedion
- 10. Hon. Justice Rabi'u Danlami Muhammad
- 11. Hon. Justice M. D. Saleh
- 12. Hon. Justice G. U. Osakwe
- 13. Hon. Justice T. A. Odunowo
- 14. Hon. Justice G. A. A. T. Jinadu
- 15. Hon. Justice H. Okwuosa.

16. Mr. McDonald I. Ofili – Chief Registrar
17. Mr. Francis Fedode Tabai – Deputy Chief Registrar (A)
18. Mrs. Rebecca Oyindamola Olomojobi – Deputy Chief Registrar (L)

THE FEDERAL HIGH COURT

The Federal High Court is made up of a Chief Judge of the Federal High Court, and any number of Judges as determined by an Act of the National Assembly.

The appointment of these justices is made by the President of the Federation, on the recommendation of Federal Judicial Service Commission – Judges so appointed must have qualified to practice as legal practitioners in Nigeria for at least 10 years.

If the office of the Chief Judge of the Federal High Court is vacant for any reason, the President designates one among the Judges to act as the Chief Judge.

Apart from any other function prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly or provisions of the Constitution, the Federal High Court has jurisdiction into revenue matters of the Federal Government.

If the need arises, the National Assembly has power to make any law adding to the powers of the Federal High Court.

The Federal High Court can hold a sitting with only one Judge sitting.

THE NIGERIA YEAR BOOK 1986

SHARIA COURT OF APPEAL OF A STATE

The Constitution provides for the establishment of a Sharia Court of Appeal for any State that requires it. This Court is to consist of a Grand Khadi, who is appointed by the Governor on the advice of the State Judicial Service Commission, subject to the approval by the House of Assembly. This type of Court is only applicable to some of the Northern States, where Islamic law is practised.

The Court is also to include any number of Khadis as deemed fit by the House of Assembly of the State. The Khadis of the Sharia Court of Appeal must have attended and obtained a recognised qualification in Islamic personal law, from an institution approved by the State Judicial Service Commission, and has held the qualification for not less than 10 years, or he has considerable experience in the practice of Islamic personal law, or he is a distinguished scholar of Islamic personal law.

As with the other courts, if the office of the Grand Khadi is vacant, or for any reason the incumbent is unable to perform his duty, the Governor of the State could appoint another person from among the Khadis, to act as the Grand Khadi for 3 months.

At the expiration of 3 months, if the office is still vacant, another person is appointed. The process is continued until the office is filled. A person cannot be re-appointed to act as the Grand Khadi, except with the approval of the House of Assembly of the State.

Functions:

Apart from other functions conferred upon it by law of the state, the Sharia Court of Appeal of a State also has supervisory power, and hear appeals in civil proceedings, concerning questions of Islamic personal law. In this regard, the Sharia Court of Appeal is competent to decide on:

- (a) Any question of Islamic personal law regarding marriage concluded in accordance with that law, including a question relating to the validity or dissolution of such a marriage, or a question that depends on such a marriage relating to family relationship, inheritance, or guardianship of an infant.
- (b) Where all parties to the proceedings are Moslems, with regard to the subjects dealt with above, any question of Islamic personal law regarding a marriage.
- (c) Any question of Islamic personal law regarding an infant, or person of unsound mind.

The Sharia Court of Appeal of a state can sit only if it consists of at least 2 Khadis of the State, and the Court is to exercise all the powers vested on it by the Constitution, or by any law made by the House of Assembly of the State.

CUSTOMARY COURT OF APPEAL OF A STATE

As is the case with the Sharia Court of Appeal of a State, the Constitution makes provision for a state to have the option of a Customary Court of Appeal. At the control is the President of the Court. Like the Sharia Court of Appeal, it has supervisory power and hears appeals. Likewise, the term of services, qualifications required for the job and power vested upon it by law are similar to those of the Sharia Court of Appeal.

THE HIGH COURTS

The High Court of Justice in each state consists of a Chief Judge and Judges. The High Courts are superior courts of records, and have unlimited jurisdiction in first instance matters, except in certain cases which are reserved for the Federal Supreme Court. The High Courts also have jurisdiction to hear appeal from Magistrates and Native Courts.

FEDERAL REVENUE COURT

The Federal Revenue Court was set up under Decree 13 of 1973 and has jurisdiction over all revenue matters.

The court handles both civil and criminal matters, relating to companies, taxes, banking, copy-right and merchandise marks. It also sit over matters concerning trade marks, admiralty, counter feiting of coins, and excise matters.

MAGISTRATE COURTS

The Magistrate Court have original jurisdiction in a large variety of civil and criminal cases; some also have jurisdiction to hear appeal from Native Court. There are Chief Magistrate Courts in all areas in the Federation.

CUSTOMARY COURTS

Co-existing with the law courts are a vast number of customary courts.

The Law administered in the customary courts is generally speaking, the native law and custom prevailing in their respective areas of jurisdiction. In the Islamic districts of the northern State; moslem law is administered. The Sharia Courts in the Northern parts of the Federation are the courts which appeal lie from the Alkali or Moslem Courts.

The Federal Government is planning to reform the customary courts system in the southern areas of the country.

The Constitution guarantees the independence of the judiciary.

THE RENT CONTROL EDICT

In January 1976, the Federal Government appointed a panel to look into the housing situation and suggest appropriate remedial measures for solving the rent problem in the country, with particular reference to the low and middle in-come groups.

The panel submitted its reports, and a government white paper on it was published. The government has also announced several measures to curb the perpetual rise in rents.

RENT TRIBUNALS

Rent Tribunals, in sufficient numbers and properly manned, have been created in all localities. State Governments are empowered to acquire the houses of landlords who have twice contravened the Rent Edict in any state. Lagos and some other states have already set up some rent tribunals, which started functioning in August 1976.

LEGAL AID COUNCIL

Chairman — Zakari Mohammed

Director — Mr. Clement Uchenna Osakwe

Other Members:

- (1) Chief K. A. Adebutu
- (2) Mr. J. O. Sowemimo
- (3) Mrs. Alice A. Mere
- (4) Mr. J. Eyitayo
- (5) Mr. Enedu Onyia
- (6) Mr. V. O. Sankey

- (7) Alhaji Musa Ahmed Tasha
- (8) A representative of the Federal Attorney-General.
- (9) A representative of the Federal Ministry of Finance.
- (10) A representative of the Youth Service Corps Directorate.
- (11) A representative of the Inspector-General of Police.

The Constitution takes note of the fact that justice is not the prerogative of the wealthy. It is highly placed. Thus, it is entrenched in Chapter 42 (4b) of the constitution, that legal aid shall be made available to any Nigerian citizens, who truly is in need, that is, not earning up to N72 per annum, when his fundamental Human Rights have been tampered with by anybody in authority. Legal aid may be given to people in respect of particular criminal proceedings such as:

- (a) Those involving murder of any degree, manslaughter, malicious, or wilful wounding, or inflicting of grievous bodily harm, and assault with bodily harm.
- (b) Aiding and abetting or-counselling or being accessory to certain crimes.

DUTIES:

The Nigeria Police Force is responsible throughout the country for the prevention and detection of crime, apprehension of offenders, protection of life and property, preservation of law and order, due enforcement of laws and regulations with which they are directly charged, and the performance of such police duties as may be required by law.

Hausa Constabulary:

The Nigeria Police originated in Lagos, the Federal capital in February 1861, when a consular guard of 30 was formed, to maintain public peace. The years later this unit became known as the "Hausa Police" and in 1879, an Hausa Constabulary consisting of 1,200 officers and men, under the command of an Inspector-General, was established for the Colony of Lagos. This was mainly military in character, but performed some civil police duties. In 1896, the Lagos Police Force was created, and armed like the "Hausa Constabulary." It was headed by a Commissioner who was responsible for Prisons and later for the Fire Brigade.

Niger Coast Constabulary:

In 1891, parts of the present Bendel, Rivers, and Cross River States were declared the Oil Rivers Protectorate, with headquarters in Calabar, where an armed constabulary was formed. In 1893, the area was proclaimed the Niger Coast Protectorate and the following year, the armed constabulary was reconstituted as the Niger Coast Constabulary.

Royal Niger Constabulary:

In the Northern parts of the country, the Royal Niger Company which was granted a Royal Charter in 1886, by the British Government set up the Royal Niger Constabulary in 1888, with headquarters in Lokoja. These forces were modelled on the Hausa Constabulary, but with greater emphasis on their military role.

Northern Nigeria Police Force, Regiment:

When the Protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria were proclaimed by the British Government in 1900, the Royal Niger Constabulary was split into the Northern Nigeria Police, and the Northern Nigeria Regiment.

Southern Nigeria Police Force, Regiment:

In the south, the Lagos Police Force and part of the Niger Coast Constabulary became the Southern Nigeria Police Force, while the remainder formed the Southern Regiment.

Nigeria Police Force:

After the Amalgamation of Northern and Southern Nigeria in 1914, both Police Forces continued to operate separately until April 1930, when they were merged to form the Nigeria Police Force, with headquarters in Lagos.

Strength:

The Force now has over 50,000 men. There are at present more than 1,300 police stations and posts throughout the country.

Nigeria Police Council:

The Policy, organisation and administration of the Nigeria Police Force, including establishment and financial matters, other than pensions, and all other matters relating thereto, rest with the Nigeria Police Council.

Police Service Commission:

The Powers of appointment, promotion, dismissal and discipline are vested in the Police Service Commission.

Administration:

The general administration, operation control, and command of the Force is vested in the Inspector-General, who is responsible to the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, for the maintenance of law and order throughout the country.

Area Commands:

For effective control, the country is divided into nineteen police area commands. Nine of the commands correspond with the country's nineteen state administrative structure. Force Headquarters forms the twentieth Command. A Commissioner of Police takes charge of each of the nineteen area commands. Each of the commands is further divided into a number of provinces and divisions, under provincial and divisional police officers.

Force Headquarters:

At the Force Headquarters there are a number of departments which co-ordinate the activities of corresponding branches in the state commands, and deal with various policy matters, including general administration, personnel, operations, traffic control, finance, crime prevention and detection, training, planning and research, works and supply, transportation, communications, public relations as well as state security.

Highway Patrol System:

The highway Patrol System is designed to deal with reckless driving and other offences against the Road Traffic Act, and accidents on the highways. It is controlled from Force Headquarters and operates throughout the Federation.

Force Medical Service:

The nucleus of the Force Medical Service has been established at Force Headquarters with initial provisions made for clinics in the state.

Traffic Warden Corps:

A Traffic Warden Corps has also been set up in Lagos and some other states as an auxiliary unit, to assist the regular police in controlling traffic in the capital, and in other capitals.

Training:

In order to cope with the intricate nature of Police duties, recruits are trained in the police colleges in the country, before they are deployed in the field. In addition, the Police also trains Cadet Assistant Superintendent and Cadet Sub-Inspectors. There are also refresher-courses

ools, and other specialised institutions in the force, for in-service training of police personnel. A Police Staff College, for the training of high level manpower has been opened in Jos, capital of Plateau State.

THE PRISONS

Convicted person serve their jail sentences in the prisons. The Nigerian Prisons Service is a department of the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs. It is headed by a Director.

Spiritual Needs:

The prisons provide for the spiritual and general welfare of prisoners. In all prisons, arrangements are made for regular visits of ministers of religion, moslem leaders, and lay preachers of all the principal denominations, to attend to spiritual needs of prisoners.

Education:

Illiterate prisoners who are anxious to learn are offered elementary education, mainly reading, writing and arithmetic. Others who have attained reasonable standard, and are clever read for the G.C.E. and R.S.A. examinations with success.

Prison libraries are stocked with text books and novels for prisoners' use.

Vocational Course:

Emphasis is laid on reforming the prisoners to become useful and law-abiding citizens on discharge from prison. Hence, vocational courses are also offered. Classes on motor mechanics, electrical work, cloth weaving, carpentry, tailoring and other trades are Prisoners attend classes of their choice.

Instruction is given by qualified staff and literate prisoners. The prisons have also acquired large acres of land in different parts of the country, for its massive food production, poultry and piggy schemes.

Social Activities:

Social activities are arranged to enable prisoners learn to live together in cordial atmosphere, and to bring them in contact with the world around them. Every prisoner has a say in his welfare.

DEFENCE

The Nigerian Army:

When in 1885, the Royal Niger Company received its charter, it organised its constabulary, made up of five British and two African officers, and about 400 other rank and file, of whom more than half were Fanti (from the Gold Coast, now Ghana). In view of the critical situation that followed French encroachment on the territory of the Royal Niger Company (1894-97), the British Government decided to raise a local force, and Colonel (later Lord) Lugard, was sent out to raise and command the force.

By the beginning of 1900, the force had become a thoroughly well organised and disciplined corps, the greater part of which under Colonel (later General) Sir William Wilcocks, played a very prominent part in the Ashanti Campaign.

West African Frontier Force, Nigeria Regiment:

At the end of 1901, all the colonial military forces, in British dependencies in West Africa were constituted into the West African Frontier Force. Each dependency, was however responsible for the maintenance of its own force. The Northern Nigeria Regiment consisted of two batteries and two battalions, to which a third mounted infantry battalion was later added.

At the same time, the Lagos Constabulary became the Southern Nigeria Regiment. In the

amalgamation of Lagos and Southern Nigeria, the Lagos Battalion became the second battalion of the Southern Nigeria Regiment. When Northern and Southern Nigeria were amalgamated on January 1, 1914, the two regiments became one, and was designated the Nigeria Regiment.

First World War:

On the outbreak of the war with Germany in August 1914, steps were immediately taken for the defence of Nigeria, and for offensive action against the neighbouring German colony of Cameroons. The Nigeria Regiment and Police were mobilised, and volunteers from the European community were enrolled as members of the Nigeria Marine Contingent, and the Nigeria Land Contingent.

An early advance into German territory along the Benue and Cross Rivers met with failure at Garua and Nsanaking.

However, a large expedition under the command of Brigadier General (later General) Charles Dobell, compelled Duala, the Chief town of the Cameroons, to surrender unconditionally on September 27, 1914.

The expedition included two battalions and a battery of the Nigerian Regiment, a large number of Nigerian civilians were attached to the expedition as temporary officers, and non-commissioned officers, and ships of the Royal Navy, and of the Nigeria Marine co-operated with the troops.

Second World War:

At the outbreak of the Second World War, the Nigerian Regiment was made of five regiments, with supporting arms and services. In the early part of 1940, plans were made for the movement of the 1st African Brigade to East Africa. The Brigade drawn from the Nigerian Regiment consisted of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd battalions, 1st Light Battery, 1st Field Ambulance, 1st Infantry Brigade, Signals and the 1st Field Company.

It left Nigeria on June 5, 1940, together with a Gold Coast Brigade. These brigades took part in the defence of Kenya and distinguished themselves in the Abyssinian Campaign. The Gold Coast brigade secured the west bank for the Brigade, by capturing Merda, and played an important part in the capture of Mogadishu. On February 13, 1941, in company of the 22nd Indian African Brigade, the Nigerian Brigade advanced on Brava.

They had limited training in bush warfare, but based upon the lessons of the first World War and their short training in mobile warfare, they were able to cover about 400km., between Mogadishu and Karar in twenty-six days, pushing the enemy before them and taking a number of prisoners. According to experts, this advance was the most rapid in the history of the Indian African campaign.

The Brigade returned to an enthusiastic welcome in Nigeria on September 5, 1941. It provided the nucleus of war-trained men, for the great West African Expeditionary Force, which arrived in India on November 5, 1943, to take part in the final defeat of the Japanese in Burma.

Nigerian troops of the Royal West African Frontier Force, won eight Distinguished Conduct Medals, 58 Military medals, 28 British Empire Medals, 243 Mention in Despatches, 39 certificates of good services, and one gallantry medal, during the second World War from 1939 to 1945.

Armed Forces Day:

January 15, has been fixed as the Armed Forces day, in commemoration of Nigerian soldiers who died during the two World Wars, and the Nigerian Civil War.

Surrender of Control:

In 1955, the Nigerian Army was constituted into a separate command, and on April 1, 1960, control of the Nigerian Forces was surrendered by the British War Office, to the Government of Nigeria.

Foreign Duties:

In 1960, Nigerian troops and policemen were sent to Congo Kinshasha (now Zaire), as members of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force. There they maintained a good record of performance. About three years later, they were called upon to help the state of Tanganyika (now Tanzania), whose army had mutinied. The troops were sent at the request of Tanganyika's President, Dr. Julius Nyerere. There, too, they excelled. Nigerian troops have also served with the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in the Lebanon. They have also assisted in keeping peace in the Republic of Chad.

THE NIGERIAN NAVY**Second World War:**

The Nigerian Navy was formally established by an Act of parliament in 1958. However, Naval Forces took place in many campaign along the coast, from 1800 up to the Second World War. During World War II, a section of the Government Department of the Nigerian Marine was formed into a Naval Defence Force.

They were responsible for the security of harbour entrances and maintained patrols with tugs and ferries, mounted with twelve pounders and machine guns. Most of the officers were retired Royal Navy Officers.

Act of Parliament, 1959:

When Parliament approved the establishment of the Nigerian Ports Authority in 1955, the former Marine Department split into three separate departments – the Ports Authority, the Inland Waterways Department, and a Naval Defence Force. With the Act of Parliament in 1958, the Naval Defence Force was constituted as the Royal Nigerian Navy. On attainment of Republican status in 1963 the word "Royal" was dropped.

Operational Control:

Operational control of the Navy is vested in the Chief of Naval Staff. This, of course, is subject to the overall direction of the Head of Staff, as the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. Under the Chief of Naval Staff, the navy is divided into two administrative commands – the Western, and the Eastern.

Western Command:

With Headquarters at Apapa, the Western Command covers the sea and coastal area of the Western boundary of the country. It is the Navy's major command, which is commanded by a Rear-Admiral. Most of the support and repair facilities area in this command.

Eastern Command:

The Second area command of the Navy is the Eastern Command, with its headquarters in Calabar. It covers the eastern boundary areas of the country. This command for the moment is headed by a Commodore. A vessel, NNS. Akaso, which was commissioned in May, 1975, is under the Eastern Command.

Peace Time Duties:

In peace time, the Nigerian Navy maintains constant patrol of the Nation's coastal waters, helping to provide protection against foreign fishy vessels, which approach in the territorial waters. The Navy also curbs smuggling into the country by sea, and undertakes surveys of the coastal approaches, in addition to providing aid to civil operations.

War Times Duties:

In the event of war, it is the duty of the Navy of ensure the territorial intergrity, and seaward

defence of the nation.

During the civil war, the Nigerian Navy played a prominent role in ensuring the territorial integrity of the country. It took part in all the coastal operations, providing naval gun fire support to the Army, before and after landing. Some of these important land operations were Bonny Escarvos, Calabar and Oron. In addition, the navy also maintains logistic support of the Nigerian Army.

THE NIGERIAN AIR FORCE

Duties:

The Nigerian Air Force establishment in 1964, was charged with the defence of the air space of the Federal Republic. The Instrument establishing it, the Air Force Act 1964, also made provision for the creation and maintenance of an Air Force Reserve.

Air Force Reserve:

The Reserve will consist of such number of officers, warrant officer, non-commissioned officers and men, who may be transferred from the Air Force on completion of their action service.

Civil War Role:

The Air Force grew rapidly during the civil war, during which it played a creditable role. While guarding the Nigerian skies against gun runners, the Air Force also gave tactical air support to ground forces. Immediately the civil war ended, the Air Force embarked on a massive mission of mercy, to the war-affected areas, flying in food and relief materials.

Expansion:

The Air Force is expanding at a considerable rate. Complete aerial protection of the national economic sources can now be achieved by the Air Force. An aggressive airlift task force has been actively involved in providing speedy airlift support to the government agencies within and outside the country.

Rescue Operations:

The Air Force search and rescue force is also capable of performing large scale rescue operations over jungles, mountains and the air forces of friendly neighbouring countries.

Air Force Rank Structure:

A completely new Air Force rank structure has been established by the NAF, to give the force its proper image and full service independence.

Officers Ranks:

The Principal indications of ranks on all badges of Ranks for all officers, except in the case of the Nigerian Air Force, is the rows of gold lace braid, on the badges of ranks for ceremonial dress, service dress, and mess kit; and the rows of sky blue lace braid, with black lace background on the shoulder straps for working and combat dress. The lowest ranks in the Officer Cadre is Lieutenant, while the most senior is Air Chief Marshal.

Airmen's Ranks:

The lower rank among the Airmen cadre is Air Warrant Officer (AWO), while the highest is Aircraftman (AM).

THE DEFENCE ACADEMY

The Nigerian Defence Academy was established in Kaduna in January 1964. It is a unique institution which caters for joint training of potential officers, belonging to the three services.

Army, Navy, and Air Forces. The Academy is basically meant to run regular commission courses.

In regular courses, Army cadets pursue two and half years training on successful completion of which they are commissioned as second lieutenants. The Naval and Air Force cadets, however, do only 18 months joint training at the Academy. After successful completion of the training they leave the Academy for further specialization and training in the respective service, prior to being commissioned.

In order to meet increased demand for officers, following the rapid expansion of the Armed Forces, the Academy is also running short service commission courses of six months duration. Two such courses are held every year, and the intake is largely from the ranks. At present, only Army and Air Force personnel make use of this facility. At the end of the training, these cadets are commissioned as second lieutenants.

CENTRE FOR MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT

Head Office	—	Management Village, Shangisha. P. M. B. 21578, Ikeja, Lagos.
Telephone Cable	—	MANDEV LAGOS
1. Dr. Udo Udo-Aka	—	Director-General
2. Dr. John N. Orife	—	Director, Institutional Co-ordination and Development Department (ICD)
3. Dr. Olu Fadahunsi	—	Director, Management Services Department (MSD)
4. Mr. O. A. Achonu	—	Director, Administrative & Technical Services Department (ATS)
5. Dr. J. O. Fasanya	—	Chief Librarian
6. Dr. A. C. Unegbu	—	Chief Accountant
7. Mr. O. W. Oma-Williams	—	Principal Consultant and Head of Public Enterprise Division
8. Dr. A. P. Edet	—	Principal Consultant and Head of Small Industries
9. Mr. E. O. Bangbade	—	Chief Management Development Officer, Edu- cation & Training Division
10. Mr. S. A. Ademilehin	—	Principal Consultant
11. Dr. U. O. Imade	—	Chief Management Development Officer
12. R. S. Aderohunmu	—	Senior Consultant (on study leave)
13. F. I. Ahabue (Mr.)	—	Assistant Chief Audio-Visual Officer, Techni- cal Services Division
14. Mrs. J. O. Y. Akinsete	—	Assistant Chief Librarian
15. Mr. E. M. O. Korolo	—	Library for Mgt. Studies Division
16. Mrs. H. I. Jemerigbe	—	Under Secretary, Personnel Division
17. Mr. A. A. Ojo	—	Under Secretary, Council Secretariat
18. Mr. S. T. Martins	—	Assistant Chief Publications Officer, Publications Division
19. Dr. O. O. Onuoha	—	Assistant Chief Mgt. Dev. Officer, Small Industries Services Division
20. Mr. J. A. Aje	—	Assistant Chief Management Research Officer
21. Mr. F. I. Animashaun	—	Senior Consultant, Consulting Service Division
22. Dr. J. O. Ukpowan	—	Principal Mgt. Dev. Officer, Education & Training Division
23. Miss B. A. Nwankwo	—	Principal Mgt. Dev. Officer, Education & Training Division
24. Mr. C. O. Dike	—	Assistant Internal Auditor, Audit Unit
25. Mr. C. B. Anunkor	—	Principal Mgt. Dev. Officer, Aba Area Office
26. Mrs. V. E. Ogbonna	—	Principal Planning Officer DG's Office
27. Mrs. G. U. Ukp	—	Principal Institutional Liaison Officer, Institution Liaison Unit
28. J. A. Akindele (Mr.)	—	Principal Assistant Secretary, Estate Services Division Public Relations Officer

FACTS ABOUT CMD

INTRODUCTION

The Centre for Management Development (CMD) is a resource institution established in 1973 by the Federal Government of Nigeria as the operational arm of the Nigerian Council for Management Development (NCMD) which has overall responsibility for the promotion and co-ordination of management education and training in Nigeria.

MAJOR ROLES:

- assessing the country's managerial manpower needs;
- developing resources for management teaching, training and consultancy;
- institution building to meet the needs of national development;
- assessing the type and quality of programmes for the development of the country's managerial manpower;
- improving the quality and enhancing the use of management consulting, research and training.

TARGET(S):

CMD's programmes focus mainly on:

- entrepreneurs and managers in the public and private sectors of the economy;
- management educators, trainers, consultants, industrial extension officers, researchers, and human resources specialists in institutions and agencies;
- planners of managerial manpower at the federal, state and organisational levels;
- Nigerians whose employment and self-fulfilment depend upon enhancing their managerial and supervisory effectiveness.

THE COUNCIL:

The Governing Council of CMD, the Nigerian Council for Management Development, consists of 20 members, namely;

- (a) a Chairman, appointed by the Head of State on the recommendation of the minister;
- (b) nine persons with extensive knowledge of and close association with management training, industry and commerce each chosen by the Minister on his individual merit and appointed by the Head of State;
- (c) two representatives of the Nigerian Employers' Consultative Association;
- (d) two representatives of labour organisation;
- (e) four representatives of professional management training institutions;
- (f) one representative of the Ministry charged with responsibility for matters relating to the Council and
- (g) the Director-General, Centre for Management Development.

FUNCTIONS:

Specific functions of NCMD as spelt out in section 2 of Act No. 51 of October 1976 which gave the Council and Centre legal existence include:

- (a) advising the Minister (Federal Ministry of National Planning) on policies, plans and programmes for the enhancement of the number, quality and effective utilisation of the managerial manpower resources of the country in all sectors of the economy;
- (c) developing and promoting high national standard of management education, entrepreneurial development and supervisory training programmes;
- (d) keeping and maintaining a register of management training institutions and their training programmes, including their subjects, location, standards, duration, type

and costs;

- (e) assessing from time to time the training institutions with a view to determining competence and whether they deserve financial support from the council, and
- (f) providing a forum at which representatives of both the public and private and of management training institutions could exchange information and identify trends in management education and training.

THE CENTRE

The functions of CMD as stated in section 16 of the Act, in addition to any assigned that may be given by the Council, include:

- (a) providing the Council background information and other technical data necessary for the Council's policy-making and co-ordinating functions;
- (b) providing management advisory and consultancy services to Nigerian enterprises;
- (c) establishing and maintaining an up-to-date library for management studies;
- (d) publishing journals, research papers and books on modern management and advisory techniques, and
- (e) sponsoring, promoting and conducting research into all aspects in relation to the Nigerian situation.

In addition to these functions, the Federal Executive Council in 1977 directed CMD to undertake management development component of small-scale industries development. CMD was also mandated to undertake more active training in the private sector in 1978.

PROGRAMMES:

The Centre's programmes are carried out through education and training, research and consultancy.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

Our education and training activities include:

- the preparation of national policy and planning proposals for the consideration of the Council;
- stimulation of a systematic implementation of plans for the promotion of management development at all levels; and
- support to institutions and enterprises to improve their management education and training activities.

Conferences, seminars, workshops and forums are held from time to time with representatives of education and training institutions, enterprises business associations, professional organisations and specialised groups concerned with either the provision or the use of managers;

- to elucidate needs, provide a forum for the exchange of views on problems, review policies;
- to establish contacts and disseminate information on recent trends and approaches and on current and prospective management concepts and practices.

New training programmes are designed and implemented to meet special or urgent training needs and to fill the gaps in existing facilities.

Training of trainers is designed as a basis for the promotion of management development as a means of enhancing standards.

RESEARCH:

The CMD research programme include:

- (a) stimulation and co-ordination of applied research in the field of management within a systematic framework setting up priorities;

- (b) implementation of research surveys and studies relating to:
 - the design of a national profile of management needs,
 - a periodic inventory of management development programmes;
 - a periodic register of qualified management teachers and trainers in Nigeria;
 - the application of modern management techniques, learning methodologies, and appropriate technology;
 - the effect of cultural and sociological factors on the performance of the Nigerian managers.
- (c) consultancy for small business and public enterprises.

INSTITUTIONAL LIAISON:

The liaison's activities include:

- servicing the Industrial Training Fund in all matters concerning management and supervisory training;
- serving as a central recipient and disbursing officer of fund and other resources for management development purposes;
- providing guidance and direction for the effective utilisation of such funds;
- developing and maintaining close liaison with universities and enterprises, institutions, business and professional associations, and other relevant bodies in and outside Nigeria with a view to:
 - exchanging information and ideas on matters of mutual interest;
 - co-ordinating activities and minimising overlapping and duplication.

TECHNICAL SERVICES AND SUPPORT:

Services and support to institutions and enterprises include:

- creating and producing a full range of audio-visual materials;
- designing and developing facilities in the areas of management information systems, computer operation and other management technologies;
- developing and maintaining a repository of case studies, training film library, etc.
- publishing and distributing reprints of significant articles, studies, brochures, catalogues, etc.

LIBRARY FOR MANAGEMENT STUDIES:

The Library for Management Studies which exists to:

- enhance the effective performance of the Centre's activities by providing library/information services to all departments;
- serve as a clearing information house/Centre to the relevant management public by the provision of books on loan, indexing, abstracting and current awareness services.

AT A GLANCE:

CMD's functions are carried out through the Director-General's Office and three Departments, namely: Institutional Co-ordination and Development Department, Management Services Department and Administrative and Technical Services Department.

HEADQUARTERS:

COCOA RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF NIGERIA (CRIN)
P. M. B. 5244,
IBADAN, Oyo State.
NIGERIA.

SUBSTATIONS:

(i) COCOA RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF NIGERIA
IBEKU SUBSTATION
P. M. B. 1043,
UMUAHIA, Imo State
NIGERIA.

(ii) COCOA RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF NIGERIA
IKOM SUBSTATION
P. M. B. 1022,
IKOM, Cross River State
NIGERIA

(iii) COCOA RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF NIGERIA
MAMBILLA SUBSTATION
KUSUKU near GEMBU
via YOLA, Gongola State
NIGERIA.

(iv) COCOA RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF NIGERIA
OCHAJA SUBSTATION
P. M. B. 1017
IDAH, Benue State
NIGERIA.

(v) COCOA RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF NIGERIA
OWENA SUBSTATION
P. M. B. 659,
AKURE, Ondo State
NIGERIA.

(vi) COCOA RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF NIGERIA

UHONMORA SUBSTATION
P. O. BOX 86,
SABONGIDA ORA, Bendel State
NIGERIA.

(2) Names and designations of the Institute's principal Officers:

	Names	Designations
1.	Dr. S. T. Olatoye	Director
2.	Dr. M. O. K. Adegbole	Assistant Director
3.	Dr. J. A. Williams	Assistant Director
4.	Dr. G. A. Filani	Assistant Director
5.	Mr. N. E. Egbe	Chief Research Officer
6.	Mrs. O. I. Osotimehin	Administrative Secretary

(3) description of our type of business as well as our area of specialisation:

The Institute conducts research into all factors affecting the production of cocoa, coffee, cashew and tea and the utilization of their products and byproducts. An interdisciplinary approach is adopted for the operation of all research programmes, most of which are crop-based.

However, for administrative convenience, the research staff are organised into divisions based on scientific disciplines such as Plant Breeding, Plant Pathology, Entomology, Soil Chemistry and Products Utilisation, Agronomy, Economics and Statistics.

The main areas of the Institute's research under the set-up described above are:

- (i) The improvement of the genetic potentials, agronomic and husbandry practices including methods of cultivation, of cocoa, kola, cashew, coffee and tea.
 - (ii) The biology and control of the pests and diseases affecting these crops.
 - (iii) Weed control in plantations
 - (iv) Improvement of the quality of the finished product (e.g. Cocoa beans), to meet the requirements of the consumers (factories).
 - (v) Improvement and diversification of uses of the products and by-products of the crops.
 - (vi) The integration of the cultivation of the crops into appropriate farming systems i.e. mixed cropping with compatible arable crops.
 - (vii) The translation of research results and improved technology into practice in order to improve production and the socio-economic life of the people. This is done through the transfer of acquired technologies to farmers, industrialists and other users of our scientific information.
- (4) Other information that would enable you feature our establishment accurately:

1985 marked the twenty-first year of the Institute's establishment as a national organisation. Among its achievements within that space of time are the following:

- (a) Complete Nigerianisation of its research personnel.
- (b) Selection, breeding and multiplication of high yielding and diseases resistant crop varieties has led to substantial increase in yield. These improved varieties introduced to and now used by farmers include F3 Amazon, Series I & II hybrids and CRIN Elites.
- (c) The development, through research, of effective methods for the control of the black pod disease, through cultural practices, and chemical treatments.
- (d) Testing and identification of suitable chemicals for the effective control of mirids and other major pests of cocoa.
- (e) Control of the spread of the swollen shoot virus disease of cocoa through improved rehabilitation and replanting techniques, and replanting with resistant/tolerant varieties.
- (f) Development of some food and beverage products and other lines from products and by-products of cocoa, kola and cashew.

THE NIGERIA YEAR BOOK 1988

COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION
NIGERIAN LAW SCHOOL

OZUMBA MBADIWE STREET

VICTORIA ISLAND

P.M.B. 12610

LAGOS, NIGERIA

Telephones: 613031, 613082, 613193, 613144

Telegrams: "COLLEG LAGOS"

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Chairman of the Council: Justice A Fatayi-Williams
 Executive Director: Mr. B. A. Ibrinke
 Secretary to the Council: Mr. J. K. Jegede

AREA OF SPECIALISATION:

The Legal Education of persons seeking to become members of the Legal Profession.

(i) The Nigerian Law School is situated on the North shore of Victoria Island, Lagos, facing the Lagoon which runs between Victoria Island and Ikoyi Island.

It is planned around a quadrangle with the main Lecture Theatre to the North and the Administrative Offices to the West and South. The Lecture Theatres consist of the main lecture theatre with capacity for 350 students and two other lecture theatres with capacity for 150 students each.

The Moot Court was planned as a hexagon when viewed from the outside. It has accommodation for 200 students.

There is a students Common Room where snacks are sold to the students. There is also a well equipped kitchen and a dining hall named "SIR ADETOKUNBO ADEMOLA HALL" after the first Chairman of the Council of Legal Education, with capacity for 250 people. This is where lunch is served to students during school hours and where Law Dinners are held.

On the Eastern part of the building of the first floor is the Library which contains 30,000 volumes and has accommodation for 200 readers. This has been named "TASLIM ELIAS LIBRARY."

A new Lecture Auditorium that would seat over 1,000 students has been designed and construction took off during the 1982/83 session. Work on an office Block with tutorial rooms and an extension to the Dining Hall has also commenced. Work has also begun on a new Students Hostel, located at Victoria Island, Lagos.

(ii) The Nigerian Law School provides a course of practical training in Law for one academic year, and on the successful completion of the course and the dining terms, and having been found to be a fit and proper person, the candidates are issued with Qualifying Certificates, which condition for being called to the Nigerian Bar and enrolment at the Supreme Court as a Law Practitioner.

(iii) The Course in the Law School requires full-time attendance and students are expected to attend all lectures, tutorials and practical classes, unless expressly permitted to be absent. A student may engage in gainful employment during the course except with the written permission of the Council, and any student who contravenes this rule will be required to withdraw from the course.

As part of the course, students are attached in small groups to Courts for a full week to acquaint them with court atmosphere and the procedure therein, and also to enable them observe experienced counsel in action.

Law Dinners are arranged by the Benchers and attendance is mandatory for students and they are required to be called to the Bar. The purpose of law dinners is to provide a regular meeting place

members of the profession and also to provide additional opportunities for students to meet members of the Legal Profession and Benchers, and thereby learn from them of those intangible attributes and ethics of the profession, which can only be acquired by personal social contact. Law Dinners are presided over by this Benchers.

Every student is required to take at least three dinners a session.

An important feature of the course is the attachment of students to Law Offices for some weeks. This is to give them an insight into the organisation of a law office and into the Professional life of a legal practitioner.

All students who have successfully completed the course of study in the Nigerian Law School may apply to the Body of Benchers for call to the Nigerian Bar, in accordance with the Legal Practitioners Act, 1975. For this purpose, each applicant must be sponsored by two Benchers being a fit and proper person to be called. After the call, students will be required to sign the roll of Legal Practitioners in the Supreme Court, before they can become eligible to practise. Applicants for Call to the Bar must appear in their Barristers' Robes at the Call Ceremony.

(iv) A student who seeks admission into the Nigerian Law School must have obtained any of the following qualifications:

- (a) A Law Degree of an approved University
- (b) A pass in the English, Irish or Scottish Bar Examination
- (c) A pass in the Solicitors' Final Examination of Great Britain or Ireland.

The Council, which is the body statutorily charged with the duty to administer the affairs of the Nigerian Law School, maintains its services exclusively from subvention provided by the Federal Government and it provides the necessary manpower requirement for the Bar, the Bench and the Private Sector of our Economy..

The current Chairman of the Council is the Hon. Mr. Justice A. Fatai-Williams [G.C.O.N., C.F.R.].

COUNCIL OF REGISTERED ENGINEERS

Address: Lagos State Secretariat Shopping Complex,
P.O. Box 5892
Lagos.

Telephone:

This body is charged with the duty of:-

- (a) Determining who are engineers.
- (b) Determine what standard of knowledge and skill are to be attained by persons seeking to become registered as engineers, and raising those standard from time to time as circumstances may demand.
- (c) Establish and maintain a register of persons entitled to practise as registered engineers and publication from time to time the list of such persons.
- (d) Regulate and control the practice of the engineering profession in all its aspects and ramification.

ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATE

Address: 6, King George V Road,
P.M.B. 12745,
Lagos.

Telephone: 636939, 636841, 636064

Principal Officers:

Executive Secretary:	—	Mr. Momodu Munu
Deputy Executive Secretary (Admin)—		Dr. James Nti
Deputy Executive Secretary (Econs) —		Dr. Dakonu T. Sakho
Financial Controller	—	Mr. Isaac O. Adeyale
Managing Director of ECOWAS Fund		Mr. Mahenta Birima Fall
Deputy Managing Director ECOWAS Fund		Mr. Seradjou Ibrahim.

Branch Office:

ECOWAS Fund for Cooperate Compensation and Development,

B.P. 2704,

Lome - Togo.

Area of Specialisation:

Field of economic intergration among West African States

FEDERAL INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Address: P.M.B. 21023, Ikeja, Lagos.

Telegrams: Applied, Ikeja

Telex: 26006 FIIRO NIG.

Telephone: 900121, 962295-7

Principal Officers:

Chairman Governing Board.	—	Alhaji R.A.B. Omole
Director:	—	Dr. O.A. Koleoso
Asst. Director Research:	—	Engr. S. C. O. Onyekwelu
Administrative Secretary	—	Mt. A.S. Akesole
Chief Research Officer	—	Mr. O. O. Onyekwere
Chief Research Officer	—	Dr. F.A.O. Osinowo
Chief Research Officer	—	Dr. A. B. Oniwinde
Chief Research Officer	—	Mrs. C. C. Edwards
Chief Research Officer	—	Mr. R. O. Shodipe
Chief Research Officer	—	
Chief Research Officer	—	Dr. (Mrs) O. A. Olaniyi
Chief Research Officer	—	Mr. L. L. Akerele.

HISTORY:

FIIRO was established in 1956, in response to one of the recommendations made by an economic mission sent to Nigeria in 1953 by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. It was originally called "Institute of Applied Technical Research", but changed to its present name in 1958. Beginning physically as a small laboratory at Victoria Island Lagos, on the now occupied by the Federal Palace Hotel, the Institute, today occupies a five hectare land adjacent to Post and Telegraphs (P & T) Training School, along Agege Motor Road, Lagos.

ADMINISTRATION:

As a Federally-funded government institution, FIIRO is controlled by the Federal Ministry of Science and Technology, the latest in the line of ever-changing parent bodies, under which it has been passing since its establishment. This parent ministry issues policy guidelines, within which the Institute operates. Next to it, in the line of authority is a Governing Board to execute policy whilst day-to-day policy implementation and research execution is carried out by the Director.

OBJECTIVE AND FUNCTIONS:

The institutes performance over the years can best be judged in the light of the goal that was set for it on founding. This was primarily to assist and accelerate the industrialisation of the Nigerian economy. In pursuance of this all-embracing goal, FIIRO was mandated to carry out the following functions.

- (1) Conduct applied research into Nigerian raw materials to find out their potential industrial uses.
- (2) Develop Processes, that can be most effectively used to convert these raw materials into finished products.
- (3) Carry out pilot-scale trials of processes, found in the laboratory to be technically feasible.
- (4) Calculate, by means of larger scale, tests or otherwise, the probable viability of such processes.

cesses, if established on a commercial scale.

- (5) Another national objective complementary to the above-stated goal is that of conserving foreign exchange reserves, through the development of import — substituting products. the institute has always been mindful of this objective in its research programmes.

ACHIEVEMENTS:

- *Mechanised manufacture of Gari from cassava.
- *Preservation techniques for palmwine.
- *Improvement of indigenous dyeing techniques.
- *Improvement of traditional fish smoking techniques.
- *Upgrading of native technology of "Fufu" production.

The institute's protein enrichment projects are concerned with "Ogi", "Gari", and baking products. The work on Ogi has resulted in a product called Soy-Ogi, a cereal food made from corn flour and Soyabean flour.

Soy-Ogi is more nutritious than ordinary Ogi, because it contains protein. Its use as a weaning food for infants has helped to reduce protein deficiency disease among Nigerian Children, and it is a welcome relief financially for nursing mothers, who cannot afford imported baby foods. Gari is another staple diet being seriously considered for protein enrichment.

Research work at the institute has successfully concluded that:-

(a) Paper of good quality can be made from certain species of tropical hardwoods. One of such species is *Gmelina arborea*, which grows extensively in some parts of the country, and is now one of the major sources of raw materials for our paper "industry." Other fibres of different origins were also investigated and found to be suitable as paper-making materials. These include guinea corn and corn sheafs, and some grass species.

- (b) Good quality coin fibre can be produced from coconut husks.
- (c) School chalk can be produced from limestone (CaC^3) base
- (d) Good quality textile fibres can be produced from banana and plaintain stalks.
- (e) Cold water starch, and other modified starches can be produced from cassava starch.
- (f) Sorghum can be malted for brewing beer.
- (g) Cocoa fat can be used in making skin cream.

The following equipment, were designed and fabricated by the institute's engineers. They are visible evidence of the successes which the institute has achieved in its efforts to provide alternative mechanical devices, that can more conveniently replace, traditional methods, and at the same time improve the quality of locally manufactured products.

*Gari Manufacturing Plant.

*FIIRO STILL: a distillation apparatus for producing local gin from palm-wine.

- (a) Mixing tank
- (b) Bottle corker
- (c) Pasteurizer.

A complement of equipment for preserving and bottling of EMU.

*Tray dryer for smoke-curing of fish and meat.

*Soap kit for a less hazardous production of laundry soap at the small-scale level.

*Dyeing jig.

TECHNICAL SERVICES TO INDUSTRY

FIIRO has for many years been providing the following services for industries, governments and individuals:-

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| Analytical Service: | — | Chemical |
| Materials Testing Services: | — | Physical |
| Engineering Service: | — | Fabrication of simple equipment |

Techno-Economic: — Appraisal (Consultancy) Services.

In the course of its research and development activities, the Institute develops or acquires technologies and process knowhow, which can have useful industrial applications. The Institute assists Nigeria's technological growth through the following arrangements, aimed at enhancing nationwide transfer and diffusion of technologies, that are either imported into the country or developed indigenously within the country.

- (1) Training courses and workshops on different areas of Industrial operations, e.g. preservation technology.
- (2) Licensing indigenous firms to fabricate or commercialise equipment and products designed and developed at the Institute.
- (3) Students attachment programme, through which technical and engineering students in institutions of higher learning are given the necessary practical training and exposure.
- (4) Parents service. The Institute renders this service to Nigerian inventors so as to assist in obtaining patent protection for their inventions in Nigeria and abroad. The service is also rendered to research scientists, wishing to know the latest technological developments. Under this service also, the Institute gives advice to prospective importers of technology on the patent status of the technologies, and they can be obtained on the most favourable terms.

FEDERAL RADIO CORPORATION OF NIGERIA

Address:	— Broadcasting House, Ikoyi, P.O. Box 12504, Lagos.
Telegrams/Cables:	— Broadcasts, Lagos.
Telephone:	— 603010, 603011, 603012, 603013, 603014.
All inquiry to:	— Broadcasting House, Ikoyi, Lagos.
Date of Establishment:	— 1st April, 1978.
Director General:	— Mr. George Bako
Director of Ext. Services:	— Mr. Biola Olasope
Director, Technical Services:	— Mr. S.V.A. Santos

STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES

The activities and policies of the Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria are guided by the following objectives:-

- (1) The provision of efficient broadcasting Services to the entire people of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, based on National objectives and aspirations and to external audiences in accordance with Nigeria's foreign policy.
- (2) The provision of a professional and comprehensive coverage of Nigerian culture, to promote cultural growth, Through research and to disseminate the results of such research works for the benefit of the public.
- (3) The positive contribution to the development of the Nigerian society and to promote National Unity by ensuring a balanced presentation of views from all parts of the country.
- (4) To ensure the prompt delivery of accurate information to the people.
- (5) To provide opportunities for the free enlightened and responsible discussion of important issues and to provide a useful two-way contact between the public and those in authority.
- (6) The provision of special broadcasting services in the field of Education and in all areas where the national policy calls for special attention.

- (7) To promote orderly and meaningful development of Broadcasting in the country through:
 - (a) Technical Improvements
 - (b) The training of appropriate professional staff, and
 - (c) Programme and staff exchanges, with other Broadcasting Organisation in the country, where possible.
- (8) To promote research into various aspects of the communications media and their effects in the Nigerian society which will include:- audience research, the investigation of fresh methods of production and the true indigenisation of the broadcasting media.
- (9) To make every Nigerian feel proud of being a Nigerian.

The structure of the FRCN as at present constituted, is based on zoning of the country, with emphasis on broadcasting in 12 Nigerian languages — Edo, Efik, Fulfulde, Hausa, Igala, Igbo, Izon, Kanuri, Nupe, Tiv, Urhobo and Yoruba — such as to ensure that at least 85% of the population of the country, are covered by our programmes in these languages, while National Programmes are provided in addition in English. What this means in practical terms, is that we have FRCN Enugu Zone, FRCN Ibadan Zone, FRCN Kaduna Zone, and FRCN Lagos Zone and of course there is Voice of Nigeria, the External Service of the FRCN which is an integral part of the FRCN complex. From each Zonal Headquarters, programmes are made in the 4 languages of the Zone and beamed out to reach every part of the country so that any listener wherever he may be in the country whose mother tongue is one of the four languages of the Zone can equally tune his radio and listen to programmes in that language he cherishes and loves to listen to.

In a fast developing country like ours, broadcasting cannot afford to be less dynamic than the society it is established to serve. And so from the 1st of May, 1981 the FRCN embarked on special Medium Wave transmission for the 19 States of the Federation beginning with the establishment of Stations of Radio Nigeria at Owerri, Ikeja, Ibadan, Kaduna and Enugu.

Judging by the work done so far, it was expected that by December 1983, all things remaining equal, Radio Nigeria has been established and transmitting at the following states of the Federation.

Kano	Yola	Bauchi
Maiduguri	Abeokuta	Ilorin
Calabar	Akure	Makurdi
Jos	Benin	Minna
Port Harcourt	Sokoto.	

The FRCN has become one of the biggest and most penetrating National Broadcasting Organisation in the world.

Of course one should not forget to mention our baby and pride of the Corporation — RADIO ABUJA which went on the air on the occasion of the 20th Anniversary of Nigeria's independence on October 1, 1980. Its programmes which are broadcast from Gwagwalada mainly in Hausa, Gwaru, Gade and Koro plus Bassa, Egbura, Ganagana and English, cover the entire Federation Capital Territory of Abuja. And so with the establishment of Radio Abuja, the FRCN became the first organisation in the whole country to establish a full functioning physical presence at the Federal Capital Territory.

NATIONAL ANIMAL PRODUCTION RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Address: P.M.B. No. 1096, Shika, Zaria
 Telegramme: NAPRI, ZARIA
 Telephone: ZARIA, PBX 2596

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

	Name	Rank	Qualifications	Address
(a)	Professor Saka Nuru	Director	B.V.Sc., M.P.V.M., M.R.C.V.S., Ph.D.	N.A.P. P.M.B. 1096 Zaria
(b)	Professor Michael B. Olayiwole	Deputy Director	B.Sc., M.Sc. Ph.D	
(c)	Alhaji A. P. Raji	Secretary	Dip. Sec. Studies H.N.D. (Bus.) P.S.D.P.M., M.I.P.M.	
(d)	Mr. J.S. Audu	Finance Officer	B.Sc. (Acct.) A.C.C.A. (Prof. II)	

- (ii) Area of Specialisation or contribution to the economy
- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|---|
| (a) | Professor Saka Nuru | Livestock Production
(Reproductive Diseases) |
| (b) | Professor Michael
B. Olayiwole | Ruminant Nutrition
(Beef and Dairy Production) |
| (c) | Alhaji A.P. Raji | Administration |
| (d) | Mr. J. S. Audu | Accounting |

(iii) Addresses of Branches

- (a) N.A.P.R.I. Beef Breeding Research Centre,
Talata Mafara,
Sokoto State.
- (b) N.A.P.R.I. Swine Research Centre,
P.M.B. No. 221,
Otukpo, Benue State.
- (c) N.A.P.R.I. Sheep & Goat Breeding Research Centre,
Ubiaja
Bendel State.

(iv) Other useful information that would enable you describe N.A.P.R.I. accurately

The Shika Farm was the nucleus of what is now known as National Animal Production Research Institute (NAPRI). The original stock farm, established in 1982, was under the Ministry of Animal and Forest Resources till 4th October 1962, when it was transferred to the then constituted Ahmadu Bello University as part of the Institute for Agricultural Research Special Services. Although Shika was part of the Institute for Agricultural Research it was still linked to the Department of Animal Science in the Faculty of Agriculture with research from Shika assisting the teaching staff in that Faculty.

On 1st July, 1976, Shika Research Station became the headquarters of the National Animal Production Research Institute and started functioning as an autonomous research institution although administratively affiliated to Ahmadu Bello University. NAPRI has its own Board of Governors and Professional and Academic Board to oversee its research activities.

Functions of N.A.P.R.I. are:-

- (a) To conduct research into animal production generally and in particular:
- (i) The genetic and nutritional improvement of cattle, sheep, goats and other livestock of economic importance;
- (ii) The improvement of livestock management and husbandry practices;
- (iii) The economics of meat production;
- (iv) nomadism and the socio-economic effects on the settlement of nomads;
- (v) The integration of livestock into the farming systems and its socio-economic effects on the rural populations;
- (vi) The improvement and management of natural range for the grazing of livestock;
- (vii) The improvement, establishment and management of sown pastures;
- (viii) Any other problems related to animal production.
- (b) To cooperate with other bodies in the dissemination of knowledge of matters concerning animal production and of results of research conducted by the Institute.
- (c) To arrange for such conferences of government officers and other persons and for such courses and lectures as may be considered to further the above.
- (d) To participate in the teaching functions of the University at all levels.

A great deal has been recorded in terms of achievements of the objectives of NAPRI. Transition from a relatively small research outstation to a National Institute with such a wide mandate has not been easy. Initial efforts were directed at the provision of: infrastructures conducive to research activities, housing, staff recruitment and staff development. When these were satisfactorily achieved at manageable level, NAPRI began to spread its research activities to various states of the Federation and establish Research Centres in some states and extension of Artificial Insemination Services to livestock farmers, organisations and State Government livestock farms.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CORPORATION OF NIGERIA (NICON)

HEAD OFFICE: NICON HOUSE,
5, Customs Street,
P.O. Box 1100,
Marina, Lagos
Telephone: 01-666020-4
Telex: 22651.

PRINCIPALS OFFICERS

Mr. Yinka Lijadu (Managing Director)
Mr. I. C. Ogbue (General Manager, Staff Dev./Training)
Mr. B.A. Lawson (General Manager, Technical)
Mr. L. O. Sotimohin — General Manager (Finance & Administration)
Chief M.O. Adeyemi (Legal Adviser/Corporation Secretary).

BRANCH OFFICES: Lagos Area Office,
118/120, Broad Street,
P.O. Box 1100,
Lagos.
Telephone: 01/660848.

Kano Area Office,
13B, Post Office Road,
P. O. Box 2045,
Kano — Kano State.
Telephone: 064/5356.

Yaba Branch Office
9/11, Commercial Avenue,
Yaba.
Telephone: 01/863696.

Bauchi Branch Office,
6, Ahmadu Bello Way,
P. O. Box 0272.
Bauchi — Bauchi State.

Ikeja Branch Office.
49, Allen Avenue,
Ikeja.
Telephone: 961100.

Ibadan Area Office,
Broking House,
4th Floor,
1, Alhaji Jimoh,
Odutola Street,
P.M.B. 5452,
Ibadan — Oyo State.
Code: 022/
Telephone: 414998-414970-410046.

Ilorin Branch Office.
115, Ibrahim Taiwo Road,
P.O. Box 320,
Ilorin.
Kwara State.
Telephone: 031/220956

Benin Branch Office,
(Edo House)
Akpakpava Street,
P.M.B. 1343
Benin City - Bendel State.
Telephone: 052/241575.

Akure Branch Office,
67, Oyemekun Road,
P.O. Box 1214,
Akure — Ondo State.
Telephone: 034/230490.

Abeokuta Branch Office.
Oke-Ilewo,
P.O. Box 2397.
Ibara.
Abeokuta — Ogun State.
Telephone: 044/33551

Enugu Area Office,
52, Ogui Road,
Enugu, P. O. Box 340,
Anambra State.
Telephone: 255891, 255892.
Code: 042

Maiduguri Branch Office
Sanda Kura Road,
Plot 730,
P.O. Box 1255,
Maiduguri.
Telephone: 076/232625.

Yola Branch Office,
Duragi House,
Airport Road.
Yola.
P. O. Box 1210,
Gongola State.
Telephone: 075/24705.

Kaduna Area Office,
24, N.B.C. Road,
P.O. Box 1568.
Kaduna.
Telephone: 062/211935.

Jos Branch Office,
New Nigeria Bank Building,
Ahmadu Bello Way,
P.M.B. 2085.
P.M.B. 2085,
Jos.
Telephone: 073/53311.

Sokoto Branch Office,
8, Ahmadu Bello Way,
P.O. Box 825,
Sokoto State.
Telephone: 060/232532.

Minna Branch Office,
14, LPN.,
4, Paiko Road,
P.O. Box 1079,
Minna — Niger State.
Telephone: 066/222093.

NICON Staff Training School
1, Ajani Otujare Street,
P.O. Box 1100,
Alaka
Surulere — Lagos.
Telephone: 01/832553.

Owerri Branch Office,
43, Okigwe Road,
P. O. Box 370,
Owerri — Imo State.
Telephone: 083/230827

Onitsha Branch Office
5, Old Market Road,
P.O. Box 5379,
Onitsha — Anambra State.
Telephone: 046/212112.

Aba Branch Office,
82, Azikiwe Road,
P.M.B. 7100,
Aba — Imo State.
Telephone: 082/222285.

Calabar Branch Office,
Desam House,
1st Floor,
P. O. Box 927,
Marina Road Extension,
Cross River State.
Telephone: 087/22224.

London Contact Office,
Forum House,
15-18, Lime Street,
London E.C. 3M 7NB.
Telephone: 01-6235166, 01-6266877,
NET: 171 or 175.

Port Harcourt Branch Office.
24, Ikwerre Road,
P. O. Box 1326.
Port Harcourt.
Rivers State.
Telephone: 084/331419.

Makurdi Branch Office,
12, Ali Akilu Road,
P. O. Box 1277,
Makurdi — Benue State.
Telephone: 044/33551.

THE CORPORATION

The National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria, (NICON), was established by Decree No.22 of July 1969. One of the objectives of the government in establishing the corporation was to provide an indigenous insurance company to compete effectively with the expatriate-owned insurance companies.

Prior to the establishment of NICON, the insurance market in Nigeria was dominated by expatriate insurance companies which, between them, wrote the bulk of insurance businesses in the country.

FUNCTIONS:

The decree establishing the corporation set out its functions to include; (a) to carry out any classes of insurance business within and outside the country and to reinsure against loss of any kind arising from any risk or contingency and in respect of any matter whatsoever.

(b) to insure any property of the Federal Government, the state government or any statutory corporation.

(c) to reinsure with any insurance company, reinsurance company or association of underwriters any risk undertaken by the corporation, and for that purpose to enter into reinsurance contracts.

(d) to accept on reinsurance any part of risks undertaken by any other person, (being risks such that the corporation has the power to insure against) and to retrocede any part of such risks

(e) to act as insurance agent or broker in relation to any insurance, and in particular in relation to the insurance of any property owned by the Federal and state governments.

BUSINESS:

The corporation writes all classes of insurance such as Fire, Motor, Accident, Workmen's

Compensation, Marine & Aviation, and Contractors! All Risks. Oil insurance is one of the classes of insurance the corporation writes.

The corporation also specialises in one arm of Fire Insurance. The section is known as 'Fire Survey Bureau!'. Under this Bureau, the corporation, with the support of other insurance companies, recruit and train Nigerians to handle risks related to fire; providing valuable services for the prevention of fire hazards.

NICON started life insurance business in September 1972 and as of today, handles different types of life policies, which include endowment assurance, whole life, education endowment assurance, mortgage protection assurance, term assurance, family Income benefits and pension schemes.

In addition, the corporation accepts reinsurance business from other insurance companies in the country and at the same time reinsure big risks on reciprocal basis with local and foreign insurance companies.

THE NIGERIA YEAR BOOK 1986
NATIONAL PROVIDENT FUND MANAGEMENT BOARD

123

Address: 9, Ijora Causeway, Ijora — Lagos. P. M. B. 12523, Lagos.
Telephone: 875713 or 875682.

The Director (Chief Executive): S. O. Erómoséle

The Deputy Director of Finance and Accounts: Mr. G. O. Rotowa.

National Provident Fund has branch offices in all the nineteen States of the federation. The Heads of branches are designated State Controllers. State branch offices carry out all the Statutory function of the Fund including the payment of benefits.

National Provident Fund is a compulsory savings scheme to which both the worker and his employer contribute in equal proportions for the benefit of the worker. The current rate of contribution is 6 per cent (i.e. 3k for each complete 50k) of a member's salary or wages earned subject to a maximum contribution of N96.00 per annum. All employers of private business employing not less than ten workers are covered under the Scheme.

The Scheme provides for cash payment-benefits to a member when his employment ceases.

The following are the main classes of benefit payable under the scheme.

- (a) Old Age which is payable to a member who has attained the age of fifty-five and has retired from regular employment.
- (b) Invalidity; which is payable to a member certified by a qualified medical practitioner as being subject to such physical or mental disability as to be unemployable except on work approved by the Minister.
- (c) Survivors benefit which is payable to the dependants of a deceased member. For any of the above classes of benefits, a total amount standing to the member's credit is payable under the scheme.

Other types of benefits payable under Scheme are:

- (i) Emigration grant which is payable to a member who is emigrating from Nigeria with no present intention of returning to Nigeria. The member receives the full amount standing to his credit.
- (ii) Withdrawal grant which is payable to a member who has been continuously out of employment for one year. Only the member's share of contributions is payable under this class.

A contributor wishing to claim any of the benefits listed above will complete and forward to the Director the appropriate NPF claim form. It is not necessary to attach membership certificate to the claim except where a main benefit: Old age, Survivors or Invalidity or Emigration grant is claimed.

Application for benefits are made on the following prescribed form which are obtainable from any office of the Fund all over the Federation.

- (i) For Old age and Invalidity benefits, claimants are to complete Form NPF 17.
- (ii) For Survivor's Benefit, Beneficiaries are to complete form NPF 18.
- (iii) For Withdrawal and Emigration Benefits. Claimants are to complete NPF 19.

The following documents are usually required to support the above mentioned Claims.

- (a) Letter of Retirement/Age declaration for an Old Age claim.
- (b) Medical Certificate of Invalidation and a letter of Termination of employment on health grounds from employer for an Invalidity Benefit.
- (c) Certificate of an affidavit to confirm death of a member in a claim for survivors benefit, and a letter of Administration from a High Court Probate Registry.
- (d) Letter from Claimants Embassy confirming his intention of leaving the Country for good.

- (e) Certificate of Service and an affidavit to support the fact of one year unemployment withdrawal grant.

A claimant is required, where necessary to furnish such additional information as the may require to satisfy himself that the claim is in order.

It is necessary to indicate the members registration number on all correspondence Fund as this will facilitate action on the claim.

National Provident Fund Management Board State Offices

The State Controller,
NPF Management Board,
Ondo State Office,
65, Oyemekun Road,
P.M.B. 793,
Akure — Ondo State.

The State Controller,
NPF Management Board,
Ogun State Office,
P.M.B. 2218,
Ibara, Abeokuta.

The State Controller,
NPF Management Board
Kwara State Office,
78, Oyo Bypass,
P.M.B. 1464,
Ilorin.

The State Controller,
NPF Management Board,
Oyo State Office
Lagos Bypass,
Ibadan.

The State Controller,
NPF Management Board,
Rivers State Office,
37, Ikwerre Road,
P.M.B. 5331,
Port Harcourt.

The State Controller,
NPF Management Board,
Cross River State Office,

The State Controller
NPF Management Board,
Gongola State Office,
P.M.B. 2020,
Yola.
Gongola State.

The State Controller,
NPF Management Board,
Borno State Office,
P.M.B. 1258,
Maiduguri.

The State Controller,
NPF Management Board,
Plateau State Office,
P. O. Box 6220,
Jos.

The State Controller,
NPF Management Board,
Anambra State Office,
2, Port Harcourt Street,
Ogui New Layout,
P.M.B. 1268,
Enugu.

The State Controller,
NPF Management Board,
Kaduna State Office,
P.M.B. 2188,
Kaduna.

The State Controller,
NPF Management Board,
Bauchi State Office,

P.M.B. 1282,
Calabar.

P.M.B. 35,
Bauchi.

The State Controller,
NPF Management Board
Sokoto State Office,
P.M.B. 2387,
Sokoto.

The State Controller,
NPF Management Board,
Imo State Office,
130, Lobo Street,
Owerri.

The State Controller
NPF Management Board,
Niger State Office,
P.M.B. 20,
Minna.

The State Controller
NPF Management Board,
Bendel State Office,
26A, Apostolic Lane,
P.M.B. 1398,
Benin City.

The State Controller,
NPF Management Board,
Kano State Office,
P.M.B. 3184,
Kano.

The Principal Compliance Inspector,
NPF Management Board,
Plot 92, Fatai Irawo Street,
Ajao Estate,
Ikeja.

NATIONAL YOUTH COUNCIL OF NIGERIA

Address: 162, Herbert Macaulay Street, Ebute-Metta, P. O. Box 4155, Lagos.

Telephone: 843647.

Telegrams: NIGERYOUTH EBUTE-METTA.

Cables: NIGERYOUTH, Lagos.

Principal Officers:

President: Chief Olu Fadairo, M.O.N.

Vice Presidents: Alhaji Shehu Shuni, Mallam Dauda Mama, Mr. N. U. Udonnah; and
Mr. J. S. Ogedengbe.

Treasurer: Alhaji A. A. Imam.

Legal Adviser: M. Adesida.

Secretary: D. A. Dada.

Publicity Secretary — Mr. G. O. Olude

Aims and Objectives:

- *To co-ordinate the activities of its members;
- *To carry out research into problems confronting Nigeria Youths;
- *To speak as one voice for Nigerian Youths.
- *To plan and promote services in the fields of training, etc.
- *To promote good citizenship among the youths of the nation.
- *To liaise with the youths of other nations.

The council was officially launched on August 28, 1964 and other activities of the Council include, running of leadership training courses, Joint self help schemes, and inter-state and inter-national youth exchange programme.

NIGERIA AIRWAYS LIMITED

Address: Airways House, Murtala Muhammed Airport, Ikeja, P.M.B. 1024. Ikeja.

P. O. Box 136, Lagos.

Telex: No. 22646(R) 92646

Telephone: 900470 (19 Lines).

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Group Captain Bernard Banfa	—	Managing Director
Captain S. A. Ohiomah	—	Director of Special Duties
Mr. Z. A. Haruna	—	Director of Technical Services
Mr. J. G. Alagoa	—	Director of Management Services
Mr. M. Ajudua	—	Director of Logistics
Mr. Dan F. W. Epelle	—	Director of Marketing
Alhaji A. M. A. Shaba	—	Director of Field Services.
Mr. U. H. Maigida	—	Director of Personnel
Mr. F. A. Nwachukwu	—	Acting Director of Finance & Accounts
Mr. O. A. Oshikoya	—	Director, Legal Corporate Services and Company Secretary.
Captain Dele Ore	—	Director of Flight Operations.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE NATION'S ECONOMY

Nigeria Airways being Nigeria's national carrier contribute immensely to the development of the country especially economically. Being a developing country Nigeria still has this communication problem which has been with us since the advent of colonial masters, although improved compared to those early days but our roads and rail-lines are still inadequate for communication and transport use.

The country now has about 15 airports scattered all over the states, this makes transport easier, more comfortable and quicker for people who can afford to go by air. It also makes business negotiations possible over a short period of time, and in most cases yielding a good return.

Most cargoes coming into the country by road are sent to their different companies in different states of the country by air. An example of this is the completely knocked down parts for Peugeot Automobile of Nigeria (PAN). This makes for a faster and more reliable transport. The same goes for our mails within and outside the country.

ADDRESSES OF THE BRANCHES

Aba, Nigeria	—	145 Azikiwe Road.
Abeokuta, Nigeria	—	16 Quarry Road, P. O. Box 1325, Ibarra, Ogun State.
Abidjan, Ivory Coast	—	28/40 Avenue Du General Gualle, B.P. 01-3530-01
Abuja, Nigeria	—	Complex Building Block C,

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Accra, Ghana | - Federal Secretariat, Garki.
Kojo Thompson Road, Adabraka,
P. O. Box 9068, Accra, Ghana. |
| Addis Ababa, Ethiopia | - Harambee House, Ras Desta Damtew. Avenue,
P. O. Box 5783. |
| Ajaokuta, Nigeria | - Steel Complex |
| Akure, Nigeria | - 22 Oyemekun Street, P. O. Box 272, Akure. |
| Bauchi, Nigeria | - C.40 Kobi Street, P. M. B. 0174, Bauchi. |
| Amsterdam, Netherlands | - Vijzelstreat 6. |
| Banjul, The Gambia | - 11-12 Buckle Street, P. O. Box 272. |
| Benin-City, Nigeria | - 7 Forestry Road, P. O. Box 10, |
| Calabar, Nigeria | - 45 Bedwell Street, P. O. Box 175, Calabar. |
| Conakry, Guinea Republic | - Immeuble Somidrat, Avenue de la Republique,
B.P. 756. |
| Cotonou, Benin Peoples Republic | - Avenue du Gourver neur Ballot, B.P. 221 Benin |
| Dakar, Senegal | - 27 Avenue Roume, P. O. Box 242. |
| Duala, Cameroun | - 17 Boulevered de la Liberte, Akwa,
P. O. Box 1126. |
| Enugu, Nigeria | - 26 Okpara Avenue, P. O. Box 371. |
| Frankfurt, Federal Rep. of Germany | - Victoria House, Wiesenhuttemplatz,
25, 6000, Frankfurt, Main 1. |
| Freetown, Sierra Leone | - 11 Siaka Stevens, P. O. Box 961. |
| Ibadan, Nigeria | - Lister House, S/W Ring Road, Jaja Road,
University of Ibadan. |
| Ilorin, Nigeria | - 167A Ibrahim Taiwo Road. |
| Jeddah, Saudi Arabia | - Areen Office A1, Gohara Building,
Bagdadiya, Medina Road.- |
| Jos, Nigeria | - 6 Bank Street. |
| Kaduna, Nigeria | - Nigeria Airways Building,
26 Ahmadu Bello Way. |
| Kano, Nigeria | - 3 Bank Road, P. O. Box 11. |
| Lagos, Nigeria | - Headquarters Office, Airways House, Ikeja.
P.M.B. 136, Lagos. |
| Libreville, Gabon | - Rue Victor Schoelcher, B.P. 1964. |
| Lome, Togo | - Immeuble John Holt, B.P. 3071. |
| London, United Kingdom | - 11-12 Conduit Street, W.1, London. |
| Maiduguri, Nigeria | - 19/25 Hospital Road, P. O. Box 319. |
| Makurdi, Nigeria | - 35 Bank Road. |
| Minna, Nigeria | - Shiroro Hotel Road, P. O. Box 552, Minna. |
| Monrovia, Liberia | - 75 Broad Street, P. O. Box 1409. |
| Nairobi, Kenya | - Hilton Hotel, Min, Mama Ngina Street,
P. O. Box 57058. |
| New York, United States of America | - 15 East, 51st Street, NY 10022. |
| Niamey, Niger Republic | - Immeuble El-Nasr, B. P. 714. |
| Nsukka, Nigeria | - University of Nigeria Campus |

Onitsha, Nigeria	—	24 Awka Road, P. O. Box 5029.
Owerri, Nigeria	—	117 Wetheral Road.
Paris, France	—	7 Place de la Madeleine, 75008. Paris.
Port Harcourt, Nigeria	—	6 Bank Road, P. O. Box 19.
Rome, Italy	—	Via Barberin 32
Sokoto, Nigeria	—	Sokoto Airport, P. M. B. 2218.
Uyo, Nigeria	—	149 Ikot Ekpene Road, Uyo.
Warri, Nigeria	—	Jide House Efurun, Warri Road Efurun P. O. Box 482.
Yola, Nigeria	—	P. O. Box 2047, 39 Main Street, Jimet Gongola State.
Zaria, Nigeria	—	2-4 Liverpool Avenue, Kaduna Road.
Zurich, Switzerland	—	Terminal B-1 Room 131, 8058 Zurich

Nigeria Airways is now owned solely by the Federal Government of Nigeria as against the former situation where the ownership pattern runs thus:

Nigerian Government	—	51%
British Overseas	—	
Airways Corporation	—	32 ² /3%
Elder Dempster Lines	—	16 ¹ /3%

The emblem of the company is the Elephant that "flies" described as the 'SKYPOWER' planes and motor vehicles are painted in the national colours of green and white.

NIGERIA EMPLOYER CONSULTATIVE ASSOCIATION (NECA)

1/11 Commercial Avenue. Yaba, Lagos.

President: Dr. Michael O. Omolayole

1st Vice President: Mr. A. Jolles — Managing Director, Van Leer Containers Limited, Lagos

2nd Vice President; Dr. A. K. Ubeku. OFR — Managing Director, West African Portland Cement Company Limited, Lagos.

Hon. Treasurer: Chief A. A. Ani (MON), Senior Partner, Peat Marwick, Ani, Ogunde & Co

Director: Mr. G. C. Okongwu (OFR)

Deputy Director: G. O. Anadozie: G. O. Anadozie — Deputy Director, NECA.

ABOUT NECA

The Association aims at providing a means for consultation and exchange of information on questions arising out of the relations between Employers and their work-people, and promoting co-operation when possible in this field between Associations of Employers in various industries, trades and business in Nigeria, and between individual Employers

Although each member of NECA is completely autonomous and independent and most members are engaged in commercial competition, co-operation and consultation among employers is very important, especially in a country in the throes of commercial and industrial development

Activities of NECA include collection, collation and analysis of facts: acting as a sounding board for the views of employers; providing a means for the study of industrial relations; promotion of industrial peace. Probably it is in the field of collection and publication of facts

the usefulness of NECA is most felt by members. The aim is to make information not otherwise readily accessible, available to members, in the form of Memoranda of Guidance, surveys and statistics. Because of their reliability and objectivity, these publications have proved useful, not only to employers, but also to government departments, scholars and other people interested in industrial relations in Nigeria.

The field of co-operation between NECA and Government is ever-widening. As a central organization of employers in Nigeria, NECA reflects the views of the majority of employers in Nigeria, thus Government can consult employers through NECA and representations to Government are made through NECA. Co-operation with Nigeria's Universities and training institutions is a recent and important development in ensuring that the man-power needed by commerce and industry is available.

Since its inception, NECA has been invited annually by Government to nominate employers delegates to I.L.O. Conferences. This provides Nigeria's employers with an opportunity of submitting their views on international Recommendations and Conventions which may later become Acts of Parliament.

NECA is private, non-profit making association, financed entirely by members' subscriptions. It was formed in 1957 by a handful of the major employers with headquarters in Lagos. Since then the membership has grown to over 600 employers, employing a total of over half a million employees. A permanent Secretariat has been established to keep pace with the increasing volume of work, and the pattern of our organization in relation to our growth is ever kept under study in order to make the Association ever more effective. A significant trend in this growth is the ever-growing number of small companies, some with a labour force less than ten, who are joining the Association. This is not only a welcome trend, but a tribute to the foresight of the early pioneers.

Membership of the Association is open to individual Employers of all nationalities, and Associations of Employers, employing not less than five (5) work-people.

NIGERIAN ENTERPRISES PROMOTION BOARD

Address: Constanza House, 72 Campbell Street, Lagos, T.B.S., P.M.B. 12553, Lagos.

Telephone: 631375.

Principal Officers:

Executive Chairman: Dr. P. C. Ezerife

Secretary to Board:

Controller, Inspectorate:

Controller Finance: Mr. J. A. Soyingbe.

Head of Administration: Mr. I. O. Ihejirika.

Legal Adviser: Alhaji R. O. Obileye.

Branches.

Kano: 20A, Airport Road, P.M.B. 11030, Kano.

Ibadan: Polytechnic Road, P.M.B. 20, University Post Office, Ibadan.

Benin: 1 Osunde Street, P.M.B. 1280, Benin City.

Jos: 3rd Floor, Federal Secretariat, P.M.B. 2726, Jos.

The Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Board is the principal body charged with the responsibility of superintending the effective implementation of the Indigenisation Act. The Prime objective of the Act is to advance and promote enterprises in which citizens of Nigeria shall participate fully, and play a dominant role. State Committees, whose primary role is advisory, also exist in all the states of the Federation.

The Act stipulates the economic activities that should be reserved exclusively for indigenes of

Nigeria, and these are listed in schedule 1 (one), of the Act. The other activities in which participation is permitted are classified into two categories, and listed separately in schedule (two) and 3 (three). The ownership of these business must reflect a minimum Nigerian interest of 60% in the case of business listed in schedule 2 (two) and 40% in respect of businesses listed in schedule 3 (three).

The Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Board determines the schedules to which all affected enterprises belong. Furthermore, the Board, in conjunction with the Allotment Committee, Nigerian Securities and Exchange Commission, considers and approves the proposed transfer of interest of affected enterprises. In doing this, the Board and the Allotment Committee are mandated to ensure that the principle of geographic widespread is maintained. Every enterprise is subjected to detailed on-the-spot investigations, by the Board's Inspector, before and after compliance.

NIGERIAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS LIMITED

- (A) NITEL HEADQUARTERS
3/5, Tafawa Balewa Square,
Race-Course,
P.M.B. 12550
Tel. 639800
Telex 11001 NETAD NG.
- (B) LAGOS BRANCHES
NITEL EXTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS
15, Marina
Lagos
- (C) PERSONNEL DIVISION
14/16 Omididun Street,
Lagos.
- (D) CORPORATE AFFAIRS SERVICES DIVISION
44, Gerrald Road,
Ikoyi - Lagos.
- (E) LAGOS ZONAL HEADQUARTERS
Kingsway Road,
Falomo Ikoyi, Lagos. Kingsway Road;
- (F) TERRITORIAL HEADQUARTERS (LAGOS ISLAND)
2 C Bank Road,
Ikoyi - Lagos.
- (G) Murtala Muhammed Way (LAGOS MAINLAND)
Ebute-Metta,
Lagos.
- (H) THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS:
 - P. C. Uchidiuno - Managing Director
 - A. R. Garuba - Director of Personnel
 - Alhaji Abubakar - Director Corporate Services
 - A. E. Iyamoto - Director Planning & Implementation
 - Dr. E. B. Ojeba - Director Research & Development

ZONES	NAMES	HEADQUARTERS
Lagos Zone	J. A. Falode	Lagos
South East	P. S. Ketenbe	Enugu
N. West	I. A. Mohammed	Kaduna
S. West	E. O. Fatoye	Ibadan
N. East	A. U. Otuji	Bauchi
Long Distance Comms.	A. O. Ige	Lagos
Space Comms.	T. S. Oyeyipo	Lagos

NITEL OFFERS TWO MAJOR Services areas which have been categorised as follows: internal and External services

Internal Services

- (1) Internal Telephone
- (2) Internal Telegraph
- (3) Internal Telex
- (4) Transmission and reception of real-time Television for Network.

External Services

- (1) International Telephone
 - (2) Internal Telex Delivery Service
 - (3) Telex and Telex Delivery Service
 - (4) Leased circuit Telegraph
 - (5) Public Telegraph facsimile
 - (6) Transmission and reception of foreign event life
 - (7) High speed Data Transmission
 - (8) International Direct Dialing
 - (9) Autelcard system.
- Other service which are of interest —

PUBLIC TELEPHONE BOOTHS

These facilities are available for anyone wishing to speak to friends, relatives and business counterparts to do so from Public Telephone booths (if internal) at different conspicuous locations throughout the Federation and (if external only) at our offices throughout the Federation.

**NIGERIA INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, 13/15 KOFO AB
ROAD, VICTORIA ISLAND, P. O. BOX 1727, LAGOS.**

Telephone: 615606, 615858, 615608.

Telex: 22638

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTE

PATRON: — His Excellency, the Head of State
CHAIRMAN: — Major-General (RTD) I.B.M. Haruna
DIRECTOR-GENERAL — Prof. Gabriel O. Olusanya (OON)
DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH — Prof. R. A. Akindele
**DIRECTOR OF LIBRARY AND
DOCUMENTATION SERVICES:** — Mr. A. O. Banjo
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION: — Mr. Bayo Aladejuyigbe.

AREA OF SPECIALIZATION:

RESEARCH: The NIIA is charged with the promotion of the scientific study of International Affairs, Politics, Economics and Jurisprudence and the enlightenment of the Public through Public Lectures, Seminars and Symposia.

OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION:

The Nigerian Institute of International Affairs was established in 1963 as an independent, political and non-profit making organisation. In 1971, the Institute was taken over by the Federal Government but its character as an independent non-political and non-profit making organisation remains unchanged.

The objectives of the Institute are as follows:—

- (a) To encourage and facilitate the understanding of International Affairs and of the circumstances, conditions and attitudes of foreign countries and their peoples.
- (b) To provide and maintain means of information upon International questions and promote the study and investigation of International questions by means of conferences, lectures and discussions, and by the preparation and publication of books, records, reports or otherwise as seem desirable so as to develop a body of informed opinions on world affairs.
- (c) To establish contacts with other organisation with similar objectives.

The Institute is made up of the following Departments:—

- (a) The Director-General's Office
- (b) The Research Department
- (c) Administration Department
- (d) The Library.

The Director-General's Office — is responsible for the Administrative support for the Director-General's day-to-day administrative duties which include correspondence, receiving important guests such as members of the Diplomatic Corps, liaising with SHQ on policy matters and issues affecting the Institute.

The Research Department — is charged with the responsibility for research and dissemination of knowledge on International Affairs and Diplomacy through academic research, public lectures, seminars and International Dialogues.

The Department has three main divisions:—

- (a) Division of International Politics and Strategic Studies.

- (b) Division of International Economic Relations
- (c) Division of International Law and Organisations

The Department publishes a number of academic journals, books and pamphlets on International Affairs; among them are:—

- (i) Nigerian Journal of International Affairs
- (ii) Nigerian Forum
- (iii) Monograph Series
- (iv) Books etc. . .

Public Lectures and seminars on International Affairs are organised from time to time while Dialogues are held with other foreign countries on ways of improving international understanding and peace and cooperation. The Department also conducts a course of studies on International Relations and Diplomacy leading to the award of a Diploma Certificate.

Administration Department:— is responsible for the coordination of the works of the various departments and the day-to-day administration and finances of the Institute.

The department which is the service arm of the Institute, is made up of the following sections:

- (a) Internal Administration Section.
- (b) Establishment Section
- (c) Accounts Section
- (d) Maintenance Section
- (e) Training & Development Section
- (f) Public Relations/Protocol Section
- (g) Publications Section
- (h) Marketing and Distribution Section
- (i) Transport Section.

Public Lectures and seminars on International Affairs are organised from time to time while
(b)

The Library Department — is made up of the following sections: —

- (a) Administration Section
- (b) Documentation Section
- (c) Technical Services Section
- (d) Readers & Bibliographic Services
- (e) Press Library.

The Library:

The Library is the Institute's repository for information and the focal point for the dissemination of all basic information relevant to its field of specialization. It acquires, organises, maintains and disseminates information mainly in the field of the Social Sciences and has a comprehensive and excellent basic materials on the UN, UNECA, ECOWAS, OAU and other International Organisations, International Treaties and Conventions and important documents of foreign governments.

Its collection — (38,000 volumes, over 1,000 journals and more than 145,000 Press Clippings as at December 1983) covers specialised subject areas namely: International Politics, Foreign Relations and Diplomacy, Political Science and Administration, History (post 1875), International and Comparative Law, Legal Studies of individual countries of the world, International Trade and Finance, Economic Development and Planning with emphasis on Developing and Under-developed Areas, Political Sociology and Social Change, Military Science, Peace and Disarmament

Services available include Documentation (abstracting, indexing and translation) Loans, Reference etc. The Press Library, a unique reference section for up-to-date newspaper information, houses vertical file materials like pamphlets, conference papers, newspaper (foreign and local)

clippings.

Besides, the Library publishes special research guides namely, "PERIODOC." An current periodical articles at NIIA Library, "NIIA LIBRARY INFORMATION BUI which contains systematic information on Nigeria's foreign relations plus a classified list c Accessions; it carries select reading lists occasionally and NIIA BIBLIOGRAPHY SERII are standard annotated Bibliographies.

The Library is open to eligible users Monday to Friday, 8 a.m. — 5 p.m. excluding holidays.

NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH (NISER) IBADAN

ADDRESS/MAIN OFFICE:

N.I.S.E.R.,
P. M. B. 5,
University of Ibadan Post Office,
Ibadan.

BRANCH:

N.I.S.E.R.,
11, Kofo Abayomi Street,
Victoria Island,
P. O. Box 7498,
Lagos.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Dr. O. A. Adubifa	—	Ag. Director-General and Director, Business and Projects Consultancy Department.
Mr. C. Balogun	—	Director, Administration and Finance Department.
Mr. B. U. N. Igwe	—	Head, Projects and Management Consultancy Division.
Prof. A. G. Onibokun	—	Director, Physical Planning Department.
Prof. E. O. Akeredolu-Ale	—	Director, Social Development Department.
Prof. E. O. Adeniyi	—	Director, Manpower Development Department.
Dr. M. O. Ogegbo	—	Head, Industrial Consultancy Division.
Dr. (Mrs.) A. M. Osoba	—	Ag. Director, Economic Planning Department.
Dr. M. S. Igben	—	Ag. Director, Agriculture and Rural Development Department.
Mrs. T. O. Mould	—	Ag. Head, Accounts Unit.
Mr. A. O. O. Akinbami	—	Ag. Head, Internal Audit Unit.
Mr. M. A. Badamas	—	Ag. Head, Data Processing Unit.
Mr. J. O. Akinsanya	—	Ag. Head, Library Unit.
Mr. Remi Lawal	—	Ag. Head, Publishing Unit.
Mr. Nosa O. Ibie	—	Public Relations Officer.

sion.

AREAS OF SPECIALISATION

1. Social, economic, agricultural and rural development, and physical planning and development research.
2. Consultancy services in business and industrial fields.
3. Manpower development and training programmes for middle and high level management.
4. Computer (data) analysis & processing.

HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTE:

The history of the Institute dates as far back as 1950. It was in that year that the British Colonial Government set up the West African Institute of Social and Economic Research (WAISER), to provide information on a variety of issues of urgent and vital importance to the future social development of the British Protectorate of West Africa. WAISER was founded on the campus of the University College Ibadan (now the University of Ibadan).

The disintegration of WAISER started in 1957 with the attainment of independence in the Gold Coast, now Ghana. Between 1957 and 1960, the Institute was funded jointly by the Nigerian Government and the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. The loose association that was WAISER, was formally dissolved in 1960 with Nigeria's attainment of independence and replaced by two research units – the Economic Research Unit in Ghana and the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research (NISER) in Nigeria. NISER has since been funded by the Federal Government through the Federal Ministry of Economic Development (now the Federal Ministry of National Planning).

LOCATION:

NISER is located in Ibadan, the largest city in tropical Africa. NISER, from inception has been housed in the Campus of the University of Ibadan where it has enjoyed the cooperation of the academic world. Development work is now in progress on NISER's permanent site which is located at Ojoo, along Oyo Road, and next to the University of Ibadan.

A division of NISER, the Industrial Consultancy Division is however, located in Lagos. There are also plans to establish field offices in parts of the country to enable the Institute extend its services to a wider geographical area.

OBJECTIVES:

The objectives of the Institute as stated in Decree 70 of 1977 are:—

- a) to provide consultancy services to the Federal and State Governments, their agencies and other organisations, in the field of economic and social development;
- b) to conduct research into the economic and social problems of the country with a view to the application of the results thereof;
- c) to organise seminars and conferences on problems of economic and social development in the country whether on its own account or on behalf of the government of Nigeria or their agencies; and
- d) to co-operate with Nigerians universities, research institutes and other institutions in the mobilisation of the country's research potential for the task of national development and dissemination of research findings for the use of policy makers at all levels.

ADMINISTRATION:

NISER is headed by a Director-General who is assisted by the Directors/Heads of Departments and Heads of Divisions and Units. The Institute is self-accounting and it has an internal auditor. A number of committees exist to advise the Director-General with regard to policy formulation; as it relates to the day-to-day administration of the Institute.

The Institute is governed by a Governing Council.

NIGERIA MEDICAL COUNCIL

Address: 41, Alhaji Tokan Street,
Alaka, Western Avenue,
P. M. B. 12511, Lagos.
Telephone: 831693

THE NIGERIA YEAR BOOK 1986

Telegrams: MEDCOUNCILS, LAGOS.
 Principal Officers:
 President: Dr. I. O. N. Nsolo
 Registrar: Dr. J. Ade Idowu.

The council was established under the Medical and Dental Practitioners' Act of 1969 amended by Decrees No. 44 and No. 68 of 1969 and 1979 respectively.

The council is charged with the principal functions of (a) determining that standard of knowledge, and skill are to be attained by persons seeking to become members of the medical profession, and raising those standards from time to time as circumstances may demand.

(b) Establishment and maintenance of registers of persons entitled to practise as members of the medical or dental profession, and the publication from time to time of lists of those persons.

NIGERIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINE LIMITED

Address: Development House, P. O. Box 326, Apapa.
 Wharf Road, Apapa.
 Telephone: 877262/877
 Telex: NIGERLINE 21253.
 Principal Officer:
 Chairman: Chief Sobo Sowemimo (SAN)
 Ag. Managing Director: Mr. Emmanuel Akintoye Adeniyi
 Company Secretary/Legal Adviser - Alhaji Musa Usman Ibrahim

The National Shipping Line was incorporated in 1959 to carry a considerable percentage of cargoes generated by the nation's economy. The Company has a fleet of 24 ships. Four 10,000-ton conventional, and 16,000-ton Combo Ships with facilities for minimum of 10 passengers on board one ship. It also operates chartered ships, the number depending on the volume of trade. The Company which is also Agents to various shipping Companies is at present a member of five conference lines namely:-

United Kingdom/West Africa Conference (UKWAL);
 Continent/West Africa Conference (COWAC);
 Far East/West African Conference (FEWAC);
 Mediterranean/West Africa Conference (MEWAC);
 American/West Africa Conference (AMMAC).

BRANCHES: Tin Can Island Port, Lagos; Port Harcourt, Calabar, Warri, Burutu, Maiduguri. London, Hamburg and Liverpool.

NIGERIAN PORTS AUTHORITY - MARINA - LAGOS

Address: P.M.B. 12588, Lagos
 26/28 Marina
 Cable: GEN PORTS, Lagos
 London Office: Mansfield House, 3rd Floor, Rooms 34-37
 376-379, The Strands, London WC 2,
 Tel.: 01-240, 5266, 01-240, 3944

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS:

Engr. M. K. Ibrahim
 Mr. E. O. Oyefodunrin
 Mr. T. A. Odelola
 Mr. H. M. Otuoze
 Mr. E. B. Osoba
 Capt. J. A. Ogun
 Alhaji K. W. Ahmed

Managing Director
 Asst. General Manager (Administration)
 Asst. General Manager (Finance)
 Asst. General Manager (Port Operations)
 Asst. General Manager (Engineering)
 Asst. General Manager (Marine)
 Asst. General Manager (Properties)

AREA OF SPECIALIZATION OR CONTRIBUTION TO THE ECONOMY

Provision of Port facilities and services in Nigeria.

c) ADDRESS OF OUR BRANCHES:—

- (i) Nigerian Ports Authority, Apapa.
- (ii) Nigerian Ports Authority, Tin Can Island.
- (iii) Nigerian Ports Authority, Warri)
- (iv) Nigerian Ports Authority, Sapele)
- (v) Nigerian Ports Authority, Koko) — Delta Ports
- (vi) Nigerian Ports Authority, Burutu)
- (vii) Nigerian Ports Authority, Calabar)
- (viii) Nigerian Ports Authority, Port Harcourt) — Rivers Ports
- (ix) Federal Ocean Terminal, Onne)

The Statutory duties and major functions of the Authority are:—

- (i) Responsible for the provision and operation of such cargo handling and quay facilities as may appear to the Authority to best serve the public interest in all Nigerian Ports.
- (ii) Responsible for maintaining, improving and regulating the harbours and approaches there-to in all the ports of Nigeria presently open to Ocean-going Vessels, and in such other ports as may be designated from time to time by the Honourable Minister, Federal Ministry of Transport, Lagos.
- (iii) Responsible for dredging to desired depths and providing as well as maintaining pilotage services, lighting, light-houses, buoys and other navigational aids in all Nigerian Ports.

The main corporate objectives of the Authority are as follows:—

- (i) To identify and satisfy the demand for Port facilities and services at minimum cost to the Nation.
- (ii) To achieve and maintain a high level of labour productivity in all its operations, and thus reduce the turn-round time of ships using its facilities.
- (iii) To maintain competitive and stable charges for the use of its facilities.
- (iv) To use any net revenues resulting from the operations of previous years for innovations, new project developments and rates stabilization.
- (v) To exercise financial prudence and always remain credit worthy.
- (vi) To attract and retain competent personnel through the payment of competitive wages and fringe benefits, and continually motivate the work force towards greater achievements.

(d) OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION:

The Nigerian Ports Authority is an autonomous public Corporation created by the Ports Act, 1954 (Cap. 155 of the Laws of the Federation of Nigeria and Lagos). The Authority commenced operation on 1st April, 1955, at which date it assumed responsibility for certain parts and harbours activities previously conducted by eight departments of the Government of Nigeria. At the same time, the Authority was vested with the assets which had formerly been used by the Government in the conduct of these activities.

NIGERIAN STORED PRODUCTS RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Birikisu Iyede Street, off University of Lagos Road

Address:

P.M.B. 12543, Lagos

Telegrams:

NISPRI, Lagos

Telephone:

862653, 863321

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS:

Director:	Mr. Samuel Durotade Agboola
Assistant Director:	Dr. Jacob Olusegun Oyeniran
Chief Administrative Officer.	Mr. Zaccheus A. Tella
Chief Research Officers:	Mrs. Felicia O. Kuku (B.Sc., M.Sc., Ibadan)
	Mr. J. S. Osoadokun (B.Sc., M.Sc., Ibadan)
Senior Accountant.	Mr. C. O. Omoraro
Total Staff Strength	485 (122 Senior, 363 Junior).

IBADAN SUB-STATION

N.S.P.R.I.,
P. M. B. 5044,
Ibadan.

Location: Onireke, Ibadan

3. PORT-HARCOURT SUB-STATION

N.S.P.R.I.,
P. M. B. 5063,
Port - Harcourt.

Location: Elechi Beach, Port Harcourt.

2. KANO SUB-STATION

N.S.P.R.I.,
P. M. B. 3032,
Kano.

Location: Hadejia Road, Kano.

4. SAPELE SUB-STATION

N.S.P.R.I.,
P. M. B. 4065,
Sapele.

Location: Izu Road, Sapele.

AREA OF SPECIALIZATION: Agriculture: Problems of Post-Harvest handling and of export and food crops and products.

The Institute has existed since 1948. However, it was in 1977 that the then Federal Government promulgated a National Science and Technology Agency Decree No. 5 which placed the Institute under the Agency and gave it a semi-autonomous status. The terms of reference of the Institute which largely embraced the work that the Institute had been doing over the years were spelt out by that decree as follows:—

Research into bulk storage problems of export commodities and local food-crops, and particular research into:

- Improvement and maintenance of the quality of bulk export commodity crops such as cocoa, groundnuts, palm produce (kernel and oil);
- Improvement and maintenance of the quality of local food-crops including cereals, grains, pulses, tubers and any other local commodity under bulk storage. This has been expanded to include fruits, vegetables, fish and meat preservation.
- Special studies such as stored products pests, pesticide. Formulations and residue analysis, mycotoxin surveys;
- Provision of advice and training of Extension workers in problems associated with stored products and material used in storage structures, new insecticides, new items of equipment and new techniques and,
- Any other related matters as may be determined from time to time by the Agency. Functions of the Agency have since been transferred to the Federal Ministry of Science and Technology which now oversees the Nigerian Stored Products Research Institute and others.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ECONOMY:

Nigeria produces large quantities of export and food crops. Even though the total production is generally insufficient to adequately meet the needs of the over 80 million population, a large proportion of the produce is lost post-harvest. For example, it is estimated that between 1–2 million of the 15 million tons of grain produced annually in Nigeria is lost post-harvest. Similarly, about 5% of the 15 million tons of yams produced annually in the Country is lost after harvest. These losses are caused by agents of food spoilage and deterioration. The activities of these agents are exacerbated by poor handling and storage of these commodities. Therefore, the mandate of the Nigerian Stored Products Research Institute is to research into and develop methods of reducing these losses.

red Products Research Institute which if properly utilized will lead to effective handling and storage of Nigerian Agricultural Products at all levels of operation, is in fact the kingpin of self-sufficiency in food production in this country. To that extent, the work of this Institute has a very major role to play in the Agricultural Sector of the Nigerian Economy.

NIGERIAN TELEVISION AUTHORITY (NTA) HEADQUARTERS

Nigerian Television Authority,
Television House,
Ahmadu Bello Way,
Victoria Island,
P.M.B. 12036, Lagos.
Telephone: 616240.

Principal Officers:

Director-General:	Mr. Vincent Maduka
Director of Administration and Manpower Resources:	Mr. Effiong Etuk
Director of Engineering:	Mr. A. N. Onyia
Director of News:	Mr. Patrick Iyiohegh
Director of Programmes:	Dr. V.C. Ezeokoli
Director of Abuja Project:	Mr. D. J. Awoniyi
Director of Finance:	Mr. Suleiman Momodu
General Manager (Projects):	Dr. E. N. Aniebona
Manager Corporate Affairs:	Mr. Diran Adegbokun
Principal T.V. College:	Mr. Tom Adaba
Legal Adviser:	De. E. Ayinde.

BRIEF ON NTA:

Nigerian Television Authority was inaugurated in May 1977. Decree 24 of 1977 establishing it was promulgated in March 1977, but took effect from April 1976. By that Decree, now in Act, the Nigerian Television Authority became the only body empowered to undertake Television Broadcasting in Nigeria.

All existing State Television stations were thereby taken over and incorporated in NTA. The Authority, was organised in the six zones structure such that each zone consists of three stations, except for one, which is made up of four stations. The Production Centres exist in each state to contribute programmes to the zonal output. When all the installation have been completed, it should be possible for anyone in Nigeria to receive any of the six zonal programmes by choice.

In 1977, when the NTA was inaugurated, there were seven stations, with three in their final stages of commissioning, whilst the other states had none at all. By December 1979, there was scheduled Television Broadcasting from every state capital in the country.

NTA NEWS (HEADQUARTERS)

Address:	— News Department, Ahmadu Bello Way, Victoria Island, P. M. B. 12005, Lagos.
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RUBBER RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF NIGERIA

Address:	— P.M.B. 1049, Benin City
Telegrams:	— Rubesarch, Benin
Principal Officers:	
Director:	— Dr. E.K. Okaisabor
Assistant Director:	— Dr. J. A. Odetola

Admin. Secretary:

—

Mr. J.B. Alutohai

Branch:

—

Ruber Research Institute of Nigeria, E
Akwete, via Aba, Imo State.

Area of specialisation include research into production and products of rubber and other producing plants, of economic importance. Also, research is carried out on the socio-economic aspects of rubber, and the dissemination of research results to farmers and agro-based industries.

Consultancy services with regards to plantation establishment and optimum size, with reasonable economic returns, also form part of their research and services.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF NIGERIA

Address:

—

77, Awolowo Road,
P. O. Box 2106,
Lagos.

Telephone:

—

680885, 680516

Principal Officers:

National President:

—

Engr. G. A. Yaroson

National Secretary

—

Cornelius T. Olaomo

National Treasurer:

—

Rev. Albert Rogers

Lagos:

—

77, Awolowo Road, Ikoyi.
P. O. Box 2106, Lagos.
Phone: 680516

Ibadan:

—

156 Lagos Bye-Pass
P. O. Box 1756, Ibadan.
Phone: 022-315309.

Kaduna

—

Chawai Road, Tudun-Wada
P. O. Box 354,
Phone: 062-210085

Bauchi

—

P. O. Box 92,
Bauchi.

Owerri:

—

Y.M.C.A. Youth Centre, Egbu,
P. O. Box 37,
Owerri.

The YMCA is a Christian, voluntary non-profit making organisation carrying out services, projects, and programmes in the country. The objective of the YMCA is to develop Christian personality and eventually, a Christian Society.

The YMCA runs Hostels, Vocational Training for Printers at Ibadan, for Fitters (metal workers) at Kaduna, and for Carpenters at Bauchi. More of these are planned for Lagos and other states. An Agricultural Training Programme for small farmers is undertaken at Lafia, Plateau State. The YMCA has a Camp at Eruwa, Ibarapa Division of Oyo State, which is available for use of YMCA and non YMCA groups, business and sporting bodies. In addition, the YMCA runs educational programmes for adults in various centres and as well conduct recreational programmes for the physical development of youth.

HISTORY OF TRADE UNIONISM IN NIGERIA

A TRADE Union is a permanent and continuing democratic organisation, voluntarily created by workers to protect themselves, at their work and to improve their working conditions through collective bargaining, and to provide an effective means of expressing workers views on problems of society.

Trade Unions have become increasingly concerned with wages and working conditions, using collective bargaining as the primary means of effecting improvements. The purpose of every trade Union therefore, is to provide a form for concerted action, to fight as a team for those things that are commonly desired by the entire working population and to aid members in times of crisis.

A trade union is therefore, part of the daily life of the worker.

The first evidence of the rise of modern trade unionism in Nigeria was the formation of the Nigeria Civil Service Union on Monday, August 19, 1912. It was "to promote the welfare and interest of the local members of the Civil Service".

In 1931, the Railway workers Union and the Nigeria Union of Teachers were formed. Until that time, Railway workers were catered for by the Nigerian Civil Service Union. It was not until January 17, 1940 that the first Union – The Railway Workers Union was registered with a membership of 2,031. The Union had been in existence for some eight or nine years prior to the date of its registration.

The trend in both number and membership of the union steadily increased and there was need for a central organisation to co-ordinate the activities of the various workers organisations and to represent their interest at the national and international levels.

In November, 1942 a group of unions met in Lagos under the auspices of the Federated Trade Unions of Nigeria, which set itself the task of organising a trade union congress which was formally inaugurated and proclaimed on July 31, 1943. The Congress was immediately recognised by the Nigerian Government. The Congress broke up due to leadership rivalry and disagreements over the organisation of the 1945 June general strike. The congress collapsed in 1946 and a new organisation – The Nigerian National Federation of Labour appeared on the scene.

The calibre of the leadership was of high quality and impressive as only those who were devoted to the cause of the exploited and suffering masses came forward and offered their leadership. A fact which was amply vindicated during the historic 44 days general strike in 1945. It could be seen through the history of trade union organisation that from 1945, although Chief Michael Imoudu suffered imprisonment, other leaders sprang up.

An attempt was made to reconcile the warring trade Unions in 1962, when a labour merger meeting was held at the University of Ibadan with Alhaji Jalo Waziri, then Speaker of the defunct House of Representatives was referee. The meeting ended in a fiasco.

Trade Unions in civilised countries of the world serve as the champions of the peasants and the friends of the exploited. But the trade unions in Nigeria are far from playing these notable roles which all the workers expected from them.

In 1973, a new labour organisation – The Nigeria Trade Union Federation was formed. In 1975, the Nigerian Labour Congress was inaugurated at the Banquet Hall of the Lagos City Council by retired Major-General Henry Adefope the then commissioner for Labour. In August, 1976, the Federal Government refused to recognise the second Nigerian Labour Congress because of the officers slated. It banned all the rival trade union organisations in the country namely – The Labour Unity Front, The Nigerian Trade Union Congress, The Nigerian Workers Council and the United Labour Congress of Nigeria. Mr. M. O. Abiodun was appointed to take charge of the functions normally performed by the central labour organisations. He was empowered to take steps to form a central labour organisation to which all the registered unions in the country would be affiliated.

With the speed and urgency the situation demanded. he submitted a draft of 31 industrial

unions restructured from about 1000 unions in the country. In February, 1977 he submitted a final list of 34 industrial unions to the Federal Military Government. In August of that year the Federal Government improved on the proposal of Mr. Abiodun and increased the number of industrial unions to 70.

Since the NLC was meant to be an organisation of industrial unions for the junior staff, the successful inauguration of 42 out of 43 unions for junior staff thus cleared the way for the inauguration of the third NLC.

The Conference was fixed to take place at Ibadan on February 15, 1978, but it was postponed to February 28, 1978 to give room for adequate preparations. Candidates nominated by 28 industrial Unions offered to be elected into various positions of the congress, but only 10 posts were earmarked for election. These were national president, deputy president, treasurer, assistant treasurer and three trustees. They resolved that all elective offices of the congress should be held by elected officers of industrial unions while all appointives of the congress should be held by the union officers.

Nomination for the elections closed after the Nigerian Union of Railway men had held its inaugural conference and filed nominations.

The result shocked veterans – Hassan Sunmonu scored 163 votes to beat his closest rival, Adegbesan, who scored 115 votes. Hudson Momodu won 57 votes, J. O. James scored 37 votes, J. A. Alago, 29 votes, while L. M. Ezenwugo scored 9 votes.

The 14 newly elected officers led by Hassan Sunmonu met the Federal Commissioner for Labour, Major-General Henry Adefope (Now retired) on Thursday, March 9, 1978 for a formal recognition.

THE NIGERIAN LABOUR CONGRESS

Since its inception in 1978, the Nigerian Labour Congress has performed as the labour organisation which it was perceived and established to be, having under it some 44 industrial unions. The Congress deserves commendation for remaining intact up till today, inspite of highly organised and concerted plans, in the past, to dismember it by some of its top operatives who were working in collaboration with influential politicians. That the organisation remains unbroken, is perhaps its greatest achievement.

The Trade Union Decree 22 of 1978 made provision for the Nigerian Labour Congress to be the Central Labour Organisation in Nigeria. Trade Union Act 21 of 1978 had decreed that a compulsory check off be deducted by employers from wages and paid direct to the unions secretaries.

A Bill to give industrial unions the freedom to decide whether to join the NLC or pull out was initiated by the defunct Shagari administration. The Bill was also to restore to workers the freedom to pay their union dues voluntarily from their wages. The contention of the then Federal Government was that the "imposition of a single central trade Union organisation by legislative regulation is not compatible with Articles 2, 5 and 6 of the Convention 87 of the International Labour Organisation, under which workers have the right to establish The Organisations of their own choosing." This bill however, did not see the light of day before December 31, 1983.

Also to the credit of the congress is its successful campaign for the N125 minimum wage from its former N60. per month, transport and housing allowances for junior workers, and the official recognition in 1981, of "May Day" as a public holiday honouring workers and the dignity of labour. Its other monumental achievements were the restoration of car loans which was abolished by the Obasanjo regime, and the raising of stipends paid to pensioners from N33 to N60.00.

However, there have been some problems. The check-off system designed to fund the congress through the deduction of Workers contribution from source has often run into hitches. Some union chapters fail to send such deductions to the umbrella union for onward remittance to the NLC. In some cases, a union may receive the money and yet fail to pay it into NLC. Thus, of the 44 Unions represented in Enugu '84, 14 are owing many months of contribution.

contributions to the Congress, while five others were yet to pay a kobo since the last Kano delegates conference of 1981.

Starved of funds, the Nigerian Labour Congress became ineffective in its role of shielding striking workers against the financial uncertainties of an industrial action.

Unemployment, fuelled on to unprecedented heights in the last two years by the worsening economic recession, remains the gravest problem facing the labour unions and their frightened members. If the unemployment trend continues, the Congress stands to lose so much money in the years ahead since dwindling members mean dwindling funds and waning clout for organised labour.

That the NLC was able to achieve some of those things enumerated above within six years was as a result of good leadership.

After Sunmonu's exit, the second triennial conference of the NLC held in February 28, 1984 saw Alhaji Ciroma as the president. In that election Alhaji Ciroma defeated two other contestants, Mr. T. A. Shammang of the Electricity and Gas Workers Union (who scored 14 votes) and Alhaji Haruna Aigbonikhena (who had 128 votes).

Other NLC officers elected were first deputy president, Mr. L. A. Peterside who had 189 votes, and Malam Ibrahim Helilu who got the post of second deputy president with 189 votes. He defeated Emmanuel Okongwu who got three votes and Godwin Omoruyi Ero, who polled 143 votes.

The post of treasurer went to Mr. Stephen Osidipe who scored 204 votes to defeat Mr. E. O. Emagie who had 103 votes.

Mr. A. L. Okwuosa was returned unopposed as the deputy treasurer. Three posts of vice president created at the conference were filled by Mr. E. Mpamuga (207 votes), J. I. Ihonde (188 votes) and A. O. Sadiku (186 votes).

Mr. A. B. Musa was elected a trustee by defeating the only woman contestant, Mrs. J. A. Anyamare (80 votes) and Harison Ekeocha (65 votes).

NATIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL (NLC)

No.	POST	NAME
1.	President	— Ali Ciroma
2.	Deputy President I	— L. A. Peterside
3.	Deputy President II	— Ibrahim Halilu
4.	Vice President I	— M. E. Mpamugo
5.	Vice President II	— Jonathan Ihonde
6.	Vice President III	— A. O. Sadiku
7.	National Treasurer	— S. O. Osidipe
8.	Deputy National Treasurer	— Arinzel Okwuesi
9.	National Trustee	— B. A. Musa
10.	General Secretary	— A. M. Dangiwa
11.	Deputy General Secretary I	— L. A. Osunde
12.	Deputy General Secretary II	— B. N. Obua
13.	A. G. S. (Administrative & Establishment)	— L. E. Osagie
14.	S. A. G. S. (Finance)	— E. B. Thomas
15.	S. A. G. S. (Cooperative & Social Welfare)	— R. A. Sodeinde
16.	S. A. G. S. (Education & Training)	— Dr. E. O. Taiwo

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| 17. | S. A. G. S. (Resources & Economics) | — | I. E. E. Amae |
| 18. | S. A. G. S. (Organisation) | — | A. M. O. Aniq |
| 19. | A. G. S. (Information & Public Relations) | — | N. Mohammed |
| 20. | A. G. S. (Industrial Relation & Productivity) | — | Y. Hassim |

NO.	SECTION A NAME AND REGISTERED OFFICE	SECTION B CERTIFICATE NUMBER UNDER THE INSURANCE DECREE 1976	SECTION C CLASSES OF INSURANCE BUSINESS FOR WHICH REGISTRATION HAS BEEN ISSUED
1.	National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria, 96/102 Broad Street, P. O. Box 1100, Lagos. 5 Custom Street, Lagos.	RI-0 Established under Decree No. 22 of 1969	Life, Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Workmen's Compensation, Marine, Aviation & Transit & Miscellaneous Insurance Business.
2.	Nigeria Reinsurance Corporation Bookshop House, 50/52 Broad Street, P.M.B. 12766, Lagos.	RI-01 Established under Decree No. 49 of 1977	Life, Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Workmen's Compensation, Marine, Aviation & Transit & Miscellaneous Reinsurance Business.
3.	Guinea Insurance Co. Ltd. 21/25 Broad Street, P. O. Box 1136, Lagos.	RI-1 of 11-5-77 & RI-1/L of 17-1-83	Life, Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle Workmen's Compensation, Marine, Aviation & Transit & Miscellaneous Insurance Business.
4.	Leadway Assurance Co. Ltd. 28/29 Ahmadu Bello Way P. O. Box 458, Kaduna.	RI-2 of 11-5-77	Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Workmen's Compensation, Marine, Aviation & Transit & Miscellaneous Insurance Business.
5.	Phoenix of Nigeria Assurance Co. Ltd., 96/102 Broad Street, P. O. Box 2893, Lagos.	RI-3 of 12-5-77	Fire, Accident, Marine, Aviation & Transit, Motor Vehicle, Workmen's Compensation & Miscellaneous Insurance Business.
6.	Veritas Insurance Co. Ltd. 19 Martins Street, P. O. Box 2056, Lagos.	RI-4 of 13-5-77	Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Workmen's Compensation, Marine, Aviation & Transit & Miscellaneous Insurance Business.
7.	Crusader Insurance Co. (Nig.) Ltd. 23/25 Martins Street, P. O. Box 2101, Lagos.	RI-5/L of 13-5-77 & RI-5 of 22-1-82	Life, Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Workmen's Compensation, Marine & Transit & Miscellaneous Insurance Business.
8.	The Nigeria General Ins. Co. Ltd. 1, Nnamdi Azikiwe Street P. O. Box 2210, Lagos.	RI-6 of 27-5-77 & RI-6/L of 27-5-77	Life, Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Workmen's Compensation, Marine,

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| 9. | Unity Life & Fire Insurance Company Limited
9, Nnamdi Azikiwe Street
P. O. Box 3681, Lagos. | RI-7 of 19-5-77
&
RI-7/L of 19-5-77 |
| 10. | Mercury Assurance Co. Ltd.
17, Martins Street
P. O. Box 2003, Lagos. | RI-8 of 19-5-77 |
| 11. | Great Nigeria Insurance Co. Ltd.
39/41 Martins Street
P. O. Box 2314, Lagos. | RI-9 of 20-5-77
&
RI-9/L of 20-5-77 |
| 12. | Sentinel Assurance Co. Ltd.
126 Broad Street
P. O. Box 3003, Lagos. | RI-10 of 20-5-77 |
| 13. | Tilly Gyado Assurance Co. Ltd.
P. O. Box 864, Jos. | RI-11 of 23-5-77 |
| 14. | The Niger Insurance Co. Ltd.
47, Marina, P. O. Box 2718
Lagos. | RI-12/L of 23-5-77
&
RI-12 of 29-12-78 |
| 15. | Kapital Insurance Co. Ltd.
15C Murtala Mohammed Way
P. O. Box 2044, Kano.
Kano State. | RI-13 of 24-5-77 |
| 16. | Law Union & Rock Insurance Company of Nigeria Limited
88/92 Broad Street, Lagos. | RI-14 of 24-5-77 |
| 17. | American International Insurance Company (Nigeria) Limited,
200 Broad Street
P. O. Box 2577, Lagos. | RI-15 of 24-5-77
&
RI-15/L of 24-5-77 |

Aviation & Transit
Miscellaneous Insur
Business.
Life, Fire, Accident
Vehicle, Workmen's
Compensation, Mar
Aviation & Transit
Miscellaneous Insur
Business.
Fire, Accident, Moto
Vehicle, Workmen's
Compensation, Mar
Aviation & Transit
Miscellaneous Insur
Business.
Life, Fire, Accident
Vehicle, Workmen's
Compensation, Mar
Aviation & Transit
Miscellaneous Insur
Business.
Fire, Accident, Moto
Vehicle, Workmen's
Compensation, Mar
Aviation & Transit
Miscellaneous Insur
Business.
Motor Vehicle, &
Miscellaneous Insur
Business only.
Life, Fire, Accident
Vehicle, Workmen's
Compensation, Mar
Aviation & Transit
Miscellaneous Insur
Business.
Fire, Accident, Moto
Vehicle, Workmen's
Compensation, Mar
Aviation & Transit
Miscellaneous Insur
Business.
Fire, Accident, Moto
Vehicle, Workmen's
Compensation, Mar
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Miscellaneous Insur
Business.
Life, Fire, Accident
Vehicle, Workmen's
Compensation, Mar
Aviation & Transit
Miscellaneous Insur
Business.

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| 18. | Marine & General Assurance Company Limited
194 Broad Street
P. O. Box 3657, Lagos. | RI-16 of 27-5-77
&
RI-16/L of 27-5-77 | Life, Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Workmen's Compensation, Marine, Aviation & Transit & Miscellaneous Insurance Business. |
| 19. | Amicable Assurance Co. Ltd.
126/130 Nnamdi Azikiwe Street
P. O. Box 4715, Lagos. | RI-17 of 26-5-77 | Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Workmen's Compensation, Marine, Aviation & Transit & Miscellaneous Insurance Business. |
| 20. | The United Nigeria Insurance Company Limited
53 Marina, P. O. Box 588, Lagos. | RI-18 of 26-5-77 | Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Workmen's Compensation, Marine, Aviation & Transit & Miscellaneous Insurance Business. |
| 21. | Express Insurance Co. Ltd.
136 Nnamdi Azikiwe Street
P. O. Box 3853, Lagos. | RI-19 of 26-5-77 | Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Workmen's Compensation, Marine, Aviation & Transit & Miscellaneous Insurance Business. |
| 22. | City Life & General Assurance Ltd.
7th Floor, 30 Marina
P. O. Box 4466, Lagos. | RI-20 of 26-5-77 | Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Workmen's Compensation, Marine, Aviation & Transit & Miscellaneous Insurance Business. |
| 23. | N.E.M. Insurance Co. (Nig.) Ltd.
12/14 Broad Street,
P. O. Box 654, Lagos. | RI-21 of 26-5-77
&
RI-21/L of 3-3-82 | Life, Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Workmen's Compensation, Marine, Aviation & Transit & Miscellaneous Insurance Business. |
| 24. | African Alliance Ins. Co. Ltd.
112 Broad Street,
P. O. Box 2276, Lagos. | RI-22/L of 26-5-77 | Life, Insurance Business |
| 25. | Manilla Insurance Co. Ltd.
1, Barracks Road,
P.M.B. 1085,
Calabar. | RI-23 of 26-5-77
&
RI-23/L of 26-5-77 | Life, Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Workmen's Compensation, Marine, Aviation, Transit & Miscellaneous Insurance Business. |
| 26. | Star Insurance Co. Ltd.
244 Murtala Mohammed Way
Yaba, Lagos. | RI-24 of 27-5-77 | Motor Vehicle, Insurance & Miscellaneous Insurance; Business. |
| 27. | Royal Exchange Ass. (Nig.) Ltd.
31 Marina, P. O. Box 112
Lagos. | RI-25 of 27-5-77
&
RI-25/L of 27-5-77 | Life, Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Workmen's Compensation, Marine, |

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| 28. | African Insurance Co. Ltd.
134 Nnamdi Zikiwe Street
P. O. Box 274, Lagos. | RI-26 of 27-5-77 | Aviation & Transit
Miscellaneous Insurance
Business.
Fire, Accident, Motor
Vehicle, Workmen's
Compensation, Marine
Aviation & Transit
Miscellaneous Insurance
Business. |
| 29. | Nigerian Victory Ass. Co. Ltd.
15B Post Office Road,
P. O. Box 736, Kano. | RI-27 of 27-5-77 | Fire, Accident, Motor
Vehicle, Workmen's
Compensation, Marine
Transit & Miscellaneous
Insurance Business. |
| 30. | Lombard Insurance Co. Ltd.
1/3-7 Nnamdi Azikiwe Street
P. O. Box 3667, Lagos. | RI-28 of 27-5-77 | Fire, Accident, Motor
Vehicle, Marine, Aviation
Transit, Workmen's
Compensation, &
Miscellaneous Insurance
Business. |
| 31. | Midland & Mansfield Ins. Co. Ltd.
81 Lagos Bye-pass, Oke-Ado
P.M.B. 5092, Ibadan. | RI-29 of 25-5-77 | Motor Vehicle, Accident
Fire, Workmen's
Compensation, Marine
Aviation & Transit
Insurance Business. |
| 32. | The Lion of African Ins. Co. Ltd.
149/153 Broad Street
P. O. Box 2055, Lagos. | RI-30 of 30-5-77
&
RI-30/L of 30-5-77 | Life, Fire, Accident
Vehicle, Workmen's
Compensation, Marine
Aviation & Transit
Miscellaneous Insurance
Business. |
| 33. | Prestige Assurance Co. Ltd.
34 Balogun Sq.
P. O. Box 650
Lagos. | RI-32 of 10-12-80 | Fire, Motor Vehicle
Aviation & Transit,
Accident, Workmen's
Compensation, &
Miscellaneous Insurance
Business. |
| 34. | Palm Beach Ins. Co. Ltd.
10 Clifford Street/Agbani Road
P. O. Box 630, Enugu. | RI-33 of 30-5-77
&
RI-33/L of 30-5-77 | Life, Fire, Accident
Vehicle, Workmen's
Compensation, Marine
Aviation & Transit. |
| 35. | Pacific Insurance Co. (Nig.) Ltd.
46 Balogun Street
P. O. Box 6608, Lagos. | RI-34 of 30-5-77 | Fire, Accident, Motor
Vehicle, Marine, Aviation
Transit & Miscellaneous
Insurance Business. |
| 36. | The Universal Insurance Co. Ltd.
Corner of Ridgeway & Station Rd.
P. O. Box 360, Enugu. | RI-35 of 30-5-77
&
RI-35/L of 30-5-77 | Life, Fire, Accident,
Vehicle, Workmen's
Compensation, Marine
Aviation & Transit &
Miscellaneous Insurance
Business. |

LION OF AFRICA INSURANCE CO. LTD.

149-153, Broad Street,

P. O. Box 2055,

Lagos.

Tel: 664802, 664923, 661073, 664730,
664665, 664667.

208 Apapa Road,

Ijora.

Tel: 873430, 877027, 871669, 876260.

ZAKI

PRESTIGE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

34, Balogun Square,

P. O. Box 650,

Lagos.

Tel: 6612 661213, 664995, 664110,
NIASURANCE.

RIVBANK INSURANCE CO. LTD.,

4th Floor,

35/37, Martins Street,

P. O. Box 7220,

Lagos.

Tel: 660859, 663281.

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Ikwerre Road,

P. O. Box 177,

Port Harcourt.

Tel: 335100, 335102, 335462.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

New African House,

31, Marina,

P. O. Box 112,

Lagos.

Tel: 663120, 663191, 663197, 663218.

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| 37. | Sun Insurance Office (Nig.) Ltd.
(16th Floor) Unity House
37, Marina, P. O. Box 2694,
Lagos. | RI-36 of 30-5-77 | Fire, Accident, Workmen's Compensation, Motor Vehicle, Marine, Aviation & Transit & Miscellaneous Insurance Business. |
| 38. | British-American Ins. Co. (Nig.) Ltd., 35 Simpson Street,
P. O. Box 2654, Lagos. | RI-37/L of 25-5-77 | Life, Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Workmen's Compensation, Marine, Aviation & Transit & Miscellaneous Insurance Business. |
| 39. | Nigeria Alliance Ass. Corporation Ltd., SW8/271 Fakayode Close
P. O. Box 10706, Ibadan. | RI-38 of 31-5-77 | Fire, Marine, Aviation & Transit, Workmen's Compensation, Motor Vehicle Insurance Business. |
| 40. | Commerce Ass. Co. Ltd.
47/48 Breadfruit Street
P. O. Box 6406, Lagos. | RI-39 of 31-5-77 | Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Workmen's Compensation & Miscellaneous Insurance Business. |
| 41. | The Gate-Way Ins. Co. Ltd.
19 Commercial Lay-out
Murtala Mohammed Road
P. M. B. 1399, Ilorin. | RI-40 of 23-4-79
&
RI-40/L of 31-5-77 | Life, Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Workmen's Compensation, Marine, Aviation & Transit & Miscellaneous Insurance Business. |
| 42. | West African Provincial Ins. Co. Ltd., 6th Floor Wesley House
21 Marina, P. O. Box 2103, Lagos. | RI-41 of 19-10-79
& | Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Workmen's Compensation, & Miscellaneous Insurance Business. |
| 43. | Tabs Assurance Ltd.,
175 Zik Avenue, Uwani,
P. O. Box 106,
Enugu. | RI-42 of 31-5-77 | Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Workmen's Compensation, Marine, Aviation & Transit & Miscellaneous Insurance Business. |
| 44. | Rivbank Insurance Co. Ltd.
38 Ikwere Road, P. O. Box 177
Port Harcourt. | RI-43 of 31-5-77
&
RI-43/L of 31-5-77 | Life, Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Workmen's Compensation, Marine, Aviation & Transit & Miscellaneous Insurance Business. |
| 45. | Nigeria Reliance Insurance Co. Ltd., 156 Herbert Macaulay Street
P. M. B. 1057, Ebute-Metta, Lagos. | RI-44 of 4-12-79 | Motor Vehicle, Marine, Aviation & Transit & Miscellaneous Insurance Business. |
| 46. | Bendel Insurance Co. Ltd.
129 Ikpoba Slope, P. O. Box 607
Benin City. | RI-45 of 31-5-77
&
RI-45/L of 31-5-77 | Life, Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Workmen's Compensation, Marine, Aviation & Transit Insurance Business. |
| 47. | African Prudential Ins. Co. Ltd.
Bank Chambers (8th Floor)
27/29 Martins Street
P. O. Box 2358, Lagos. | RI-46 of 13-5-80
&
RI-46/L of 13-5-77 | Life, Fire, Marine, Aviation & Transit, Accident & Miscellaneous Insurance Business. |

48.	The United Nigeria Life Ins. Co. Ltd., 53 Marina, P. O. Box 588, Lagos.	RI-47/L of 31-5-77	Life, Insurance Business only.
49.	Blue Star Insurance Co. Ltd. 34 Nnamdi Azikiwe Street, P. O. Box 8231, Lagos.	RI-48 of 31-5-77	Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Workmen's Compensation, Marine, Aviation & Transit & Miscellaneous Insurance Business.
50.	Milverton Ins. Co. Ltd. Milverton House 11, Akinbayode Street, Papa Ajao Isolo, Mushin, Lagos.	RI-49 of 31-5-77	Motor Vehicle, & Miscellaneous Insurance Business only.
51.	Philanthropy Ins. Co. Ltd. 43/47 Balogun Street P. O. Box 2712, Lagos.	RI-51 of 31-5-77	Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Workmen's Compensation, Insurance Business.
52.	Liberty Assurance Co. (Nig.) Ltd. NI/329 Vision House Mokola, Oyo Road, P. O. Box 1505, Ibadan.	RI-52 of 26-7-79	Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Marine, Aviation & Transport & Miscellaneous Insurance Business.
53.	Herwa Ins. Co. Ltd. 226 Apapa Road P. O. Box 9472, Lagos.	RI-53 of 31-5-77	Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Workmen's Compensation, Marine, Aviation & Transit & Miscellaneous Insurance Business.
54.	Nigeria Exchange Ins. Co. Ltd. S.47/3 Oke-Bola, P. O. Box 1602, Ibadan.	RI-54 of 22-11-78	Motor Vehicle, Marine, Aviation & Transport, Accident & Fire, Insurance Business.
55.	Arrowhead Ins. Co. Ltd. 131 Broad Street P. O. Box 6071, Lagos.	RI-55 of 31-5-77	Motor Vehicle, & Compensation, Insurance Business.
56.	Valid Assurance Co. Ltd. 12/14 Broad Street P. O. Box 5715, Lagos.	RI-56 of 12-9-77	Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Workmen's Compensation, Marine & Transport, Insurance Business.
57.	Destiny Insurance Co. Ltd. 26 Oron Road, P. O. Box 12, Uyo, Cross River State.	RI-58 of 26-9-77	Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Workmen's Compensation, Marine & Miscellaneous Insurance Business.
58.	Renaissance Assurance Co. Ltd. 3/5 Sulu Bolaji Street P. O. Box 4818, Lagos.	RI-59 of 5-10-77	Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Workmen's Compensation, Marine, Aviation, & Transit & Miscellaneous Insurance Business.

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| 59. | Piccadilly Insurance Co. Ltd.
SW8/340 Lagos Bye-pass
Oke-Ado, P. O. Box 637, Ibadan | RI-60 of 20-11-77 | Fire, Motor Vehicle,
Workmen's Compensation,
Marine & Miscellaneous
Insurance Business. |
| 60. | Progressive Insurance Co. Ltd.
Akure/Owo Road. P
Akure. | RI-61 of 2-12-77 | Vehicle, Workmen's
Compensation & Miscellaneous
Business. |
| 61. | The Home Ins.
15, Catholic Mission
P. O. Box 6588, Lagos | RI-63 of 28-2-78 | Motor Vehicle, Workmen's
Compensation & Miscellaneous
Insurance Business. |
| 62. | International Ins. Group (Nig) Ltd.
15th/16th Floor Cocoa House
P. O. Box 683, Ibadan | RI-64 of 31-3-78 | Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle,
Marine, & Miscellaneous
Insurance Business. |
| 63. | Financial Ass. Co. Ltd.
96/102 Broad Street,
P. O. Box 698, Lagos. | RI-65 of 22-9-78
&
RI-65/L of 15-11-78 | Life, Fire, Motor Vehicle,
Workmen's Compensation,
Marine, Aviation & Miscellaneous
Insurance Business. |
| 64. | African Ivory Ins. Co.
10, Sanni Adewale Street
P. O. Box 10009, Lagos. | RI-66 of 26-10-78 | Fire, Motor Vehicle, & Miscellaneous
Insurance Business. |
| 65. | Green Lan ASS. Co. Ltd.
7, Association Avenue, Ilupeju
P.M.B. 1108, Yaba, Lagos. | RI-67 of 10-5-79 | Motor Vehicle, Insurance
only. |
| 66. | New-Gate Insurance Co. Ltd.
10, Sanni Adewale Street
Alari House, 2nd Floor
P. O. Box 9186, Lagos. | RI-68 of 2-4-79 | Fire, Motor Vehicle,
Aviation & Transport
Misc. Insurance Business. |
| 67. | Executive Ins. Co. Ltd.
2nd Floor,
6 Sanni Adewale Street
P. O. Box 4511, Lagos. | RI-69 of 18-4-79 | Fire, Motor Vehicle,
Aviation & Transport
Misc. Insurance Business. |
| 68. | Trans-Nigeria Ass. Co. Ltd.
Aje House Annexe, opposite
CFAO Lebanon Street
P. O. Box 2205, Ibadan | RI-70 of 3-5-79
&
RI-70/L of 14-5-81 | Life, Fire, Accident,
Vehicle Workmen's
Compensation, Marine
& Transport & Miscellaneous
Business. |
| 69. | National Co-operative Ins.
Society of Nigeria Ltd.
35 Ado Bayero Road
P. O. Box 4733, Kano. | RI-71 of 9-7-80 | Fire, Motor Vehicle,
& Miscellaneous Insurance
Business. |
| 70. | City Union Ins. Co. Ltd.
30 Bambay Crescent Apapa
P. O. Box 1565, Ikeja, Lagos. | RI-72 of 4-7-80 | Fire, Accident, Motor
Vehicle, Workmen's
Compensation, Marine
Aviation & Transit &
Miscellaneous Insurance
Business. |
| 71. | Lagos State Assurance Co. Ltd.
Kajola House, 62/64 Campbell
Street, P. O. Box 3724, Lagos. | RI-73 of 7-7-80 | Motor Vehicle, Fire,
Accident, Marine, Aviation
& Transit & Miscellaneous
Insurance Business. |

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|-----|--|---|---|
| 72. | Pan African Premier Assurance Company Limited,
Plot IV, Town Planning Way
Ilupeju Industrial Estate.
P. O. Box 8088, Lagos. | RI-74 of 5-3-81 | Fire, Motor Vehicle, Marine, Aviation & Transit & Miscellaneous Insurance Business. |
| 73. | Grand Union Assurance Co. Ltd.
2/4 Greek Road, P. O. Box 1494
Apapa, Lagos. | RI-75 of 6-3-81 | Fire, Motor Vehicle, Marine, Aviation & Transit & Miscellaneous Insurance Business. |
| 74. | Triumph Assurance Co. Ltd.
N6/329 Vision House
Mokola, P. O. Box 12142, Ibadan. | RI-76 of 28-9-81 | Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Workmen's Compensation, Marine, Aviation & Transit & Miscellaneous Insurance Business. |
| 75. | Maximum Insurance Co. Ltd.
Rational Building, Lagos
Bye-pass, Oke-Bola,
P. O. Box 1653, Ibadan. | RI-77 of 29-10-81 | Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle & Workmen's Compensation, Insurance Business. |
| 76. | Mulumba Assurance Co. Ltd.
28D Nathan Street
Surulere, Lagos. | RI-78 of 12-11-81 | Fire, & Motor Vehicle Insurance Business only. |
| 77. | King David Insurance Co. Ltd.
1, Pa Olu Oshunkeye Crescent
Gbagada Industrial Layout
Block A. Plot 8, Dual Garriage Way, Gbagada, P. O. Box 262,
Ebute-Metta, Lagos. | RI-79 of 29-1-82 | Fire, Motor Vehicle, Marine & Miscellaneous Insurance Business. |
| 78. | Lister Insurance Co. (Nig.) Ltd.
Plot G & H Ring Road
P. M. B. 5546, Ibadan. | RI-80 of 3-3-82 | Fire, Motor Vehicle, Marine & Miscellaneous Insurance Business only. |
| 79. | Savannah Insurance Co. Ltd.
Standard Building
P. O. Box 6922, 5 Zaria Road,
Jos. | RI-81 of 22-3-82
&
RI-81/L of 3-11-82 | Life, Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle & Marine, Aviation & Transport. |
| 80. | Confidence Insurance Co. Ltd.
46 Oba Adesida Road
P. M. B. 681, Akure. | RI-82 of 2-8-82 | Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Workmen's Compensation, Marine & Miscellaneous Insurance Business. |
| 81. | Safeway Insurance Co. Ltd.
Olasope House, 4th Floor,
Plot 40 Imam Ligalli
Breadfruit Street, Lagos. | RI-83 of 1-11-82 | Motor Vehicle, Accident, Marine, Aviation & Transport & Miscellaneous Insurance Business. |
| 82. | Olympia Insurance Co. Ltd.
242 Herbert Macaulay
Yaba - Lagos. | RI-84 of 10-12-82 | Fire, Motor Vehicle, Marine & Miscellaneous Insurance Business. |

83.	Yankari Insurance Co. Ltd. Old Jos Road (G.R.A.) P.M.B. 6189, Bauchi.	RI-85 of 21-12-82	Fire, Motor Vehicle Accident & Miscellaneous Insurance Business.
84.	Guarantee Insurance Co. Ltd. 13 Commercial Road P. O. Box 296, Apapa, Lagos.	RI-86 of 22-3-83	Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Workmen's Compensation, Marine Aviation & Transport Miscellaneous Insurance Business.
85.	Hallmark Assurance Co. Ltd. Plot 5B Okigwe Road P.M.B. 1339, Owerri, Imo State.	RI-87 of 24/5/83	Fire, Motor Vehicle, Marine Insurance Business.
86.	Jubilee Insurance Co. Ltd., 50, Ikwere Road, P. O. Box 4204 Port Harcourt.	RI-88 of 5-7-83	Fire, Motor Vehicle, & Miscellaneous Insurance Business.
87.	World Wide Insurance Co. Ltd. Ance (Coop Buildings) Magazine Jericho Road, P.M.B. 5272 Ibadan.	RI-89 of 10-8-83 & RI-89/L of 10-8-83	Life, Fire, Motor Vehicle & Marine & Miscellaneous Insurance Business.
88.	Fire, Equity & General Ins. Co. Ltd., 13/15 Lake Street, Off Broad Street P. O. Box 5774, Lagos.	RI-90 of 10-10-83	Fire, Motor Vehicle, Aviation & Transport Miscellaneous Insurance Business.
89.	Prudential Union Assurance Co. Ltd., 2nd Floor, Bank Chamber, 27/29 Martins Street, P. O. Box 3552, Marina, Lagos.	RI-91	

LIST OF REGISTERED INSURANCE COMPANIES THAT HAVE BEEN CANCELLED

No.	Name And Address Of The Company	Registered No.	Registration Date	Cancellation Date
1.	Nigerian Safety Insurance Co. Ltd. SW8/667 Lagos Bye-pass Oke-Ado, Ibadan.	RI-31	30-5-77	22-8-81
2.	Harmony Insurance Co. Ltd. 6, Lagos Bye-pass, Oke-Bola, P. O. Box 1295, Ibadan.	RI-50	31-5-77	23-11-81
3.	Equity & General Accident Insurance Company Limited, 175 Zik Avenue, P. O. Box 744, Enugu.	RI-57	20-9-77	9-6-78
4.	Rotag Assurance Co. Ltd. 93 Ojuelegba Road, P. O. Box 468, Surulere, Lagos.	RI-62	30-1-78	31-7-78



NIGERIA MADE HISTORY IN SOCCER

NIGERIA made history in September 1985, when the under-17 squad emerged winner of the most coveted 16 nations Kodak Sponsored Under-17 World Cup Competition held in Beijing, China.

Like Uruguay that was the first nation to win the senior World Cup Competition, the under-17 team ostensibly put Nigeria on the map as the first African nation to win a world donated Cup.

The idea of an under-17 world soccer competition was mooted in 1983 in Zurich, Western Germany by FIFA officials under President Mr. Havelanch, as a conscious and deliberate attempt to bring the youths of the world together for possible better co-operation and relationship between youths of the world.

The Nigerian team earned the ticket for the competition by beating Togo 5 to 1, on goals aggregate, earlier the Central African Republic had backed out of the competition.

Prior to the elimination matches, the Nigerian under-17 team had had a playing tour of places like Kaduna, Kano, Jos and Ilorin, taking up matches with famous club-sides as a way of keeping them in shape.

The under-17 squad made impressive outing in their first encounter within their group 'C' elimination series. For example, they defeated Italy by 1-0 and consequently thereafter, they played a goalless draw with Saudi Arabia. The match proved to be one of the toughest in the series.

The Nigerian squad later thrashed Costa Rica 3-0 in the last match of the 'Group C' elimination series. Having finished winner of the group 'C', Nigerian team moved to Shanghai to meet Hungary the winner of group 'D'. As luck could have it, they beat the formidable squad 3-1 to emerge winner at the quarter final.

At semi-final, the squad sent Guinea packing by walloping them 5-4 on penalty kicks. was the most tempting and heart rending period of the competition. Apart from being decisive, almost robbed the Nigerian team of the chance of getting to the final of the competition.

Then came the final with West Germany. The squad under the able skipper Nduka Ugbu played a very tactful and decisive game and eventually to the utter amazement of the world beat West Germany to emerge winner of the world coveted under-17 Kodak Cup.

In appreciation of the honour done the country by the under-17 team, the then Federal Military Government under General Buhari, announced various awards for the players.

These included the change of the name from "Baby Eaglets" to "World Gold"

Eaglets".

Award of post-secondary scholarships in higher institutions in Nigeria for all the players.

A proposed tour of Mexico to watch the forthcoming World Soccer Cup series. Each player was honoured with national award. In addition, they were to have a street named after each player in his own state. The handlers, viz, Sebastian Broderick, Christian Chukwu and Bolaji Babalola were promoted one step up their former salary grades.

The players included: Ugbede Nduka, skipper (Bendel), Saliu Hassan Na-Kanda (Bendel), Olusegun Babatunde Joseph Fapetu (Lagos), Belle Momoh Akpgamoh (Bendel), Kingsley Okeke (Bendel), Chukwumah Nwoha (Imo), Sanni Adana Naah (Plateau). Benachi Caraka (Rivers), Lucky Agbosevbafe (Bendel), Yahaya Mohammed (Niger) Jonathan Akpobovie (Rivers), Tonworimi Roland Duere (Rivers), Hilary Udume Braye Adiki (Bendel), Fatai Olukenla (Lagos), Abubakar Ade Alhaji (Kwara), Boldwin Bazuaye (Bendel), Victor Igbinoba (Rivers), Imama Amapakabo (Rivers).

Until 1987 when the under-17 will be defending their championship, Nigeria will continue to rule the world of soccer at least, in the world under-17 category. Meanwhile, sincere efforts are being made to utilize the talents of the youngsters. The nation is sincere with her programme to groom the young squad into a formidable national outfit.



PRESS

HISTORY OF THE NIGERIAN PRESS

THE history of the Nigerian Press can conveniently be classified under three broad parts. The Early Press (1800-1920); The Nationalist Press (1920-1960) and The Modern Nigerian Press (1960 to date).

There had been newspapers in Ghana before 1800, and such papers had their way into Nigeria, thus preparing reading public before the advent of Nigerian Newspapers. In Nigeria, the first printing press was installed by the Presbyterian Mission when they arrived in Calabar in 1846. Eight years later, the Rev. Henry Townsend fitted up a printing press and inaugurated a printing school in the mission compound at Abeokuta.

The first Nigerian Newspaper was published in 1859 by Rev. Henry Townsend in Abeokuta. He founded the Iwe Irohin (Iwe Irohin fun awon ara Egba ati Yoruba) which appeared as a Yoruba language fortnightly but became bilingual when an English language supplement was added from March 8, 1860. Though Townsend did not essentially come to West Africa to establish a press, he found the Press a helpful arm of his missionary work.

The paper circulated in Egbaland and so captured the minds of the Egba people. The paper helped the eventual abolition of the slave trade in Yorubaland. Infact, The Iwe Irohin was Townsend's chief weapon in his ambitious political propaganda and shrewd manoeuvring for power in Egbaland. The Press however, came to an abrupt end in October 1867.

In 1863 Robert Campbell founded the Anglo-African. It was in circulation for only two years but its basic concept was more radical than that of the Iwe Irohin. It published more pungent editorials, particularly against slave trade.

From the demise of the Anglo-African in about 1868, there was no other Nigerian Newspaper until later. Newspapers from other West African countries bridged the gap created.

Then came the Lagos Times and Gold Coast Colony Advertiser — published by J.B. Thomas (1880-1885). This paper lasted for a short period, reporting events in Lagos and areas of the Gold Coast when it operated. Though short-lived, this Newspaper stimulated the interest of later newspaper proprietors.

On February 4, 1882, the Lagos Observer, a fortnightly newspaper was established by Blackall Benjamin and the newspaper died in July 1890. This was again followed with the establishment of the Eagle and Lagos Critic a monthly newspaper on March 31, 1883 under the editorship of Owen Macaulay, a grandson of Bishop Crowther.

Of the many newspapers that flooded the market afterwards, two are worth mentioning. The Nigerian Chronicle, founded on November 20, 1908 by two brothers — Christopher Josephus Johnson and Emmanuel T. Johnson but it died by 1915 to give birth to yet another newspaper. The Nigerian Times on April 5, 1910 by James Bright Davies the first Nigerian newspaperman in Nigeria to serve a term of imprisonment.

Akintoye Ajasa founded the Nigerian Pioneer in 1914 and until 1936 when it wound up, it never failed to appear. The Lagos Weekly Record lasted for some time and infact, survived the death of its founder in 1915. According to Fred Omu in "Press and Politics in Nigeria, 1880-1937", the Lagos Weekly Record became "the pivot of the inter war nationalism and the symbol of enterprising journalism." This achievement was owed to Thomas Horatio Jackson, who followed his father as manager and editor of the newspaper.

It may also be stated here that the first newspaper editor produced by a Nigerian educational institution, and the first man outside Yorubaland to gain prominence in Lagos society and politics was Ernest Sesei Ikoli. He established his own newspaper on March 10, 1921, and the paper collapsed in 1925. A proposal for the establishment of a daily newspaper was initiated by Messrs Adyemo Alakija, Ernest Ikoli and Richard Barrow, and this gave birth to the Nigerian Daily Times in 1926 with Ernest Ikoli as the first Editor of the paper. In fact, it was officially

launched on June 1, 1926.

Other tertiary newspapers established during this period were Eko Akete by Adekunle Aderemi, launched July 7, 1922; Eleti Ofe 1923; Iwe Irohin Osose, 1925; Eke Igbehin 1926; Ayelele 1928; Nigerian Spectator, founded by Dr. Richard Akinwande Savage, a Medical Doctor and Journalist on May 19, 1923 to December 27, 1930; the Lagos Daily News, 1925; The Daily Telegraph established on November 12, 1927 and in 1933 The Comet was launched by Duse Mohammed Ali. A one time Editor of the African Morning Post in Accra, Nnamdi Azikiwe resigned on April 1, 1937 to establish the West African Pilot in Lagos.

The growth of the newspaper industry was an important development in Nigeria's history, and the newspapers attracted many intellectuals and competent people. From 1926 when The Iwe Irohin went out of circulation, there were no newspapers for the thirty years which followed. One of the likely reasons for such a long period without newspaper was the absence of political activities in Lagos. West Africa was being administered from Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and so much of the activities were concentrated there.

From the 1960s however, popular newspapers have emerged in the Nigerian scene, and can be classified into three broad categories:

- (a) The public ones, that is, those which are solely Government owned – The Star, etc;
- (b) The Private/Commercial (profit-oriented) newspaper; and
- (c) The committed private press, consisting of those which are founded to promote a particular cause or causes, often political.

The Nigerian Press today have common goals which they pursue with dedication. The top priority on the list of these objectives are the national survival, preservation of social order and order, strict observance of the rules of law and natural justice; probity in public life and a conscious commitment to promote all programmes of government, designed to benefit the masses.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

Daily Times	P.M.B. 21340, Ikeja, Lagos
New Nigerian	P.O. Box 254, Kaduna
Nigerian Tribune	P.O. Box 78, Ibadan
Nigerian Statesman	Owerri/Egbu Road, Owerri
The Nigerian Observer	18 Airport Road, P.M.B. 1334, Benin City
The Nigerian Chronicle	P.M.B. 1974, Calabar
Daily Sketch	Sketch Building, P.M.B. 5067, Ibadan
Daily Star	9, Works Road, Enugu
The Punch	P.M.B. 21204, Ikeja
Evening Times	P.M.B. 21340, Ikeja, Lagos
Nigerian Tide	P.M.B. 5072, Port Harcourt
Nigerian Herald	P.M.B. 1369, Ilorin
Nigerian Standard	P.M.B. 2112, Zaria Road, Jos
Evening Star	9, Works Road, Enugu
National Concord	42, Concord Way, Ikeja
The Nigerian Voice	P.M.B. 2365, Makurdi
The Guardian	P.M.B. 1217, Oshodi, Lagos
The Satellite	Agbani Road, P.O. Box 9429, Enugu
The Vanguard	Vanguard Avenue, P.M.B. 1007, Apapa Lagos

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

Sunday Times	P.M.B. 21340, Ikeja, Lagos
Times International	P.M.B. 21340, Ikeja, Lagos
Business Times	P.M.B. 21340, Ikeja, Lagos
Newswatch	Oregun Road, Ikeja
African Concord	42, Concord Way, Ikeja

THE NIGERIA YEAR BOOK 1986

159

African Guardian	P.M.B. 1217, Oshodi
Irohin Yoruba	P.O. Box 78, Ibadan
The Sporting Record	P.M.B. 21340, Ikeja, Lagos
Lagos Weekend	P.M.B. 21340, Ikeja, Lagos
Nigerian Standard	5, Zaria Bye-Pass, Jos.
Weekly Star	9, Works Road, Enugu
The Sunday Sketch	P.M.B. 5067, Ibadan
Nigerian People	33, Ephraim Street, Calabar
Business Weekly	125, Apapa Road, Ebute Metta
Sunday Observer	18, Airport Road, Benin City
Sunday Chronicle	P.M.B. 1074, Calabar
Sunday Tide	P.M.B. 5072, Port Harcourt
Sunday Punch	P.M.B. 21204, Ikeja
Everybody's	P.O. Box 3284, Ibadan.
Independence	P.M.B. 5109, Ibadan
Nigerian Star	97, Aggrey Road, Port Harcourt
Ogene	9, Works Road, Enugu
Isokan	42, Concord Way Ikeja
Sunday Concord	42, Concord Way, Ikeja
Business Concord	42, Concord Way, Ikeja
Weekly Concord	42, Concord Way, Ikeja
Sunday Statesman	Owerri/Egbu Road, Owerri
Sunday Sun	Factory Lane off Upper Mission Road, New Benin
Sunday New Nigerian	P.O. Box 254, Kaduna
The Guardian	Rutam House, P.M.B. 1217, Oshodi, Lagos
The Vanguard	P.M.B. 1007, Apapa, Lagos
Democrat Weekly	New African Holding Limited, 9, Ahmed Talib Avenue, Box 4457, Kaduna
Sunday Triumph	Triumph Building Limited, Gidan Sa'abu Zungur, P.M.B. 2155, Kano

NIGERIAN MONTHLIES

Spear Magazine	P.M.B. 21340, Ikeja, Lagos
Woman's World	P.M.B. 21340, Ikeja, Lagos
Headlines	P.M.B. 21340, Ikaja, Lagos

NIGERIAN PERIODICALS

Abacus	Ibadan University Press
Abincin Yini	(Kungiyar Zumuntar Litfatafan Evangelical to Nigeria)
Accounting Graduate	(According Student Assoc. School of Administration University of Lagos)
Academic Star	9, Works Road, Enugu
Academician	Ibadan City Academy
Administrator	Ahmadu Bello University Institute of Administrations, Zaria
A.C.W.A.	Herald (Adventist College of UN, African Students Association, Ilshian Remo)
Advertiser' Viewpoint	Advert Publications, 15, Abeokuta Street, Ebute Metta, Lagos

Afikpo Magazine
Afmeds

SOJA

African Challenge, The African Film
African Journal of Education
African Journal of Pharmacy
Pharmaceutical Science
African Journal of Psychiatry

Africans Notes
African Statesman
Afriscopes
Agrometeorological Bulletin
A.M.S. Magazine

Nigeria Yearbook
Trade & Industrial Directory
Who's Who in Nigeria

Government Secondary School, Afikpo
Military Public Relations Divisions AFMS, Ministry of Defence, Lagos
Military Republic Relations Division, Ministry of Defence Bonny Camp, Victoria Island, Lagos
S.I.M. Headquarters, Jos
Department of Education, University of Ibadan
Department of Education, University of Ibadan
Development House, P.O. Box 399, Apapa
Association of Psychiatrists in Africa, c/o Department of Mental Health, University of Benin
Institute of African Studies, University of Ibadan
Committee of Ten, P.O. Nx 428, Apapa, Lagos
P.M.B. 1119, Yaba, Lagos
Nigerian Meteorological Dept., Strachan Street, Lagos
Association of Medical Students of Nigeria, University of Nigeria, University of Ibadan
P.M.B. 21340, Ikeja, Lagos
P.M.B. 21340, Ikeja, Lagos
P.M.B. 21340, Ikeja, Lagos

LIST OF NIGERIAN MISSIONS ABROAD INCLUDING THE NAMES AND TITLES OF OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES

ABIDJIAN, IVORY COAST

Embassy of Nigeria,
Emmeuble Alpha (11th Floor)
B. P. 1906,

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast.

Telegraphic: 22-30-02 Direct.

22-30-61, 32-30-84.

Telegraphic Add: **NIGERIAN ABIDJAN.**

Ambassador: H. E. Dr. L. B. Ekpebu.

ACCRA, GHANA

Nigeria High Commission,
Rangoon Avenue,
(behind Police Headquarters)

P. O. Box 1548,

ACCRA.

Telephone: 21911, 76158-9

Telegraphic Add: **NIGERIA ACCRA**

High Commissioner: Ambassador: Brigadier
Harrison O. D. Eghagha.

ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

Embassy of Nigeria,

P. O. Box 1019,

ADDIS ABABA.

Telephone: 12-06-44, 12-07-23,

12-08-57, 12-09-57.

Telegraphic Add: **NIGERIAN ADDIS ABABA**

Major- Gen. H. A. Hananiya

ALGIERS, ALGERIA.

Embassy of Nigeria,

27, Bis Rue Blaisc Pascal,

B. P. 629, Alger Care.

ALGIERS.

Telephone: 60-60-50/51

Telegraphic Add: **NIGERIA ALGIERS**

Ambassador: H. E. Mr. B. A. Oki.

ANKARA, TURKEY

Embassy of Nigeria,

8, Farabi Sokak,

P. O. Box 270,

Cankaya, **ANKARA.**

Telegraphic Add: **NIGERIA ANKARA**

Ambassador: H. E. Dr. L. A. Fabunmi.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Consulate-General of Nigeria,

Suite 1000,

225, Peach Tree Street (North East),

P. O. Box 4478,

ATLANTA,

Georgia - 30303,

U. S. A.

Consular General: H. E. Mr. M. O. Ihonde.

ATHENS, GREECE

Embassy of Nigeria

c/o Hotel Grande Bretagne,

Syndagoma Sq.,

ATHENS,

Greece

Ambassador: H. E. Mr. B. Kingibe.

BAGHDAD, IRAQ

Embassy of Nigeria

P. O. Box 5933,

BAGHDAD, Iraq,

Telegraphic Add: **NIGERIAN BAGHDAD**

Ambassador: H. E. Alhaji Ali Gombe.

BAMAKO, MALI,

Embassy of Nigeria,

B. P. 57

BAMAKO,

Republic of Mali,

Telephone: 27-71, 25-12

Telegraphic Add: **NIGERIAN BAMAKO**

Ambassador: H. E. Mr. B. O. Tonwe.

BANGUI, CENTRAL AFRICA REPUBLIC

Embassy of Nigeria,

B.P. 1010

BANGUI,

Central African Republic

Telephone: 39-1, 30-11

Telegraphic Add: **NIGERIAN BANGUI**

Ambassador: H. E. Mr. G. A. Falase.

BONN, WEST GERMANY

Embassy of Nigeria,
53, Bonn-Bad Godesberg,
Goldbergweg 13, Bonn,
Ambassador: Abba Zoru.

GAMBIA, GANJUL

61, Buckle Street,
BUNJUL, The Gambia.
Telephone: 561,566,717
Telegraphic Add: NIGERIAN BANJUL
High Commissioner: H. E. Mr. Gbasha.

BEIRUT, LEBANON,

Embassy of Nigeria,
Said Ammar Building,
Comish Al Mazraa, Malat Street,
BEIRUT, Lebanon.
Telephone: 31917
Telegraphic Add: NIGERIAN BEIRUT
Ambassador: H. E. Mr. Ahmed.

BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA

Embassy of Nigeria,
56, Njegoseva Street,
P. O. Box 1021,
11000 BELGRADE, Yugoslavia,
Telephone: AMBASSADOR: 442-874
General Line: 442-266, 443-267
Telegraphic Add: NIGERIAN BELGRADE
Ambassador: H. E. Mr. J. D. O. Sokoya.

BERLIN, EAST GERMANY

Embassy of Nigeria,
1100 Berlin, 98A, Platann Strasse,
German Democratic Republic.
Telex: 11 2741 NIBLIN DD
Telephone: 4828580, 4827424
Charge D'Affaires: H. E. Mr. G. Aniemena.

BERNE, SWITZERLAND

Embassy of Nigeria,
45, Zieglerstrasse,
3007 BERNE, Switzerland,
Telephone: 031/26 07-26
031/26 07-27
Telegraphic Add: NIGERIA BERNE
Ambassador: B. O. Tonwe.

BISSAU, GUINEA BISSAU

Embassy of Nigeria

C. P. 199,

BISSAU, Guinea Bissau,
Telegraphic Add: NIGERIAN BISSAU
Ambassador: H. E. Mr. Musa M. Bello.

BUEA, CAMEROUN

Consulate-General of Nigeria,
P. M. B. 30, BUEA,
South West Province
United Republic of Cameroun,
Telephone: 326228, 326237
Telegraphic Add: NIGERIA BUEA
Ambassador: A. Yusufair

BRASILIA, BRAZIL

Embassy of Nigeria,
SDS Edificio Venancio II,
4th Floor Caixa Postal 11-1190,
Brasilia - DF,
BRAIL, South America,
Telephone: 23-5839 23-7839
Telegraphic Add: NIGERIA BRAZIL
Ambassador: H. E. Mr. O.M.A. Abiola.

BRAZAVILLE, CONGO REPUBLIC

Embassy of Nigeria
No. 11 Avenue Lyautey,
B. P. 5790,
BRAZAVILLE,
Peoples Republic of Congo,
Telegraphic Add: NIGERIAN BRAZA
Ambassador: H. E. Mr. P. B. Korove.

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

Embassy of Nigeria,
Avenue de Tervueren 3B,
1040, BRUSSELS, Belgium,
Telephone: 735-4071, 735-4072
Telegraphic Add: NIGERIAN BRU
Ambassador: H. E. Mr. J. O. B. Iroha.

BUCHAREST, ROMANIA

Embassy of Nigeria,
Strada Orlando No. 9,
P. O. Box 37,
BUCHAREST, Romania.
Telephone: 50-40-50, 50-41-81.
50-46-98.
Telegraphic Add: NIGERIAN BUCHA
Ambassador: H.E. Mr. J. P. Koroye.

CONAKRY, GUINEA

Embassy of Nigeria
P. 54, Conakry,
Republic of Guinea
Telephone: 61343
Telegraphic Add: NIGERIAN CONAKRY.
Head: Mr. S. G. Yough.

COTONOU, BENIN

Embassy of Nigeria,
Avenue de Franco,
Cotonou,
Benin P. 2019, Cotonou 1,
Republic of Benin.
Telephone: 3142
Telegraphic Add: NIGERIAN COTONOU
Ambassador: E. O. Adefemiwa

DAKAR, SENEGAL

Embassy of Nigeria,
Point E. Rue 1 XF,
Dakar P. 3129, Dakar,
Senegal.
Telephone: 302-77, 220-33,
Telegraphic Add: NIGERIA DAKAR
Ambassador: Major-General Zamani Lekwot.

DAR-ES-SALAAM, TANZANIA

Nigeria High Commission,
No. 3, Bagamoyo Road,
Dar-Es-Salaam, Tanzania P. O. Box 9214,
Dar-Es-Salaam, Tanzania
Telephone: 67746, 67484
Telex No. 41240
Telegraphic Add: NIGERIAN DARESSALAAM
High Commissioner: H.E. Mr. C. O. Egbunike.

DJAKARTA, INDONESIA

Embassy of Nigeria,
42, LALAN SUKABUMI,
Menteng,
P. M. B. 3649,
Jakarta, Indonesia,
Telegraphic Add: NIGERIAN DJAKARTA.
Ambassador: H.E. Mr. G. A. Fazase.

HAMBURG, WEST GERMANY

Consulate General of Nigeria
2, Hamburg 13,
Haller Strasses 76,
West Germany.

Telephone: (0411) Code 410-3015, 410-3016
Telegraphic Add: NIGERIAN HAMBURG.
Consular General: H. E. Mr. M. K. Taribo.

HAVANA, CUBA

Embassy of Nigeria,
5th Avenue No. 7408,
P. O. Box 6232,
Havana, Cuba
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	1986	1984		1986	1984
Liabilities March 31st	N'000	N'000	Assets March 31st	N'000	N'000
Capital	75,000	75,000	Cash and Banks	2,987,546	1,668,168
Reserves	134,093	109,600	Investments	72,744	68,168
Deposits etc.	4,319,600	3,114,546	Loans & Advances etc.	1,468,403	1,580,168
Contra Accounts	910,626	740,411	Contra Accounts	910,626	740,168
	<u>5,439,319</u>	<u>4,039,557</u>		<u>5,439,319</u>	<u>4,038,168</u>

N1 = US \$1.13; £ 0.88; FF11

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THE NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE CORPS

National Youth Service Corps

Directorate

Alhaji Animashaun Road, P.M.B. 12673,

Surulere, Lagos. Tels.: 832294, 832295.

Chairman:-

Director:- Col. Edet A. Akpan

Asst. Director (Finance & Adm) - Chief S. A. Omole

Asst. Director (Operations) - Chief S. S. Ayanda

Asst. Director (Inspectorate) -- Mr. L.D.O. Ezechukwu

The National Youth Service Corps Scheme was established in 1973 by then Head of State General Yakubu Gowon under Decree No. 24 of 1973.

The objectives of the scheme as spelt out in the decree are: (a) to inculcate discipline in Nigerian youths by instilling in them a tradition of industry at work, and of patriotic service to the nation in any situation they find themselves; (b) to raise their moral tone by giving them the opportunity to learn about higher ideals of national achievement and social and economic improvement; (c) to develop in our youths attitudes of mind, acquired through shared experience and suitable training which will make them more amenable to mobilisation in the national interests; (d) to develop common ties among our youths and promote national unity, encourage members of corps to seek, at the end of their corps service, career employment over the country, thus promoting the free movement of labour; (f) to induce employers, through their experience with corps members to employ more readily qualified Nigerians irrespective of their states of origin; and (g) to enable our youths to acquire the spirit of self-reliance.

The scheme was formerly for every Nigerian who was up to the age of thirty years and who had successfully completed his first degree at any university in Nigeria and outside Nigeria.

The scheme also covered other categories of Nigerians up to the age of thirty years who had obtained such diplomas, certificates or such other qualifications as prescribed on the order of the universities, colleges and other institutions of higher learning within or outside Nigeria. But by the National Youth Service Corps (Amendment) Decree 1979 the age limit in the scheme was removed thus allowing whoever was willing to serve in the scheme to do so.

The first batch of two thousand three hundred and six-four (2,364) participants commenced the programme in July 2, 1973. In the following year the number rose to two thousand three hundred and ninety-eight (2,398). The number has continued to rise yearly. As at the end of the 1983/84 service year more than one hundred and ninety-one thousand people had participated in the scheme.

The scheme is implemented in stages which include - orientation/induction course, assignment, community development exercise and winding-up exercise.

The orientation course period is usually a five-week programme of induction into the corps. The corps members get paramilitary training, Man 'O' war training, lectures and discussions on national issues and such other training. The orientation programme is aimed at familiarising participants with the ideals of the scheme, prepare them mentally and physically for their prospective roles and equip them with knowledge and skills to meet the challenges of the life of service.

After the orientation course, corps members are posted to different establishments where they carry out their primary assignments until the end of the service year.

The next stage of the programme being community development is seen as a process in which the efforts of the corps members are united with those of their host communities to improve the social, economic and cultural conditions of the communities among whom they serve. The objectives of the NYSC community development exercise are four-fold:-

to instill in corps members the tradition of the dignity of labour; to endear them to the

communities by enabling them to contribute tangibly and visibly to local development efforts, to afford corps members through working with local inhabitants greater insights into local tradition and customs and general knowledge of the people, and to motivate local communities towards self-help projects.

The final stage of the programme is the winding-up exercise. During the last week of the service year, corps members are again brought together in a camp for debriefing and evaluation of the service year.

One may pause to ask, have the objective of the scheme been achieved? To this question the answer is in the affirmative. Achievements have been recorded in the areas of education, health-care delivery and rural development. Other achievements include national integration, social and rural infrastructural development and labour mobility and manpower distribution.

Education: In this area its impact has been great, as it has been a major source of teacher supply to many secondary schools and teacher training colleges. Of the more than one hundred and ninety thousand corps members that have served in the scheme, more than 66% have been assigned to educational institutions to teach.

Health Service: The scheme has continued to provide health personnel yearly to deliver health services to people in the remotest parts of the country. For example in Bendel State all the seventeen mobile clinics are manned by NYSC doctors with about 60% of them serving in rural areas.

Social and Rural Infrastructural Development: The programme has afforded corps members the opportunity to work very closely with their host communities, and has therefore achieved the purpose of enabling them to appreciate the dignity of labour, and to learn at first hand, the prevailing local circumstances in the rural hinterlands. In Cross River State corps members completed a market project on their own for a community. In another project in which corps members jointly executed with their host Community, they completed a gigantic water tank at Yalla in Ogoja, Cross River State. In Kwara State corps members also constructed bridges.

National Intergration: By posting a majority of corps members to states other than theirs, offers them the opportunity to interact with other Nigerians of other ethnic groups and learn about them. Also, by posting corps members to rural areas enables them to understand the problems of our communities.

Labour Mobility and Manpower Distribution: By deploying a majority of corps members yearly to states other than theirs, the scheme has facilitated the mobility of skilled labour throughout the country. It gives participants some awareness of the prevailing socio-economic conditions and career prospects in their state of deployment and thus throws open to them wider employment opportunities.

The National Youth Service Corps Scheme was a decade old at the end of the 1982/83 service year. From the inception of the scheme in 1973 to the 1982/83 service year, one hundred and forty-four thousands two hundred and nineteen (144,219) people have served in the scheme.

The National Youth Service Corps has a directorate comprising of a chairman, a director, representatives of institutions of higher learning, the Armed Forces, Police, the Ministries of Education, Labour, Social Development, Youth and Sports, the Nigerian Employers Consultative Association, and three Special Members.

The directorate is the governing and policy-making body of the scheme. States secretariats have also been set up to assist the directorate in the discharge of its duties. In the states secretariats chief inspectors are appointed as chief executives.

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Chancery: 3 Eleke Crescent, V.1

P. M. B. 4441

Tel.: 611931, 611932

Hours of Duty:

Monday-Friday 8.00 a.m. - 2.00 p.m.

**Commercial Section: 53, Raymond Njoku Road,
Office of the Economic Counsellor**

Tel.: 681176, 683716

Hours of Duty:

Monday-Friday 8.00 a.m. - 2.00 p.m.

Ambassador: H.E. Dip. Engr. Dinitar I. Valera

BURMA

Chancery: c/o Embassy of Burma, London U. K.

Ambassador: Resident in London

CAMEROON

Chancery: 5, Femi Pearse Street, Victoria Island

P. M. B. 2476, Lagos

Tel: 614386, 612226, 610269

Telex: 21343

Hours of Duty:

Monday-Friday 8.00 a.m. - 2.30 p.m.

Ambassador: H. E. Mr. Jean Claude.

CANADA

**Chancery. Plot 8A, 4 Idowu-Taylor Street,
Committee of Vice Chancellors Building V.1**

P. O. Box 851

Tel: 01-730-5216/7/8/9

Telex: 262 897

High Commissioner: H. E. Garrett Lambert

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

**Chancery: Plot 137 Ajao Estate, New Airport,
Oshodi**

P. O. Box 2642

Tel: 682820

Hours of Duty:

Monday-Friday 8.00 a.m. - 2.00 p.m.

Saturday 8.00 a.m. - 12.00 Noon

Ambassador: H. E. Mr. H. Sonaibom

CHILE

Tel: 683455

CHINA

Chancery: Plot 161A Idejo Street.

Victoria Island

P. O. Box 5653

Tel: 612586, 612165

Victoria Island

P. O. Box 7982

Tel: 603164

Hours of Duty:

Monday-Friday 9.00 a.m. - 1.00 p.m.

Saturday 9.00 a.m. - 12.00 Noon

Ambassador: H. E. Mr. Wang Yusheng.

COLOMBIA

**Chancery: 268, Kofo Abayomi Street, Victoria
Island**

**Ambassador: H.E. Mr. Alberto Zalawea (Resi-
dent in Ivory Coast)**

CUBA

**Chancery: 15, Louis Solomon Close, Victoria
Island**

P. O. Box 238, Lagos

Tel: 614836

Hours of Duty:

Monday-Friday 8.00 a.m. - 1.00 p.m.

Saturday 8.00 a.m. - 12.00 Noon

Ambassador: H. E. Mr. Frank C. Rodriguez

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Chancery: 2, Alhaji Masha Close, Ikoyi, Lagos

P. O. Box 1009

Tel: 683207

Hours of Duty:

Monday-Friday 8.00 a.m. 2.00 p.m.

Commercial Section:

3, Kingsway Close, Ikoyi, Lagos

P. O. Box 1290

Tel: 683123, 682637

Hours of Duty:

Monday-Friday 8.00 a.m. - 2.00 p.m.

Ambassador: H. E. Mr. Evzen Vacek

DENMARK

Chancery: 4, Eleke Crescent, Victoria Island, Lagos.

P. O. Box 2390

Tel: 610660, 610537, 610841

Telex: 21349

Hours of Duty:

Monday-Friday 8.00 a.m. - 2.00 p.m.

Saturday 9.00 a.m. - 12.00 Noon

Ambassador: H. E. Mr. S. K. Poulsen

EGYPT

Chancery: 81, Awolowo Road, Ikoyi

P. O. Box 583

Tel: 681867

Hours of Duty:

Monday-Friday 8.00 a.m. - 2.30 p.m.

Ambassador: H.E. Mr. Salah El-Said Abdine

EQUATORIAL GUINEA.

Chancery: 7, Bank Road, Ikoyi

P. O. Box 4162

Tel: 683717

Hours of Duty:

Monday-Friday 8.00 a.m. - 2.00 p.m.

Ambassador: H. E. Mr. F. N. E. Atang.

FINLAND

Chancery: 13 Eleke Crescent

Victoria Island, Lagos

P. O. Box 4433 (Chancery)

P. O. Box 8582 (Commercial)

Tel.: 610916, 611358

Hours of Duty:

Monday Friday 7.30 a.m. 2.00 p.m.

Ambassador: H.E. Mr. Bo Adahl.

FRANCE

Chancery and Consulate: 1, Queens Drive
P.O. Box 51223

Commercial Section: 1, Queens Drive. 11

P. O. Box 12665, Lagos

Cultural Section: P. O. Box 7020, Lagos

Tel.: 603303, 603302, 603300

Hours of Duty: Chancery, Commercial and Cultural:

Monday-Friday 8.00 a.m. - 2.00 p.m.

Consulate:

Monday-Friday 9.00 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.

Ambassador: H.E. Mr. Michel Drumetz

GABON:

Chancery: 8, Norman Williams Street, K
Lagos

P. O. Box 5989

Tel: 684566, 684673

Hours of Duty:

Monday-Friday 8.30 a.m. - 2.30 p.m.

Saturday 8.30 a.m. - 1.00 p.m.

Ambassador: H. E. Mr. E. Agueminya

GAMBIA

Chancery: 162, Awolowo Road, Ikoyi
P. O. Box 8073

Tel: 682192

Hours of Duty:

Monday-Friday 9.00 a.m. - 3.00 p.m.

High Commissioner: Vacant

ETHIOPIA

Chancery: Plot 97, Ahmadu Bello Road
Victoria Island

Tel.: 613198

Hours of Duty:

Monday-Friday 8.00 a.m. - 2.00 p.m.

Saturday 8.00 a.m. - 12.00 Noon

Ambassador: H. E. Mr. J. Von Alten

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Chancery: 15, Eleke Crescent, Victoria Island
P. O. Box 728

Tel: 611011, 611082, 611173, 611342

Hours of Duty:

Monday-Friday 8.00 a.m. - 2.00 p.m.

High Commissioner: Brig. (rtd) K. A. Bediako

GHANA

Chancery: 21-23, King George V Road, Lagos
P. O. Box 889

Tel.: 630015, 630934, 630721, 630578

Hours of Duty:

Monday-Friday 8.00 a.m. - 2.30 p.m.

Ambassador: H. E. Mr. K. Beavogui

GREECE

Chancery: Plot 722A, Adetokunbo Ademola
Street, Victoria Island

P. O. Box 1199

Tel.: 611412, 610165

Hours of Duty:

Monday-Friday 9.00 a.m. - 2.00 p.m.

Charge D Affaires: Mr. Notis Botzaris

GUINEA

Chancery: 8, Abudu Smith Street,
Victoria Island

P. O. Box 2826

Tel: 612206

Hours of Duty:

Monday-Friday 8.00 a.m. - 2.00 p.m.

Saturday 8.00 a.m. - 12.00 Noon

High Commissioner: H. E. Mr. A. K. Ray

HAITI

Chancery: Federal Palace Hotel, Room 550

G.D.R. (GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC)

Chancery: 8A, Reeve Road, Old Ikoyi
P. O. Box 1106

Tel.: 6032040/41/42/43/44

Hours of Duty:

Monday-Friday 8.00 a.m. - 2.00 p.m.

Ambassador: H. E. Mr. Wolf Schunke

HUNGARY

Chancery: 9, Louis Solomon Close,
Victoria Island

P. O. Box 3168

Tel: 613551, 613582

Hours of Duty:

Monday-Friday 9.00 a.m. - 12.00 Noon

Commercial Section:

20, Ademola Street, S. W. Ikoyi

P. O. Box 133

Tel: 613551, 613582

Hours of Duty:

Monday-Friday 8.00 a.m. - 1.00 p.m.

Ambassador: H.E. Mr. Jossef Bende

ICELAND

Chancery: 1, Eaton Terrace,
London S.W.1

P. O. Box 2498

Tel: 0173, 05131/2

Hours of Duty:

Monday-Friday 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.

Saturday 9.00 a.m. - 12.00 Noon

Ambassador: H.E. Mr. Einar Benediktsson

INDIA

Chancery: 107, Awolowo Road,
S.W. Ikoyi

P. M. B. 2322

Tel: 681297, 681367

Hours of Duty:

Monday-Tuesday-Thursday-Friday

8.00 a.m. - 3.00 p.m.

Wednesday 7.30 a.m. - 1.00 p.m.

2.00 p.m. - 6.00 p.m.

High Commissioner:

INDONESIA

Chancery: 5, Anifowoshe Street,

Victoria Island

Ambassador: H.E. Vice-Admiral Dr. Subrow
Yudono

HOLY SEE

Chancery: 9, Anifowoshe Street,
Victoria Island
P. O. Box 2470
Tel: 614441
Hours of Duty:
Monday-Saturday 8.30 a.m. - 1.00 p.m.
Papal Pro-Nuncio: Most Rev. Dr. Paul Tabet

IRAQ

Chancery: Plot 708A Adeola Hopewell Street
V1
P. O. Box 2859
Tel: 610389
Hours of Duty:
Monday-Friday 9.00 a.m. - 2.30 p.m.
Ambassador: H.E. Mr. Saffa S. Alfalaki

IRELAND

Chancery: New African House 4th Floor,
31 Marina, Lagos
P. O. Box 2421

Hours of Duty:
Monday-Friday 9.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m.
Ambassador: H. E. Mr. D. Gallagher

ITALY

Chancery: 12, Eleke Crescent,
Victoria Island
Tel: 614066
Hours of Duty:
Monday-Friday 8.00 a.m. - 2.00 p.m.
Wednesday 3.00 p.m. - 6.00 p.m.

Ambassador: H.E. Dr. Livio Muzi-Falconi

Victoria Island

P. O. Box 3473

Tel: 610509

Hours of Duty:

Monday-Friday 8.00 a.m. - 3.00 p.m.

Attache: Mr. Abdullah Rustan

IRAN

Chancery: 1B, Alexander Avenue, Ikoyi
P. O. Box 964
Monday-Friday 8.00 a.m. - 3.00 p.m.
Ambassador: H.E. Mr. Muhammad Mentez

IVORY COAST

Chancery: 3/5 Abudu Smith Street,
Victoria Island
P. O. Box 7786, Lagos
Tel: 610963

Ambassador: H.E. Mr. Amon Paul Desir

JAPAN

Chancery: Plot 24/25 Apese Street,
Victoria Island
P. M. B. 2111
Tel: 614929, 613797, 615984, 615988
Ambassador: H.E. Mr. Watary Miyakawa

JAMAICA

Chancery: P. O. Box 5633, Addis Ababa
High Commissioner: H. E. Mr. R. A. Pierce

KENYA

52, Queen's Drive, Ikoyi, Lagos.
P. O. Box 6464, Lagos
Tel: 682768, 685531
Hours of Duty:
Monday-Friday 8.00 a.m. - 3.00 p.m.
Consular Section:
Monday-Friday 9.00 a.m. - 2.00 p.m.
High Commissioner: H. E. Mr. Kefa Omondi

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Chancery: Plot 1436, Sanusi Fafunwa
Victoria Island
P. O. Box 6436

Tel: 610108
Hours of Duty:
Monday-Friday 8.30 a.m. - 1.00 p.m.
4.00 p.m. - 7.00 p.m.
Saturday 8.30 a.m. - 1.00 p.m.
Ambassador: H.E. Mr. Pak Won Choi

MALAWI

High Commission of the Republic of Malawi,
Addis Ababa.
High Commissioner: H. E. Mr. Nyemba Wales
Mbekeami
(Resident in Addis Ababa)

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Chancery: 52, Adetokunbo Ademola Street,
Victoria Island
P. O. Box 4668
Tel: 617262
Hours of Duty:
Monday-Friday 8.30 a.m. - 3.30 p.m.
Ambassador: H. E. Mr. C. H. Roe

MOROCCO

Chancery: Plot 27, Karimu Kotun Street,
Victoria Island
P. M. B. 12789
Tel: 611682
Ambassador: H. E. Mr. M. S. Zaini

LEBANON

Chancery: Plot 18, Eleke Crescent,
Victoria Island
P. O. Box 651
Tel: 614511
Hours of Duty:
Monday-Friday 8.30 a.m. - 2.00 p.m.
Saturday 8.30 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.
Ambassador: H. E. Mr. Fawzi Salloukh

MONGOLIA

Chancery: c/o Embassy of the Mongolian
Peoples Republic
Rue Alkacem Amani Cite Sellier Hydia
Algiers
Tel: 602612
Ambassador: H. E. Mr. Bayaru Jargalsalkham
(Resident in Algiers)

LESOTHO

High Commission of Lesotho, Nairobi Kenya.
High Commissioner:
(Resident in Nairobi)

MALAYSIA

Chancery: 1, Anifowoshe Street,
Victoria Island
P. O. Box 3729
Tel: 612710, 612741
Hours of Duty:
Monday-Friday 8.00 a.m. - 2.30 p.m.
High commissioner:

LIBERIA

Chancery: No. 3 Plot 162, Idejo Street,
Victoria Island
P. O. Box 3007
Tel: 618899
Hours of Duty:
Monday-Friday 8.30 a.m. - 3.30 p.m.
Ambassador: H. E. Mr. D. D. Chieh

MALI

Chancery: c/o P. O. Box 1121, Accra
Tel: 66421-22
Ambassador: H.E. Mr. Talidou Toure
(Resident in Accra)

NETHERLANDS

Chancery: 24, Ozumba Mbadiwe Avenue,
Victoria Island

Tel: 614989

Hours of Duty:

Monday-Friday 8.00 a.m. - 2.30 p.m.

Ambassador: H.E. Mr. A.F. Tieleman

NIGER

Chancery: 15, Adeola Odeku Street,
Victoria Island

P. O. Box 2736

Tel: 612300, 612363

Hours of Duty:

Monday-Friday 8.00 a.m. - 2.00 p.m.

Saturday 8.00 a.m. - 12.00 Noon

Ambassador: H. E. Monstapha Tahi

NORWAY

Chancery:

P. O. Box 2431

Hours of Duty:

Monday-Friday 8.00 a.m. - 2.00 p.m.

Ambassador: H. E. Mr. Rolf Bergendahl

PAKISTAN

Chancery: 20, Ketu Street, S.W. Ikoyi

P. O. Box 2450

Tel: 682366, 682767

Hours of Duty:

Monday-Thursday 8.00 a.m. - 2.30 p.m.

Friday 8.00 a.m. - 1.00 p.m.

Ambassador: H.E. Mr. Akram Zaki

PHILIPPINES

Chancery: 51, Kofo Abayomi Street,
Victoria Island

P. O. Box 2948

Tel: 614048

Consular Section: 19, Alhaji Ribadu Road,
Ikoyi

Tel: 682634

Hours of Duty:

Monday-Friday 9.00 a.m. - 12.00
2.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.

Ambassador: H. E. Mr. S. T. Sabalam

POLAND

Chancery: 10 Idejo Street, Plot 931,
Island

P. O. Box 410

Hours of Duty:

Monday-Friday 7.30 a.m. - 2.30 p.m.

Saturday 7.30 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.

Ambassador: H.E. Mr. Mieczyslaw

PORTUGAL

Chancery: 23, Alhaji Bashorun Street,
Ikoyi

P. O. Box 8593

Tel: 683135

Hours of Duty:

Monday-Friday 9.30 a.m. - 2.30 p.m.

Ambassador: H. E. Dr. R. F. D. Fe

ROMANIA

Chancery: 30, Raymond Njoku Road,
S.W. Ikoyi

P. O. Box 595

Hours of Duty:

Monday-Friday 8.00 a.m. - 2.00 p.m.

Saturday 8.00 a.m. - 12.00 Noon

Economic Section: 188, Awolowo Road

P. O. Box 3489

Ambassador: H.E. Dr. Visile Chivulescu

SAUDI ARABIA

Chancery: Plot 1412, Victoria Island

P. O. Box 2836

Hours of Duty:

Monday-Thursday-Saturday
8.30 a.m. - 2.00 p.m.

SENEGAL

Chancery: 14, Kofo Abayomi Road,
Victoria Island
P. O. Box 2197
Tel: 614226
Hours of Duty:
Monday-Friday 8.00 a.m. - 3.00 p.m.
Ambassador: H. E. Mr. Saloum Kande

SIERRA LEONE

Chancery: 31, Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim Street,
Victoria Island
P. O. Box 2821
Tel: 683141
Hours of Duty:
Monday-Friday 8.00 a.m. - 3.00 p.m.
High Commissioner:

SOMALIA

Chancery: Plot 1270 Adeola Odeku Street,
Victoria Island
P. O. Box 6355
Tel: 611283, 610934
Hours of Duty:
Monday-Friday 8.00 a.m. - 2.00 p.m.
Ambassador: H. E. H. A. Farah

SPAIN

Chancery: 21C, Kofo Abayomi Road,
Victoria Island
P. O. Box 2738
Tel: 615215
Hours of Duty:
Monday-Friday 9.00 a.m. - 2.00 p.m.
Ambassador: H. E. Mr. J. L. F. De Castillejo

SUDAN

Chancery: 23, Koto Abayomi Street, Victoria
Island
P. O. Box 2428
Tel:
Hours of Duty:
Monday-Friday 8.00 a.m. - 2.30 p.m.
Ambassador:

SWEDEN

Chancery: 26, Moloney Street, Lagos
P. O. Box 1097
Tel: 631049
Telex: 21318 SVEM SK
Hours of Duty:
Monday-Friday 7.30 a.m. - 2.30 p.m.
Ambassador: H. E. Mr. Edvin Elfwendahl

SWITZERLAND

Chancery: 7, Anifowoshe Street,
Victoria Island
P. O. Box 536
Tel: 613918, 613848
Hours of Duty:
Monday-Friday 7.30 a.m. - 12.00 Noon;
12.45 p.m. - 3.45 p.m.
Ambassador: H. E. Dr. Alfred Ruegg

SYRIA

Chancery: 78, Raymond Njoku Road,
S. W. Ikoyi
P. O. Box 3088
Tel: 682873
Hours of Duty:
Monday-Friday 9.00 a.m. - 2.00 p.m.
Charge D'Affaires: Mr. Mustafa Haj-Ali

TANZANIA

Chancery: 45, Ademola Street,
S. W. Ikoyi
P. O. Box 6417
Tel: 682757
Hours of Duty:
Monday-Friday 8.00 a.m. - 3.00 p.m.
High Commissioner: H. E. Major General M.
S. H. Sarakikya

TCHAD

Chancery: 2, Goriola Street,
Victoria Island
P.M.B. 2801
Hours of Duty:
Monday-Friday 8.00 a.m. - 2.00 p.m.
Saturday 8.00 a.m. - 12.00 Noon
Ambassador: H.E. Mr. Y.M. Mbami

THAILAND

Chancery: 1, Ruxton Road, Old Ikoyi, Lagos
 P. O. Box 3095
 Tel: 681337
 Hours of Duty:
 Monday-Friday 8.00 a.m. - 3.00 p.m.
 Consular Section:
 Monday-Friday 8.00 a.m. - 12.00 Noon
 Ambassador: H. E. Mr. S. Charubhat

TOGO

Chancery: Plot 976, Oju-Olobun Close, Victoria Island
 P. O. Box 1435
 Hours of Duty:
 Monday-Friday 8.00 a.m. - 3.30 p.m.
 Ambassador: H. E. Mr. Foli-Agbenozan Tettekpoe

TRINIDAD AND TOBACCO

Chancery: 6, Karimu Kotun Street,
 Victoria Island
 P. O. Box 6392
 Hours of Duty:
 Monday-Friday 8.30 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.
 High Commissioner: H. E. Mr. Nathan Hazel

TURKEY

Chancery: 3, Okunola Martins Close, Ikoyi
 P. O. Box 1758
 Tel: 682646
 Hours of Duty:
 Monday-Friday 8.00 a.m. - 2.00 p.m.
 Ambassador: H. E. Mr. Y. Soyomez

TUNISIA

Chancery: c/o Embassy of Tunisia, Lome, Togo
 Tel: 212637
 Telex:
 Ambassador: H. E. Mr. Amor Ardhaoui

UGANDA

Chancery: P. O. Box 4260, Accra
 Tel: 75731
 Deputy Secretary:

UPPER VOLTA

Chancery: 15 Norman Williams Street
 S.W. Ikoyi,
 P.M.B. 12605
 Tel.: 681001
 Hours of Duty:
 Monday-Friday 8.00 a.m. - 2.30 p.m.
 Charge D'Affaires: Mr. Alexandre N.

URUGUAY

Chancery: 4, Ikoyi Crescent, Ikoyi
 P. O. Box 674
 Tel.: 680522
 Hours of Duty:
 Monday-Friday 9.00 a.m. - 2.00 p.m.
 Ambassador: H. E. Mr. A. Carstells.

USSR

Chancery: 5, Eleke Crescent,
 Victoria Island, Lagos
 P. O. Box 2723
 Tel: 610768, 610799
 Hours of Duty:
 Monday-Friday 8.00 a.m. - 2.00 p.m.
 Commercial Section:
 12A, Taslim Elias Close, Victoria Island
 P. O. Box 3229
 Tel: 612193
 Counselor on Economic Affairs:
 30, Turnbull Road, Ikoyi
 P. O. Box 6465
 Tel: 680272
 Ambassador: H. E. Mr. Vladimir V.

USA

Chancery: 2, Eleke Crescent, Victoria Island
 Tel: 610079, 610158, 610195, 610196
 International Communication Agency:
 P. O. Box 2723
 1 King's College Road, Lagos
 Hours of Duty:
 Monday-Friday 7.30 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.
 Ambassador: H. E. Mr. T. W.

VENEZUELA

Chancery: 35B Adetokunbo Ademola Street
Victoria Island
P. O. Box 3727
Tel: 611590
Hours of Duty:
Monday – Friday: 9.00 – 3.00 p.m.
Ambassador: Dr. Christian Van Der Ree

YUGOSLAVIA

Chancery: 7, Maitama Sule Street,
S. W. Ikoyi
P. O. Box 978
Tel.: 680 238
Hours of Duty:
Monday–Friday 8.00 a.m. – 2.00 p.m.
Saturday 8.00 a.m. – 12.00 Noon
Ambassador: H.E. Ramadan Marohulaku

ZAIRE

Chancery 23A Kofo Abayomi Road
Victoria Island
P. O. Box 1216
Tel: 614799, 614834
Hours of Duty:
Monday–Friday 8.00 a.m. – 3.00 p.m.
Saturday 8.00 a.m. → 2.00 Noon
Ambassador: H.E. Mr. Citoyen K. Nzekele

DAY-BY-DAY

EVENTS

(NOVEMBER 1984 – NOVEMBER 1985)

NOVEMBER 1: 1984 Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, was gunned down by suspected Sikh militants in her own security force.

Holders of the National certificate of Education (NCE), will no longer serve in the NYSC scheme. Age limit was also pegged at 30. Information, Social Development, Youth, Sports and Culture minister, Group Captain Samson Emeke Omeruah, announced in Lagos.

An edict prohibiting the resale of certain items of essential commodities purchased from government sources has been promulgated in River State.

Four newly appointed permanent secretaries, among them a woman, were sworn in by the Cross River State governor, Col. Dan. Archibong.

NOVEMBER 5: The total expenditure so far on the new Federal Capital, Abuja stood at N1.40 billion.

This amount contrasted with the total expenditure of N5.5 billion incurred in Lagos during the same period.

Mobiles sanitary inspection courts set up in Kaduna State started to function.

Olympic silver Medalist Peter Konyegwachile, left Lagos for Sofia, Bulgaria, to study sport psychology and Physical education at the Goerge Dimitrov University, Sofia, Bulgaria.

He was the first beneficiary of the Federal Military Government awards to athletes, who represented Nigeria at the 23rd Olympic Games, held in Los Angeles. The Federal Government made a special grant of N1 million to the Bauchi State Government, for the provision of water to drought affected areas of the state.

A total of N2.75 million was realised by exhibitions at the third Niger State Trade-fair held in Minna.

NOVEMBER 8: Three Departments of the Faculty of Engineering Science, of the Rivers State University of Science and Technology, Port-Harcourt, have been recognised by the council of Registered Engineers of Nigeria (COREN).

All petrol filling stations and depots near the country's borders with some neighbouring countries have been closed down. The move is to curb illegal oil deals with neighbouring countries, following the closure of Nigerian border posts.

NOVEMBER 9: One of the three administrative areas of the customs and Excise in Port-Harcourt, Rivers State realised N40,954,251 as duty between January and September 1984.

The level of our foreign reserve fell to N761 million, for the month of August 1984. This represented a decrease of N217.1 million or 22.2 per cent when compared to that of July, 1984.

NOVEMBER 14: Nigeria could earn enough foreign exchange through the exportation of handicrafts, Muhammed Ali, a former heavy weight boxing champion observed in Nigeria.

Women teachers in the country have been blamed for the fall in the standard of education in Nigeria. The Imo State commissioner for Educa-

tion Professor A. E. Arigbo, said in Owerri, that now that women outnumber men in the teaching, profession standard had fallen.

The University of Ilorin opened on Saturday Nov. 17, 1984 for the 1984/85 Academic session. **NOVEMBER 15:** Chief Gani Fawehinmi, described the ban by the Nigerian Bar Association, barring lawyers from defending persons charged under Decree No. 3 as hypocritical. He said the MBA did not protest against the Attorney General, who drafted the decree and the Chief Justice of the Federation, who swore in all members of the tribunals in the country.

NOVEMBER 16: The minister of Employment, Labour and Productivity, Major General Solomon Omojokun, said that the Federal Government ~~did~~ not order the retrenchment of workers in Banking and financial institutions.

NOVEMBER 18: Miss Rosemary Okeke, a 21 year old English graduate of the College of Education Agbor, was today crowned Miss Nigeria, for 1984.

Eleven thousand Rivers state Youths, indicated their interest to engage in farming.

The training of Army Officers in civil institutions abroad was no longer necessary and has been stopped. The Chief of Army Staff, Major General Ibrahim Babangida, said this in Kaduna. He said that Universities in Nigeria are capable of providing the courses.

There has been no interference in the day to day running of the Daily Times by the Federal Government. The Managing director, Mr. Segun Osoba, revealed while answering a question in Abankuta.

NOVEMBER 18: A former Commissioner for education in Gongola state, verbally awarded two contracts valued at N11,720,000 in 1980 to two contractors who did not tender for the contracts.

The Liberian Head of state, Commander General Samuel Doe, arrived into Nigeria today. He is in Nigeria on two day state visit.

NOVEMBER 19: Chief Gani Fawehinmi, took the Nigerian Bar Association to Court for the directive barring members of the Association from appearing before tribunals set up under Decree No. 3.

NOVEMBER 20: A 25 year old Nigerian woman, Mojibat Ayoka, was sentenced to hard labour for life, by a Cairo High Court, for attempting to smuggle narcotics valued at about N7,751 into Egypt.

The Ibadan Zone of the Special Military Tribunal on the Recovery of Public Property found Dr. Adetunji Adelegan, a former chairman of the Ogun state Housing Corporation guilty, on a two count charge of corrupt enrichment and stealing of seven electrical generating sets. He was ordered to pay N74,357 to coffers of the government, for unjustly enriching himself. He was also to pay N23,000 to the Federal Government being the amount he realised from the sale of the stolen generating sets, belonging to the Ogun State govern-

nment. He was also to pay N35,035 to the Federal Government, as compensation to three people, to whom he sold three of the stolen generating sets, which had been recovered from them.

He was also to stay behind bars for the next 21 calendar years.

The Federal Government has set aside N20 million for children immunisation. This is part of the efforts to attain the standard set by the World Health Organisation (WHO), by the year 2,000.

NOVEMBER 21: Nigeria and three other countries are sponsoring candidates to fill the post of managing director, of the home based ECOWAS Fund, which becomes vacant this year.

NOVEMBER 22: The Head of State, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari, left Lagos for Lome Togo, to attend a two day meeting of Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

NOVEMBER 23: The Head of State, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari, approved the appointment of Professor L. Ayo Banjo, as the Vice Chancellor, of the University of Ibadan. The appointment which was for a period of three years in the first instance, took effects from December 1, 1984.

The Zamalek Football Club, beat the IICC Shooting Stars 2-0, in a match marred by heavy rains at the Abdel Nasser Stadium, Cairo.

NOVEMBER 24: Leventis United of Ibadan, emerged winners of the 40th edition of the Challenge Cup Soccer Competition in Lagos, by beating Abiola Babes of Abeokuta 1-0, in the grand final fought under bright weather and before a capacity crowd at the Sportscity.

NOVEMBER 25th: Indigenous Nigerians now swallow drugs in a desperate bid to beat Customs checks here and abroad. One of them was detected after an X-ray of his abdomen in West Germany.

Major-General Buhari, left Lagos for Ibadan, to open a four-day conference organised by the Nigerian Institute for Social and Economic Research (NISER).

A female security officer, found thousands of foreign currencies stuffed in private parts of four

women, at the Murtala Muhammed Airport. Some of the re-covered notes were blood stained. Among the four was a nursing sister with the Council in Lagos. In all, 2,000 dollars and 500 pounds sterling were recovered from the women who were to travel on a Nigerian Airways flight 810 to London.

NOVEMBER 26: Sixteen managers have been sacked by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) for its banking departments.

The University of Port-harcourt, since its inception, cannot contact other universities in the country on telephone, facilities to the city on which the Federal Government has invested over N100 million have proved abortive.

NOVEMBER 27: Imo State Governor has cleared over N52,800,000, debt from the state treasury to civil servants.

An appeal by the defunct Anambra state administration, against last year's judgment of the Court of Appeal, which quashed a sedition charge against chief Arthur Nwankwo, was dismissed by the supreme Court today.

NOVEMBER 29: New commissioners of police have been appointed for Lagos and Kwara states. They are Alhaji Sami'u A. Sani for Lagos state, and Alhaji Galadima for Kwara state.

Expectant female civil servants in the state will not be granted maternity leave if they registered with state Government general hospitals and ante-natal clinics.

Chief Gani Fawehinmi, defied the Nigerian Bar Association's order as he appeared before the Ibadan Zone of the Military Tribunal on the charge of violation of Public Property, to defend Dr. S. A. Ayodele.

The Post and Telecommunications (PTCL) has paid the Daily Times about N1.09 million as fee for carriage of mails.

NOVEMBER 30: Mr. Kayode Fernandez, accountant of the National Youth Service Corps (NYSC), was jailed a total of 42 years, for criminal enrichment. He was jailed by the Special Tribunal for the Recovery of Public Property in the Lagos Zone.

More than 200 employees of the Bend Sinews Newspaper Co-operation, Publishers of the Nigerian/Sunday Observer, were either retired or dismissed by its management.

DEC. 2: A five man panel to probe the affairs of the Benue state scholarship board from October, 1979 to Dec. 1983 was appointed by the state Governor, Brigadier John Atom Kpera. The panel is headed by D. T. Shambe

Hearing began today in a suit filed by Chief Gani Fawehinmi, against the Nigeria Bar Association (NBA).

DEC. 3: There is no justification for Nigeria to restore diplomatic relations with Israel now. So declared Major-General Buhari in Lagos.

Major-General A. Abdulkadir, managing director of the Nigerian Security and Minting Company, who died in a motor crash, was announced today. He was among eight Brigadiers promoted to the rank of Major-General and which was announced on November 9 but effective from May 1, 1984. Eleven Commissioners of Police have been re-posted to Police state commands and police colleges.

DEC. 4: Some companies were sealed off on the orders of the Lagos State Government for non-payment of ground rent.

Seventeen government owned post-primary institutions in Kwara State have been scrapped and merged with others, in an effort to standardize education in the state.

The Bendel state Governor, Brigadier Jeremiah Useni, appointed a Judicial Commission of enquiry into the properties of the state government and its parastatals in which it had controlling shares in Lagos.

In his Eid-El-Maulud message, the Head of State, Major-General Buhari, called on Nigerians to exercise self-restraint and self-sacrifice from the life of the past.

DEC. 6, The Miscellaneous Offences Decree today in Lagos sentenced to death a heroin accused, Bernard Ogedengbe, for possessing heroin a drug similar to Cocaine at the Murtala Mohammed Airport Ikeja, in July 1984.

Two Indians Mr. Naresh Chandhani, and Omprakash Rihlwani, were arrested by men of the Supreme Headquarters (SHQ) special squad, for trafficking in the Naira.

A staggering total of N227,500 in physical cash was recovered from the Indians.

Eight Nigerians, most of them teenagers have N118,351 cash on them when they were arrested with the Indians.

Ondo state Governor, Commodore Bamidele Otiko, said that the state Government ran into N3,500,00 deficit monthly, in an attempt to pay workers salaries.

He said the state Government received an average of N8,500,000 monthly as statutory allocation from the Federal Government while it paid N15,400,000 monthly.

When the internally generated revenue of N3,500,000 monthly was added, it left a deficit of N3,500,000 monthly.

DEC. 7. Mr. Justice Oladapo Williams, of the Lagos zone of the Exchange Control (Anti-Sabotage) tribunal described a swiss as "an economic mercenary and a saboteur" and a Nigerian, Goddy Agubo, as "an avaricious person and a traitor" for collaborating with aliens to destroy his country.

The two accused were sentenced to total of 60 years in prison but will serve only 15 years each, in the case of illegal currency trafficking involving N7 million.

The third accused, Mr Ian Wild a Briton was discharged by the tribunal because the prosecution failed to prove its case beyond reasonable doubt.

Only physically fit men will henceforth be retained by the Nigerian Army, the chief of Army staff, Major-General Ibrahim Babangida revealed.

The IICC Shooting Stars of Ibadan lost to the Zamalek football team of Cairo in the final of the African Cup of Champions club today. The Zamalek won by three goals to Zero on goals aggregate.

The Chief of -Air-Staff, Air Vice-Marshal Ibrahim Alfa, led a five-man delegation on a ten day working visit to Italy, West-Germany, The Netherlands and France.

DEC. 9, All officials and players of the IICC Shooting Stars of Ibadan were dismissed from the services of the club.

DEC. 10: New board members have been appointed for the Central Bank of Nigeria.

Criminals in Nigeria, Ghana, Togo, and the Benin Republic, must be taken on and "defeated in the interest of the majority of law-abiding citizens, Major-General Muhammed Buhari charged yesterday.

DEC. 10: A house wife and mother of 4 Mrs Clara Illueko Isabor, was today jailed by the Port Harcourt zone of the Exchange Control (Anti-Sabotage) tribunal for 12 years. She bagged 7 years for exportation of 4,380 US dollars, said to have been discovered in her private part, and five years for the second count, for failure to declare the foreign currencies to Customs officials.

The General Officer Commanding (GOC), The 2nd Mechanised Division of the Nigerian Army, Major-General Sani Abacha, suggested that good eyesight be made a pre-requisite, for the issuance and renewal of driving licence in the country.

Five Flight Lieutenants in the Nigeria Air Force (NAF), were among seven Air Force officers, reduced in rank, for unstated offences.

DEC 11, The federal government, spent N35 million, on national coastline anti-erosion measures, in four states between 1976 and 1983.

DEC. 11. A higher stores officer with the NYSC Mr. Amos Adenugba appeared before the Special Military Tribunal on the Recovery of Public Property on a four count charge of illegally enriching himself, to the tune of N1,549,000 through kick-backs received from NYSC contractors.

Twenty-five million, out of N990 million debt inherited by Bauchi state government, from the

defunct civilian administration has been paid, Governor Sani Sami, disclosed today.

DEC. 12. Twenty-six sailors of the confiscated Spanish ship "MUAUMA" were released by the Federal Military Government. They were set free in Calabar.

DEC. 13. The executive council of the Kaduna state branch of the Nigerian Labour Congress, was sacked for alleged improper accountability and maldistribution of essential commodities.

DEC. 16. The Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, Major-General Tunde Idiagbon, said that the federal government did not see anything wrong in the way passengers are searched at our international airports. He confirmed further that searching would continue for as long as smuggling lasted.

DEC. 17. Any woman found guilty of drug trafficking will be shot. The Chief-of-Staff Supreme Headquarters, Major-General Tunde Idiagbo, gave the warning in Lagos.

DEC. 18. Chief M.O. Ani, chairman of the Governing council of the Nigeria Institute of Policy and Strategic Studies, was elected by the United Nations General Assembly, as a member of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC).

Lawal Akanni Ojulope, was sentenced to death for possessing cocaine.

DEC. 19. Dr Michael Okpara, a former Premier of the then Eastern Nigeria, died today. He was only 64.

DEC. 22. Major-General Tunde Idiagbon left Lagos today for Kaduna on two day official visit.

DEC. 23. About 200 cadets who began the first degree programme of the Nigerian Defence Academy (NDA) Kaduna, in January, 1984 will graduate in 1988. Major-General Tunde Idiagbon assured the degree hungry officers, who missed the NDA programme that places would be found for them in the conventional Universities.

DEC. 24. Lagos, the Federal capital of Nigeria, was today acutely short of petrol.

DEC. 25. The Department of Customs & Exercise, in Kwara State, realised about N9.8 million between January and October, the customs area Administrator for the state, Mr Enoch Oladele revealed in Ilorin.

A total of 490 secondary school teachers were retrenched in Plateau State, Governor S.B. Atukum

disclosed; almost all the retrenched teachers, who are not science teachers, contracts were not renewed. Few Nigerians who were retrenched with the expatriates had bad records and could not be retained.

DEC. 26. The Federal Government, guidelines for the participation of non-governmental organisations in international conferences.

Obalende road, one of the Lagos main Streets is now Nojeem Maiyegun road, in honour of Nigeria's first Olympic medalist, who won a medal in the middle weight division of the Olympics of 1964.

DEC. 27. Eighteen students of the Bend Sin University received punishments for university called misconduct. Three of the students were expelled, three suspended, eight ejected the halls of residence, while four others were reprimanded.

Smoking at all meetings sponsored by the Ministry of Health had been banned henceforth.

Security men clamped a 24 hour patrol at towns between Nigeria and the Republic of Chad following closure of all petrol stations in the area. This was in keeping with the directive of the government which banned the sale of petrol within 20 kilometres of all border towns.

DEC. 28. The issuance and renewal of the passport will henceforth be valid for two years further notice. Major General Magor announced this said the normal duration of the passport will be returned to as soon as convenient to do so.

The Supreme Military Council (SMC), reduced the jail sentence passed on the former Governor of Oyo State, Chief Bola Ige and his Deputy, Chief Akande, from 21 calendar years to 10 calendar years.

SMC approved the promulgation of two decrees aimed at promoting agriculture.

They are the National Water Resources Decree, 1984 and Agricultural and Management Training Institute Decree, 1984.

DEC. 30. A traditional ruler returned to his throne after 17 years, of forced exile. The Zaki of Ondo state, Oba Mohammed Olanipekun II received amidst jubilation at Uka junction representatives of his people and led in a motorcade to his domain.

Jan. 1: Agriculture took almost a quarter of this year's budget with an allocation of N1.06 billion (18 per cent exactly).

Nigerians and companies are also permitted to open and operate external accounts in the country.

More than 300 civil servants in Bendel State lost their jobs on the eve of the new year.

Two former deputy Governors, a former speaker and three former ministers were among the 144 detainees ordered to be released by the Federal Government.

Chief Michael O. Ani, was appointed the Managing Director of Flour Mills of Nigeria Limited with effect from today.

A total of 11,125 died in Lagos in 1984 as against 12,150 in 1983. Recorded figures for births also showed a fall of 196,902 for 1984 as against 122,256 for 1983.

Jan. 2: Air tickets for journeys outside Africa will attract N100 tax. The levy is in addition to the present airport tax.

The Bendel State Lottery Board, established over 12 years ago, was closed down by the state Government, following the inability of the board to pay winnings totalling N270,000.

Jan. 3: Mrs Titilola Olatokunbo Ibironke, daughter of Chief Theophilus O. S. Benson died today. Aged 42. She was a legal practitioner and wife of Mr. Ibironke, Director of Nigerian Law School, Lagos.

Jan. 4: Head of State, Major-General Buhari, repeated in Lagos that the Nigerian mission in the Republic of Turkey would be re-opened as soon as our economy recovered.

The Kano State Commissioner of Police, Alhaji Aminu Malumfashi, said that 635 persons lost their lives, while 1,585 suffered serious injuries, in 2,077 accidents recorded in the state, from January to December, 1984.

The Kano State Government budgeted N212,265,947 for the 1985 fiscal year. This amount represented N36,585,242 less in the 1984 budget.

Jan. 6: Voluntary agencies and other private bodies in the Cross River State could establish and run primary and post primary institutions. Such Schools will have to work within the guidelines provided by the State Ministry of Education. Governor Dan Archibong, said this while addressing the State wing of the Nigerian Union of Teachers (NUT).

The Right Rev. John Olorunfemi was today installed the new Catholic Bishop of the diocese of Ilorin. He succeeded the outgoing first bishop of the diocese, the Irish-born Rt. Rev. Williams Mahony.

Jan. 7: About 5,000 job openings have been created for qualified Nigerians, following the withdrawal of wrongly granted expatriate quotas.

Illegal aliens totalling 27,045 were repatriated from Nigeria by security agencies between January and October, 1984.

President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, said in Lagos, that but for General Muhammadu Buhari, the OAU would have been wasting time on the Western Sahara dispute.

The Kwara State Government budgeted N256.27 million for its services for the 1985 fiscal year.

Four security persons, two each from the Nigerian Security Organisation (NSO), and the Nigeria Police Force (NPF), including two Oshogbo businessmen were sentenced to 42 calendar years each, on a three count charge preferred against them by the Ibadan zone of the Special Military tribunal on Recovery of Public Property.

Bendel State Government budgeted N494,085.90 for its services for 1985.

Oyo State Government budgeted N526.173 million, for its services in the 1985 financial year.

Names of the 186 officers of the Nigerian Army retired since the inception of the present military administration were published by the Ministry of defence.

About 1,760 workers lost their jobs in a gale that blew through the Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria (FRCN). Those affected were on grade level

1-12. The Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria (FRCN), Akure was today closed down.

Jan. 9: Cocoa House in Ibadan went up in flames today. Once West Africa's tallest building, the entire 25-storey building was shaken to its foundation.

Professor Babatunde Oluwasijibomi Osunkoya, Director of Post-Graduate Institute of Research and Training, College of Medicine, University of Ibadan, died today, after a brief illness and a distinguished career as a scholar.

Ogun State Government budgeted N279 million for its services in 1985.

The Senegalese Head of State, President Abdou Diouf left Lagos for home.

Jan. 10: Two top officials of Oyo State fire Brigade died in the fire that gutted the multi-million naira Cocoa House. An inquiry was also ordered into the fire that razed "Cocoa House".

The Cross River State Government, Budgeted N324,916,700 for its services in the 1985 fiscal year.

Governor Allison Madueke, of Anambra state announced a N422.05 million budget for the 1985 fiscal year.

Sokoto State Government budgeted N337.21 for the 1985 fiscal year.

Jan. 11: The retirement of high court Judges has now been fixed at 65 years according to Judicial Officers (extension of Period of Service) Decree No.35 of 1984, which was published in Lagos today.

Ondo State Government budgeted N391 million during the 1985 fiscal year.

The Plateau State Government budgeted a total of N188.499 million for both recurrent and capital expenditure of this fiscal year.

Jan. 12: The new Apostolic Pro. Nuncio to Nigeria, Archbishop Raul Talbot arrived in Nigeria today to assume duties.

Jan. 13: Ex-International player, Jide Johnson, died after a brief illness. He was until his death, the Chief Soccer Coach in the Lagos State Sports Council.

The government of River State, budgeted N381.7 million for its services during this financial year.

Jan. 14: The Odemo of Ishara, Oba Samuel Akisanya II, joined his ancestors. He reigned as Odemo of Ishara for almost 44 years, having been installed in July 31, 1941.

The Niger State Government budgeted ₦164,695,590 for its services during this fiscal year.

Jan. 15: General Buhari, Nigeria's Head of State, laid wreath at the Tafawa Balawa Memorial Arcade, to mark the Armed Forces Remembrance Day.

Jan. 16: The children of the Odemo of Ishara were fined ₦9,000 by the high Chiefs of the town, for taking away the body of the Oba, who passed on peacefully in the palace. The children later brought the body to the palace in day time which, "is against tradition that a mighty Oba like the Odemo should not be brought home in daytime".

Jan. 17: Some University academicians in the country were accused of divided loyalty. The Head of State, Major-General Mohammadu Buhari, said this and further revealed that many academicians had thrown their responsibilities to the dogs despite calls made for a change of heart.

The Revenue Allocation Act, 1981 (1982 No. 1) was amended by the Federal Military Government. The distribution will be 55 per cent for the Federal Government; 32.5 per cent for the State governments; 10 per cent for Local governments; One per cent to amelioration of ecological problems, while another 1.5 per cent will go to the fund for the development of mineral producing areas of the country.

Jan. 18: The Nigerian Air Force (NAF), is to eject its personnel with large families from its barracks.

A total of 3,970 students matriculated into the University of Ibadan today for the 1984/85 session.

The Director of Post-Graduate Institute for Medical Research and Training at the University College Hospital Ibadan, and Professor of Immunology in the Department of Chemical Pathology, Professor Babatunde Olusiji Osunkoya died today at the age of 50 after a brief illness.

Jan. 20: A total of 867 road accidents were reported in Bauchi State in 1984, as against 1,092 reported in 1983. The overall total of persons killed stood at 391, as against 488 reported in 1983.

Expired drugs valued at over ₦223,000 were found at the Plateau State Central Medical Stores.

Jan. 21: Cross River State Government introduced a 5 per cent compulsory saving scheme for all its workers. It would attract an interest rate of 10 per

cent, and would mature for refund in 1996.

Jan. 22: The Federal Government made allocation of ₦40 million for women education year, in recognition of "great potential of Womenhood".

Currency in circulation was ₦5,043 billion. In October, the Assets and Liabilities Report of the Central Bank has revealed.

Jan. 23: A Nigerian Professor P. Diejor appointed a Director and Chief technical officer of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) of the United Nations.

About ₦300 million had been spent on the Nigerian National Paper Manufacturing Company and ₦211.6 million on the Nigerian National Paper Manufacturing Company. Dr. Tukur disclosed that another ₦187 million has gone to the Nigerian Mill Expansion Project, Jebba.

Jan. 24: About 171,000 Nigerian children had measles in 1984, a World Health Organisation (WHO), records had shown.

Hajia Adama Barde, mother of Alhaji A. Barde, first civilian governor of Gongola State today. Aged 90, she died at Jalingo after a long illness.

Abuja, the new Federal Capital, has cost ₦483,392,000 for its services this year.

Jan. 27: The First phase of movements to the new Federal Capital, will continue on a phased basis from 1986, to be completed in 1991. Movement in 1986 will involve about 25,000 civil servants and their families.

The level of external reserves fell to ₦8.5 billion for the month of November 1984 as against ₦10.5 billion in October. This was contained in the Assets and Liabilities Report published by the Central Bank of Nigeria today.

The Bulgarian Prime Minister Mr. Gusto left Lagos today for home.

Jan. 28: Nigeria Labour Congress, elected a chairman of a care-taker committee, to run the Organisation of African Trade Unionists (OATUU), for one year.

Jan. 29: A School of Midwifery has been established in Abuja, the new Federal Capital. It will be in addition to the School of Nursing in Lagos.

Jan. 30: All abandoned Federal roads in the State will be constructed, the Head of State General Muhammadu Buhari promised today.

FEB. 1: Could only three floors have consumed N15 million in a proposed N18 million 15-Storey-building? The complex was still on the third floor and work has stopped. It is the Mortgage Bank Headquarters at 23, Marina, Lagos.

"It is wrong to Judge the decree of a military government on democratic norms, because the legislative abolition of a military government is hardly debatable", so declared Mr. Justice Kayode Eso, while delivering a lecture in memory of the late Mr. Justice Chukwuweike Idigwe, at the University of Benin.

FEB. 3: The Chief of Air Staff, Air Vice-Marshall Ibrahim Alfa, left Lagos at the head of a military delegation on a week-long visit to India.

FEB. 4: The Head of State, Major-General M. Buhari began a three-day working visit to Lagos State.

Workers were retrenched from the public service with the aim of backing the country's political independence with economic freedom, General Muhammadu Buhari, explained in Lagos.

A popular Lagos actress, "Mama Mero" collapsed on the stage on Sunday, and was later pronounced dead at a Lagos Hospital. 'Mama Mero', real name — Mrs. Mary Etim Ladipo, is of the Ojo Ladipo Theatre fame.

All medical and dental practitioners in the Lagos University Teaching Hospital, the National Orthopaedic Hospital, Igbobi, and the Psychiatric Hospital, Yaba, have been directed not to attend to any patient in the accident, emergency, outpatient and ante-natal clinics of the hospitals, till further notice.

FEB. 5: All serving military officers, who feel too big for their jobs should quit immediately, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari, advised while addressing Armed Forces and Police at the Ikeja Cantonment in Lagos.

FEB. 6: Any landlord, whose tenant is arrested for armed robbery or any other crime will henceforth be treated as an accomplice. The Inspector-General of Police Mr. Etim Inyang disclosed in Lagos, and said that landlords are now being served with preventive questionnaire, to identify all tenants in their houses.

FEB. 7: Two top executives are among the 31 officials who have opted to retire from the services of the Nigerian Airways voluntarily. The two executives are the former Managing Director of the Nigeria Airways, Alhaji M. T. Bature, and his deputy Captain N.O' Nnachi.

FEB. 8: Nigeria will continue to assist Liberation Movements that are recognised by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), the Head of State, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari said in Lagos, while receiving a delegation of the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC), of Azania led by Mr. John Nyati Pokela at Dodan Barracks.

FEB. 9: A brigade of 78 recruit fire fighters have been disbanded for reasons not given. They have almost completed a four-months course in

fire fighting when they were given the hot red signal of Services no longer required.

FEB. 10: The Federal Military Government is giving about N5 million relief aid to Ethiopia and other famine stricken African countries, Major-General Tunde Idiagbon revealed this.

The Lagos State College of Education at Oto-Ijanikin near Lagos, was closed down indefinitely today.

FEB. 11: A Nigerian diplomat, Mohammed Yussuf, and three others pleaded guilty to a two-count charge of unlawfully carrying and administering stupefying drugs to Nigeria's most wanted fugitive, Umaru Dikko, in London.

FEB. 12: The four persons charged with kidnapping Alhaji Umaru Dikko, were today jailed 14 to 10 years at the Old Bailey in London. The highest sentence of 14 years went to Alexander Barak, an Israeli; the Nigerian among them, Mohammed Yusuf was jailed 12 years. The other two Israelis, Dr. Ariel Shapiro, and Felix Abitol, were each jailed 10 years.

A one-time deputy Inspector-General of Police, Alhaji Isa Adejo died on Monday, February 11, 1986, at his hometown Ankpa, Benue State. He was buried on February 12, 1986. The Nigeria Police Force broke the news in Lagos.

FEB. 13: General percentage increase in salaries and wages for both public and private sectors will not be approved this year.

The Commissioners have been dropped from the Kano State executive in major cabinet reshuffle. They are Alhaji Mohammed Kazaure, Agriculture, and Commissioner for Special duties, Alhaji Suleiman Jahun. The government also announced the appointment of seven new Sole Administrators to replace those re-assigned.

FEB. 14: A widely travelled 27 year old woman "delivered" 210 grammes of substance suspected to be cocaine at the Murtala Muhammed International Airport today.

Three Brazilian warships and a sub-marine sailed into Lagos today for five-day official visit to Nigeria.

FEB. 15: Three new tribunals were set up by the Federal Government to probe contracts awarded between 1979 and 1983, in three ministries — Defence, Transport and Aviation, and Commerce and Industries.

A Nigerian businessman, Alhaji Aliyu Dasuki who entrusted his Rolls Royce Car to his English Driver, who sold it for N42,000, got some consolation, when a British court today sentenced the thief to 18 months imprisonment.

The 11-member Jury found Paul Petts guilty on all three counts.

FEB. 16: A cloud of confusion arose in Lagos schools over the question of tax clearance certificate as a criterion for admission of pupils.

FEB. 17: Fugitives Umaru Dikko stole more than N4 billion by corrupt practices, the London

Observer reported.

The newspaper in the wake of the harsh verdicts at Old Bailey on Dikko's kidnappers, said Nigerians were angry because Dikko was being backed by the British Government.

FEB. 18: Resounding tributes were paid to two illustrious sons of Africa, at the convocation ceremony of Ahmadu Bello University. They are late Malam Aminu Kano and former AMC leader, late Robert Sobakwe, whom the Nigeria's Head of State, Major-General Buhari, described as "distinguished African nationalists in the services of humanity."

FEB. 19: Nigeria and the Gambia expressed satisfaction with the existing bilateral co-operation between the two countries, re-affirmed their support for the 20th OAU Summit concerning drought, famine, and external debt of African countries.

The metroline project will go on as planned, the Lagos State Governor, Gbolahan Mudashiru said in Lagos. What had been terminated was the contract of the agreement for the project between the government and the contractor Interinfra.

FEB. 20: The Nigerian Medical Association (NMA), and the National Association of Resident Doctors (NARD), have been proscribed by the Federal Military Government with immediate effect. All doctors on strike or who have withdrawn their services are warned to report for work immediately, or regard themselves as dismissed from the service with immediate effect.

The Federal Military Government have appointed Military Commandant to all the University Teaching Hospitals, including Lagos University Teaching Hospital (LUTH).

FEB. 21: Dr. Olawale Id is, former Lagos State Commissioner for Education, (45), was jailed for false declaration of assets and breach of code of conduct. He was jailed for life for colluding with foreigners to lift excessive crude oil illegally from Nigeria.

He kept N11,600,000 in a bank account with code "Pot", at the bank Geston de Privee, Place Dei University in Geneva, Switzerland. He confirmed that the ill-gotten wealth was realised in collaboration with one Dr. Fauibe, of the NNPC and some foreigners, in excessive lifting of Nigeria's oil not approved by the government.

FEB. 22: Nigeria closed down 4 Embassies and five consulates abroad. According to Dr. Ibrahim

Gambari, the embassies are Mexico, Greece, Turkey, and Lebanon, and while the

consulates are Hamburg, Rio de Janeiro the Liverpool area office.

Fugitive Umaru Dikko is not wanted for criminal offence, but to face criminal charges. Affairs Minister, Dr. Ibrahim Gambari, Lagos.

FEB. 23: The Chairman of the Nigerian Authority, Alhaji Babatunde Jose, issued a caution signal on the issue of quota system. He said that the idea of federal character is the reality of Nigeria, which can only be the nation's peril.

Nigeria has not less than 2,000 teachers in our various Universities. They represented about 35 per cent of the strength of all the federal Universities in the academic session.

The visiting Vice-President of Guinea Mr. Paulo Correia, arrived in Benin on day visit to Bendel State.

Nigeria's cumulative crude oil production stood at about 10 billion barrels, Mobil producing Nigeria accounted billion barrels, or 10.37 per cent, in 15 years, the Managing Director of the Mr. Festus Marinho said in Eket, Cross River.

FEB. 25: Twenty-six persons died in accident near Pankshin, Plateau State. A carrying Women from Mubi in Gongola to Shendam to attend the current States Catholic Women Convention was in the accident.

University teachers have been advised by Head of State, General Buhari, to devote time to research and teaching, instead of in internal strife and recriminations. He advised, while speaking at the 20th convocation of the University of Nigeria, Nsukka.

FEB. 26: The Guinea-Bissau Vice-President Mr. Paulo Curriea, left Lagos today

after a four-day official visit to Nigeria.

FEB. 27: Major-General Muhammad called on Nigerian technologists to skills to create self-employment. He issued a challenge to graduating students of College of Technology.

The Editor-in-chief of a weekly "The Newswatch" → Mr. Dele Giwa awarded N5,000, as compensation for detention by the police.

The court also ordered the Inspector of Police, the Lagos State Commissioner and a Superintendent of Police, Mr. Osanaiya, to make a public apology to within 30 days jointly or severally. The awarded N 500 cost against the respondent.

March 1: A herd of elephants invaded several villages in Gongola State overrunning farmlands and destroying crops estimated at thousands of naira.

The United Bank for Africa (UBA), granted a total

agricultural loan of N156 million to Nigerians as at the end of 1984. The chairman of the Bank, Chief Mrs. D. B. A. Kuforiji, disclosed while opening N14 million Ilorin branch of the bank.

March 2: Members of the Second Armed Robbery and Firearms tribunal in Anambra State were sworn in by Governor Allison Maduekwé.

Nigeria's foreign reserve stood at N1.43 billion last December. This represented an increase of N248 million or 21.7 per cent, compared with that of last November, when the reserve was N885 million, according to the report of the Assets and liabilities of the Central Bank released.

March 3: Mes Tunde Thompson and Nduka Irabor, the first two journalists to be convicted under Decree 4, Public Officers (Protection Against False Publications) Decree, were released in the early hours of today, about 30 hours ahead of schedule.

A heales body of a 31-year-old Nigerian woman, found on a rubbish tip in Essex was identified as Mrs. Veronica Odoemenam.

Nduka Odizor, the Nigerian born wizard of tennis made another first, by being the first black man to win the highly rated Lord Rumsen Lagos Tennis Classic.

March 4: An Arab woman, Mahmet Bahia Bin Chambi, who carried a British passport, and five other Nigerian Companies, were today arraigned before the Lagos zone of the Exchange Control (Anti-Sabotage) Tribunal, on a four-count charge of illegal payment of N98,424,805.97; 131,160,896.50 (US Dollars) to one Glauber Company, New York, in the United States of America.

The Governor of Lagos State, Group Captain Gbolahan Mudashiru, while launching the Badagry Chapter of the State's Education Endowment Fund, disclosed that about N2 billion would be spent on educational programmes within the next five years.

A new Emir of Hadeija was installed. He is Alhaji Abubakar Haruna.

March 5: A two-page hand-written statement, issued today, said striking doctors were prepared to return to work. The statement was signed by Dr. Thompson Akpabio, the President of the Nigerian Medical Association.

March 6: Some parents in Imo State paid N74,000 in dud cheques to the state government, as school fees of their children.

March 7: The Federal Capital territory has 15 post-primary schools, with a total enrolment of 11,060 students, and a teaching force of about 300 teachers.

A Decree authorising the Accountant-General of the federation, to disburse the consolidated Revenue funds to federal ministries and parastatals has been promulgated.

The Bauchi State Government, released

N2,120,800 for the payment of what the government called 50 per cent of the 1984/85 student allowances.

March 8: Former strong man of Ibadan politics in the defunct civilian administration of Oyo State, Alhaji Busari Adelakun, was jailed a total of 63 years, by the Special Military Tribunal on the Recovery of Public Property. He will however, spend 21 years in jail as the sentences will run concurrently.

March 11: Death Penalty for convicted drug traffickers in the country is retroactive and unjust, Dr. Gabriel Gonsun Ganeka, a Catholic Bishop, who is also the President of the Catholic Bishops Conference of Nigeria revealed.

March 12: Lasunkami Tajudeen Awolola, 24, a post graduate student of the faculty of Aeronautic Engineering, University of Bambay, India, was today condemned to death for heroin. He was found guilty by the Chairman of the Miscellaneous Offences Tribunal, Justice Debayo Desalu, for being in possession of the drug last July 19.

The executive council of the Ahmadu Bello University (ABU), students union, was today sacked and its nine members expelled from the institution with immediate effect.

March 14: The Benue State public health department, destroyed 16,210 tins of Canada Best brand of milk, belonging to the State Government.

The Federal Government urged employers of labour in the country to begin to re-engage their retrenched workers.

March 15: Kano State Government spent over N300,000 for the installation of the new Emir of Hadeija, Alhaji Abubakar Maye Haruna.

Guinness Nigeria Limited, established a subsidiary company, Guinness Farms Limited, to be responsible for the production and processing of local raw materials for use in brewing.

March 18: The Anambra State Judiciary, was described as "very sick and required urgent surgical operation to save it. The Chief Justice of the Federation, Mr. Justice George Sowemimo, revealed at the opening of the Supreme Court Session in Enugu.

A former Governor of Gongola State, Mr. Wilberforce Jutta and his deputy, Mr. Bello Njidda, received N207,995 in July 1983, but did not sign for the money, the revelation came at the commission of inquiry probing the contracts awarded in the state between 1979 and 1983.

March 19: The Supreme Military Council, at its meeting approved the reconstitution and appointment of members of the board of directors of statutory corporations, state owned companies and companies in which the federal government had interests, and are under the supervision of the federal ministries of Agriculture, Water Resources and Rural Development, Health and the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation.

Brigadier John Atom Kpera of Benue State, said that he would resign if he was found wanting in the discharge of his duties as Governor. He added "If

any of those I appointed for reponsible posts misbehave, I will remove him".

March 20: A former principal accountant with the National Youth Service Corps (NYSC), Mr. Abdul Jimmy Yusuf, was described as "a young man with ambition for amassing wealth corruptly", before he was jailed for life.

he was found guilty of corruptly enriching himself to the tune of N1,843,272.76, by the Lagos Zone of the Special Military Tribunal on Recovery of Public Property, which tried him.

The Attorney-General of the 10 Northern States, called on the Federal Government to establish, under a decree, a committee in each of the states to facilitate the decongestion of our prisons.

March 21: Decrees, edicts and federal government's major policy documents should be translated and published in local languages, to ensure grassroots dissemination of information.

This was part of the decisions arrived at by the National Council on Information, Social Development, Youth, Sports and Culture at Owerri, Imo State.

March 22: The Supreme Council (SMC) has retired the Chief Judge of Plateau State, Mr. Justice Alfred Obi-Okoye. Mr. Justice Luke Enefo was appointed as the new Chief Judge.

March 23: The Nigeria Television Authority is yet to recover more than N1 million it paid out in foreign exchange for services not rendered.

March 23: A mandatory dinner organised by the Nigeria Law School in Lagos, gave some law students stomach up-set. Not less than 12 students of the school ended up in various Lagos Hospitals the day after the dinner for what was termed "food poisoning".

Maitatsine followers used Police guns in religious riots at Kano and Maiduguri, Major-General Tunde Idiagbon, said in Owerri.

March 24: The Head of State, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari arrived in Gongola State for an official state visit.

Government will not reject constructive suggestions and proposals for the improvement of the national health services, despite the proscription of the Nigerian Medical Association, and the National Association of Resident Doctors (NARD), Major-General Tunde Idiagbon said in Lagos.

More than 1,000 people were rendered homeless in Owo, Ondo State, following a severe thunderstorm that hit the town. Property worth thousands of naira was also destroyed.

March 25: Four High Judges were retired from

the Lagos State Judiciary. They are late Emmanuel Akin Oshodi, Mr. Justice Modupe Mr. Justice Charles Bada, and Mrs. Justice Abiru.

March 26: Ports Police foiled an attempt to smuggle a substance suspected to be Indian Hemp worth 10 million out of the country. Four suspects were arrested by the Police over the haul weighing 130kg, described as the biggest in recent times.

March 27: A Kaduna State High Court Judge, Justice Kola Aroyewun, was today commuted from retired from the services of the state judiciary. His retirement was sequel to the recommendation of the nation's Judiciary Advisory Commission, headed by the Chief Justice F. N. Onwuegbuzie.

The Chief Judge of Benue State, Mr. Justice James Adesiyun has been retired.

Mr. Justice H. R. Enem, and Mr. Justice Nta - both from the Cross River State - were also retired by the Supreme Military Council.

In Kano, Mr. Justice F.N. Onwuegbuzie, who was also the chairman of the Kano zone of the Military Tribunal, on Miscellaneous offences, was also retired by the Supreme Military Council.

March 28: A National Water Resources Decree, otherwise called Decree No. 3 of 1985, has been promulgated by the Federal Government.

The Presidential Jet, used by the late President General Abacha, became a subject of controversy at the Nigeria Aviation Training Centre (NCATC), Zaria, after the end of the Nigerian Civil War.

March 29: Ogun State Government has decided to establish a new radio station. When established, the station will be called OGBE II or Gateway Radio.

The chairman of the study group on the subject of 'Groups' report to Major-General Muhammadu Buhari at Dodan Barracks Lagos.

A woman, Mrs. Grace Dugbo, 50 was detained and acquitted by the Lagos zone of the Control (Anti-Sabotage) Tribunal, on a charge of illegal exportation of N3,000.

March 30: The Lagos State Endowment Fund got a N2 million boost from the launching of the Ikeja Local Government Council fund.

Topping the list of donors was an industrialist, Chief Razak Okoya, who donated N500,000 on behalf of his companies.

APRIL 1985: Fifteen persons died in a crash between two vehicles, which tried to beat the traffic light at a road junction in Benin, Bendel state.

The Minister of National Planning, Chief M.S. Adigun, said that oil accounted for about 60 per cent of the country's total revenue as against the over 99 per cent contribution between 1975-76.

APRIL 2: The Justice Minister, Mr Chike Ofodile, said that the former President Alhaji Shehu Shagari, and his deputy, Dr Alex Ekwueme, would have to clear four hurdles before the final word is heard on them. These are investigations, re-examinations, deliberations and conclusion. Mr Ofodile further declared wanted former finance Minister, Professor Sunday Essang and former Police Affairs Minister Mr. Emmanuel Osamor.

APRIL 3: Four high court Judges are retired in Imo state with the approval of the Supreme Military Council. They are Mr. Justice R. O.E. Allionwu and Mr Justice Ndem Emole. Eight magistrates were also served retirement notices.

Akinloye's champagne fetched the National museum more than ₦3,000 since a special exhibition was mounted last November on the champagne.

APRIL 4: The sum of ₦6,198,760.66k was so far realised from the launching of the Bendel state development fund on Dec. 15, 1984.

APRIL 5: The Head of state, Major-General Muhammed Buhari, left Lagos today for Calabar, to watch the final military exercise of the Army, Navy, and the Air Force called, "Operation Seadog". The Kaduna state Government enacted two edicts amending certain provisions of the criminal procedure and the district court law, to hasten the dispensation of justice in the state.

APRIL 7: The Military in Sudan seized power, deposing President Gaafar Nimeiry, who had ruled for 16 years and was one of the United States closest allies in Africa.

The head of state, Major-General Muhammedu Buhari, in his Easter message urged Nigerians to rededicate themselves to the principles of hard work, self-sacrifice and commitment to responsibilities and duty so as to build a strong and united nation, which is economically viable and politically stable.

The Nigeria Airways flights to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia were cancelled, due to the closure of the Sudanese airspace in the wake of the overthrow of President Gaafar Nimeiry.

APRIL 9: The Head of State Major-General, Buhari, left Lagos for Ilorin, Kwara State, on a four day official visit.

It is now compulsory for high court judges in the Lagos State judiciary to render a weekly record of their stewardship.

The decision of the Lagos State Government to take over voluntary agency schools in the state is "irreversible, and the take over is total, and we are not returning part or whole of them to the former owners." So declared the Military Governor of Lagos State, Group Captain Gbolahan Mudashiru.

APRIL 10: An abrupt end came for three

condemned drug pushers when they bowed to a hail of bullets at the Kirikiri prisons firing range in Lagos. They are Bernard Ogedengbe, Ojulope and Owch.

APRIL 11: The Federal Military Government is more interested in improving the standard of living of Nigerians than in propounding theories on a national ideology, the chief-of-staff, Supreme Headquarters, Major General Tunde Idiagbon said in Port Harcourt.

APRIL 13: Petroleum subsidy has come to stay for now, so declared the Minister of Petroleum, Professor Tam David-West.

APRIL 14: The Emir of Suleja, Alhaji Ibrahim Musa, said the mass influx of Nigerians to the new Federal Capital, Abuja, was seriously over stretching the meagre social amenities in his emirate. He told the Head of State that such influx brought numerous social and economic problems.

APRIL 16: Two women and a man were today condemned to death for possessing heroin. They are shola Oguntayo (alias Mrs Ayisatu Ajike Mohammed) Alhaja Sidikatu Tairu and a man Oladele Omoshebe were sentenced to death by firing squad by the Lagos zone of the miscellaneous offences Tribunal.

APRIL 17: There is no preferential treatment of northern counterparts in the on going trial of ousted civilian leaders. Attorney-General and Minister of justice, Mr. Chike Ofodile (SAN), made the assertion in Lagos.

APRIL 18: Giant Nigerian centre pivot Akeem Olajuwon, was named the best professional basketball rookies in the United States along with an American Mr Michael Jordan.

APRIL 19: Twelve hard drug pushers were arrested in what police described as a heroin/Cocaine shop situated at Block 17, flat 6 Rabiati Thompson crescent, Surulere.

A University Lecturer, Professor Ladipo Adamolekun said that declaration of assets by public officials should be made accessible for public scrutiny, if effective accountability is to be ensured in governmental administration.

APRIL 20: 63 pupils, among them 20 girls, have been expelled from Lagos schools for attending a disco party during school hours. Their expulsion was ordered by the Lagos state Governor Group Captain Gbolahan Mudashiru.

APRIL 21: The federal Government has no apology to offer over the death penalty imposed on drug traffickers chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters disclosed.

APRIL 22: A total of 31 corps members died during the current service year (1984-85) according to the Assistant director of the NYSC Mr. Stephen Ayanda. Most of the death were attributed to road accidents.

APRIL 23: Major-General Tunde Idiagbon expressed doubts whether drug pushers either held or executed were not on oath because they have consistently refused to name their backers.

APRIL 24: The Lagos State government took over the entire sand filled areas of the Lagos Lagoon. The

right of occupancy to the affected areas granted to the developer was revoked and a government notice to that effect had been published.

APRIL 25: Former political adviser to ex-president, Shehu Shagari, was today sentenced to 21 calendar years imprisonment, by the Lagos zone of the special military tribunal. He was charged with illegally enriching himself to the tune of ₦804,218...

APRIL 26: Parents are to provide chairs for their children, while the government will provide desks in Niger state. The joint state parents responsibilities were unfolded by governor David Mark himself.

APRIL 27: Onitsha main market traders spent about ₦40 million for the reconstruction of their stalls destroyed fire.

APRIL 28: The police engaged the maitatsine fanatics in what they called a last ditch battle in an

area at Gombe, Bauchi State.

A total of 61 people, mostly children following an outbreak of measles in the Ru Government area of Niger State.

APRIL 29: The crash of the F. 28 aircraft on November 23, 1983, at Emene, near Enugu to negligence on the part of the Pilot, Capt. Obeng. In the crash, 53 out of the 72 passengers on board died. According to the OLUWA Commission of Inquiry report, the pilot mode of operation caused the crash.

APRIL 30: The Heads of State of Niger Republic and Chad left Lagos for their summit of the Lake-Chad Basin Commission for their countries, after attending the Niger Basin Authority held in Lagos.

May 1: The Head of State, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, told workers to limit the size of their families to "a manageable and economic size". This was the key-note address he sent to workers to mark the "MAY DAY" celebration which was also observed as work-free day in Nigeria.

The head of a network of spies for foreign interests in Nigeria was recently caught at Ikoyi. Thadue Tei xeira De Freitas, a Brazilian, was caught while receiving classified materials from a Nigeria agent.

May 2: Heroin suspect, Gloria Okon, who died at the Aminu Kano Memorial Hospital, did ate "eba" when she was in custody, plus a cup of tea and banana. She was not on hunger strike as alleged.

The Nigeria's land borders, which have been closed since the inception of the military administration, opened temporarily today, to enable illegal aliens leave the country.

The Chief of Army Staff, Major-General Ibrahim Babangida, laid the foundation stone of the Nigeria Army Armoured School in Bauchi.

May 3: "A judge is absolutely immune from prosecution in the discharge of his judicial functions", the supreme court said in Lagos, while delivering judgement in an appeal filed by Mr. Fred Egbe, against the former Chief Judge of Lagos State, Mr. Justice Adefarasin, and a former DPP, Mr. Justice S. O. Ilori.

May 4: The Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, Major-General Tunde Idiagbon, launched the WAI phase 5 at Ibadan, Oyo State, it has about 6,000 members of the WAI members of the WAI brigade, which gave WAI physical expression.

May 5: The Head of State, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari, began a four day official visit to Kano State, and pledged that the government will find a lasting solution to the Maitasine problem.

May 6: The Federal Government today granted special landing and berthing rights to aircraft and ships the Ghana Government is sending to evacuate its estimated 300,000 nationals, illegally staying in Nigeria.

The federal government suspended the transfer of foreign exchange to 80 overseas correspondence colleges, including GCE "A/L" private tuition houses.

May 6: Misau market in Bauchi State gutted by fire.

May 7: For the riot in which virtually the whole of the Nigerian contingent was injured, the Ethiopian National Stadium in Addis Ababa, was banned for five months, by the Africa Football Federation, based in Cairo.

A Kano firm has made a break-through with the discovery of a high-content vegetable oil in rubber seeds. Prior to the break-through, rubber seeds were thrown away.

The federal government may be forced to take a percentage of the personal income tax now accruable to state governments. The Director of

Federal Inland Revenue gave the hint, while delivering a lecture on taxation in Nigeria in Lagos.

May 8: The Chief of Staff Supreme Headquarters, Major-General Tunde Idiagbon, said that the IMF loan would only be obtained, "If the conditionalities are modified to make the loan conducive to the political and economic well-being of the country".

The ban on Skipper Keshi and four others, by the Nigeria Football Association was lifted today. Others are Henry Nwosu, defender Bright Omokaro, Sunday Eboigbe, and outside right Clement Temile.

May 9: Ghana asked the Nigerian government to extend its deadline to illegal immigrants to quit the country, to ensure the fullest success of the departure operation.

The Federal Government issued a certificate of commendation to the Ondo State Government for the successful prosecution of the War Against Indiscipline (WAI) in the State.

May 10: Nigeria's borders, temporarily opened to facilitate the departure of illegal aliens has again been closed.

One thousand and sixty-eight aliens teachers, teaching subjects other than Biology, Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics, were laid off by the Oyo State Central Schools Board.

May 12: Activities marking the 30th anniversary of the Nigerian union of Journalists (NUJ), began today with special church services all over the country.

Illegal aliens in transit, at the Murtala Muhammed Airport, Ikeja, Hajj Camp, broke bounds and burnt everything on site. Armed with stones, sticks, cudgels and placards, they sang and danced saying "Open the borders, we go go or we die here".

The Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, Major-General Tunde Idiagbon, said that the quit order on illegal immigrants should not be seen as a punishment against neighbouring African states.

May 13: Nigeria was not the only OPEC country engaged in counter-trade. Nigeria was just a beginner in counter trade which involves swapping oil for imports or using it to repay debts.

About 5,000 Ghanians were conveyed by a Nigeria National Shipping Line (NNSL), M.V. River Oli, today from the Apapa Port, Lagos, to the Port of Tema, Ghana.

May 14: The Lagos State University, appointed Mrs. E. A. Bamgbose as the new acting registrar of the University.

The Head of State, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari, sent a message of condolence to Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Gaddafi on the death of his father.

Another batch of about 1,800 deportees rushed to board a Ghanaian vessel MV Bia River, of Berth 10 at the Apapa Wharf in Lagos.

May 15: The Supreme Military Council (SMC), today confirmed the death sentences by firing squad passed on Mrs. Gladys Iyama 29, Lasunkanni Tajueen Awolola, and Ladipo Adebayo. They were condemned to death by the Lagos Zone of the

Miscellaneous Offence Tribunal on March 21, 1985. Alhaji Abba Musa Rimi, had his jail term reduced from 21 to 5 years; Wilberforce Jura from 21 to 5 years and Alhaji Busari Adalakun, from 21 years to 5 years.

May 16: The Managing Director of the Daily Times, said that Government's involvement in newspaper ownership in Nigeria, constituted a great clog in the wheel of sound management, ethical practice and profitability.

May 17: The Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, Major-General Tunde Idiagbon, left Lagos on a two-day official visit to Ogun State.

A contract for N10 million ports project, awarded by the ousted civilian administration, the Awogu panel was told.

Air Vice-Marshal Usman Nu'azu, of Kaduna State, approved the appointment of four new permanent secretaries in the state.

A 42-year-old professional painter, Alhaji Abdul Kadir Adelodun, was appointed the new Elesha of Oke-Ode, in Ifelodun Local Government Area of Kwara State.

May 18: A Roman Catholic Bishop of Warri Diocese, Dr. Lucas Nwezeakpu, resigned his post in protest, against charges of tribalism and nepotism, amidst a protracted rift in the Sacred Heart Catholic Church at Warri, Bendel State.

May 19: Seven bodies were recovered from the debris of an uncompleted four storey building, which collapsed at Western Avenue in Lagos.

Chief E. O. Ashamu, an industrialist advocated that Army rule should be rotated so that after five years, another batch of soldiers will hand over power to another set of soldiers.

May 20: The National and West African Light-heavy weight professional boxing champion, Billy Savage died in a motor accident. His self-driven car somersaulted some 25 kilometres from his 47 Ashogbon Street, Isale-Eko on the Expressway today.

The Nigerian Ports Authority, spent N14 million on medical retainership of its staff between 1979 and 1983, the Awogu Commission heard in Lagos.

Lake Chad, the largest lake in the whole world has been completely dried up. Agricultural projects and other means of livelihood around the shores are grinding to halt.

The uncompleted four-storey building which collapsed at Western Avenue claimed thirteen lives due to poor foundation.

May 21: A former General Manager with the

Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), Mr. Oluwole Adesokan Okanla, sentenced to 21 calendar years imprisonment each of the seven counts by the Special Military Tribunal, for the Recovery of Public property in Lagos Zone. He will however, spend 21 years in jail.

A two-storey building under construction at Ojuelegba road Surulere, collapsed following heavy storm.

A large deposit of Kaolin mineral estimated about 6.3 metric tonnes was discovered in Ibadan State.

May 24: Mr. Justice Samuel Oyeluyi Ag. Williams, 58, was today sworn in as the new Judge of Oyo State, following the retirement of Justice Emmanuel Fakayode in October 1984.

May 26: A first class traditional ruler in Benue State, Abraham Ajene Okpabi, the Ochi-Idoma has been arrested after the Palace raided by robbers, in spite of the tight security mounted on the palace.

May 27: A new decree, which gives the Military Governor of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, powers to appoint and dismiss the State Military Governor has been gazetted.

Mortgagors in default of loan repayment more than five years, will have their property sold, by the Federal Mortgage Bank, in a bid to recover N46 million debts owed by customers.

May 29: 'Nigeria has fully accounted for the production and lifting of crude oil at the terms of the OPEC audit team, Mr. Art J. Beek, observed in Lagos, after 10 days of inspection of Nigerian's oil installations.

All breweries in the country have been given a five-year deadline after which they will have to produce all the raw materials for their production from local sources.

May 30: A man who got N30 to participate in the Gombe Maitatsine religious uprising said he was killed by three persons.

The Minister of Petroleum, Professor T. A. A. West, said that the Federal Military Government will continue to embark on policies that predict the survival of Nigeria as a sovereign nation, without apology to anybody.

An illegal arms factory located at Alausa in Lagos, known to be source of illegal arms, exploded, and many arms and ammunition were found in Lagos.

May 31: The former Governor of Cross River State, Dr. Clement Isong, was discharged from custody and acquitted on the two count charge of possession of firearms and ammunition pointed against him.

JUNE 1. The Nigeria National Supply Company, dismissed over 784. The dismissal was conducted in a grand style, as anti-riot policemen surrounded the offices of the company at Apapa, Awolowo Road and Isolo throughout the week.

A full fledged faculty of Law will be established at the Lagos state University, Badagry, the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Folabi Olumide, revealed. Environmental Designs and Engineering technology faculties are also to be established in 1986.

JUNE 2. A new policy for land allocation, which provides for one man, one plot, has been announced by Governor David Mark of Niger State, while inaugurating a new land use and allocation advisory committee in Minna.

JUNE 3. A Brazilian, Tradje Teixeira de Freitas appeared before a Lagos High Court charged with spying.

Locally designed food processing machines are to be commercialised, Major-General Tunde Idiagbon, said. According to him this administration is determined to ensure that all proven food technologies generated from within the country are taken up for commercial exploitation and production.

JUNE 4. The provost of the University of Maiduguri Teaching Hospital, Professor A. Oladunjoye, said that the blackman has a long life-span than the white.

Over 400 workers of the Premier Breweries, Onitsha, and 67 workers of the Property Development Corporation of Oyo State, were relieved of their posts owing to redundancy, old age, while some had their appointments terminated.

JUNE 5. The Head of State, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari, urged Nigerian women to put their heads together in unity and love of their country, to fight drug trafficking, economic sabotage, moral decadence, and other forms of indiscipline.

JUNE 6. About two million francs were found on four suspects, when the police raided a house at 8 Kosoko Street, Lagos, one of them, a woman had 150,00 francs in her private part.

Nigeria's Major-General (RTD) Henry Adefope, second black African ever to be so honoured after Nigeria's Sir Adetokunbo Ademola in 1963, and Francisco Elizalde of the Philippines, are among five new members elected to the International Olympic Com-

mittee at the end of its 90th session in **JUNE 7.** Nigeria's method of preservation of vaccines being used in the Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI), was described as the best in all the developing countries. International observers monitoring the implementation of the programme revealed this.

Dr. Akinrele, has been appointed director of the Centre for the Development of Industries, and Organisation charged with advancing industrial development in 66 African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries (ACP).

JUNE 8. Over N26.6 million is saved yearly by the Federal Government, as subsidy on students feeding in all the Federal Universities in the country. Also saved are the salaries of staff and other running costs of universities cafeteria that were stopped as a result of Federal Government policy, to hands off students feeding in higher institutions.

Diseases of the falopian tube, septic abortion, sexual infection and infertility of the male and female sexes, are the main causes of childlessness in Lagos, according to tests conducted.

JUNE 10. Mr. Benson Alegbe, speaker of the defunct Bendel state house of Assembly, was freed by the special military Tribunal (Recovery of Public Property) He was charged along with former Bendel State Governor, Professor Ambrose Alli, for conspiracy and making fraudulent payments totalling N4, 410,000 to members of the house.

Former Governor of Bendel State, Professor Ambrose Alli, pleaded that his body should be released to his family, when he dies in prison, before he was sentenced to another 21 calendar years, by the special military Tribunal (Recovery of Public Property) in Lagos.

JUNE 11. The retiring Chief Justice of the federation, Mr. Justice George Sowemimo, urged members of the Kaduna state branch of the Nigerian Bar Association, to expose corrupt judges, to salvage the image of the nation's judiciary.

Underworld men shot and killed a diplomat Mr. Ayo Osinibi, and his driver before escaping with his Mercedes Benz car.

JUNE 12: Two bullet ridden cars, snatched by armed robbers, after killing the chief scribe of the Cocoa producers Alliance, Mr. Ayo Osinibi, was recovered. A Mercedes Benz 280, with diplomatic registration 212 CMD, and a Peugeot 504 LA 8279 AM, were recovered at Ogunjobi Street, Daple Agege.

JUNE 13, Corporal Joseph Aneke, who killed two armed robbers in Lagos was promoted to the rank of an Inspector. He was also given N1,000.00 plus a commendation for courage, by the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Etim Inyang.

Mr. Oyelola Ogunmola, 26, a Youth Corper, travelling aboard an Okada Airline, flight from Harcourt to Lagos, died mid-air, but left a revealing diary behind, which spoke of poison by a colleague.

JUNE 14, Public Officers have been banned from taking chieftaincy titles while in office, but that those public officers who had already taken titles could retain them, but must not be referred to as "Chiefs" in any official correspondence.

JUNE 15, The Supreme Headquarters in Lagos have mandated security experts to investigate whether there was an attempt through drug pushers, to destabilise Nigeria.

JUNE 16, The defunct civilian administration earned N43 billion between 1979 and 1983, from petroleum export, the managing director of the Nigerian National petroleum Corporation disclosed in Lagos.

The Head of State, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari, sent a message of good wishes to the Sultan of Sokoto, Alhaji Abubakar III, on his 47th year of ascending the throne.

He also sent another message of condolence to the widow of the murdered Secretary General of the Cocoa Producers Alliance, Mr. A. O. Osinubi.

There were reports that some question papers for the on-going West African School Certificate/GCE examinations, have leaked in Imo, Anambra, Rivers, and Bendel states.

JUNE 18, The Imo State Governor Brigadier Ike Nwachukwu, said that Nigeria cannot afford to compromise its independence by accepting an IMF loan under the terms being offered by the fund.

Umaru Dikko, Nigeria's most wanted politicians, formally appealed against a Home Office decision, rejecting his request for political asylum, and confessed that life on the run was truly miserable.

JUNE 19, The Chief Imam of Lagos, Alhaji Mohammed Liadi Ibrahim, in his Eid-El-Fitri message, urged Nigerians to put heads together and build a united nation, rather than pointing accusing fingers.

JUNE 21, A divisional Police Officer (DPO), his sergeant, and a school teacher, were arrested by security agents for allegedly being involved in fraud in this year's General Certificates of Education (GCE), papers in Adikpo, Benue state.

Morufu Ajala, accused of unlawfully removing NEPA meter from a house at Bamgbose S Lagos was sentenced to 10 years in jail, with labour, by the Ikeja Miscellaneous Offences Tribunal.

Two Nigerians, who assisted former cor Joseph Aneke (now Inspector), to kill two robbers at Oshodi on June 11, were rewarded N5,000 for their courage and patriotism, by the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Etim Inyang.

JUNE 22, 85, The Editor of the Daily Times, Farouk Umar Muhammed who was taken away Friday June 21, 1985 was released today.

JUNE 24, 85, Thirty students of Ogun Polytechnics, Abeokuta were expelled from institution for alleged examination malpractice.

JUNE 25, 1985, A meeting of the Supreme Council (SMC) began in Lagos today. The third meeting to be held this year. The first in March 1985 and the second on June 19 this year.

Currency trafficker, Mahmet Bahia Bin Ch who was described as the key figure in an illegal plan to transfer N98,424,805.97 out of the country illegally, was sentenced to a total of 42 years in prison by a Lagos tribunal.

JUNE 26, A three phase programme of action being executed by the federal government, to Nigeria's petro chemicals potential a reality.

A former general manager of the Benue River Basin Development Authority, Prince Eweka (62), was jailed 21 years, by a Lagos tribunal for "allowing satan to take possession of his mind". He was found guilty of himself to the tune of N600,000.

JUNE 27, Seven persons, including two permanent secretaries, were relieved of their jobs from Imo State Public Service.

An edict titled Reparation Edict (1985) promulgated by Niger state government, for recovering public property, illegally acquired during defunct civilian administration.

JUNE 28, Critics cannot stampede the federal government into trying detainees in a haste, General Muhammadu Buhari, declared at Jigjuna State.

Teaching Service Commission, was approved by the Governor of Ogun State, Brigadier General Diya.

The Supreme Court in Lagos, dismissed appeal filed by the Ransome Kuti family, N25 million damages, thus ending the seven tussles over the burning of the "Kalakuta

JULY 1: 1985 Crack Police detectives investigating the May/June examinations leakages in some parts of Enugu, Owerri and Port-Harcourt, revealed that policemen were involved in the leakage.

Credentials of some members of the Calvary Foundation Hospital in Enugu, who claimed to have succeeded in In-Vitro fertilization (Test-Tube Baby Process), were forged. This was slated by Professor E. Adesanya Ige Grillo, the chairman of the panel of inquiry, set up to look into the claim of success in the process.

President Siaka Stevens of Sierra-Leone arrived into Lagos on a three day state visit to Nigeria.

Chief of Army Staff, Major-General Ibrahim Babangida, warned soldiers against giving protection to economic saboteurs. General Babangida was addressing officers and soldiers of the Nigeria Army, on the occasion of the Army Day Celebration in Lagos.

The Famakinwa Judicial panel of inquiry, into the termination of Lagos State metroline project, submitted its report, and suggested for the participation of the federal Government, and the private sector, in the establishment of the metroline in Lagos.

A sum of N9,222,178.79 was recovered by the Lagos State judicial commission of inquiry, set up early in 1985 to look into the state suspended metroline project.

July 6 of every year will henceforth be marked by the Nigerian Army as a Special day. The Chief of Army Staff, Major-General Ibrahim Babangida, who announced this in Lagos, did not give a name to the special day, but said it was to remember the role, we played in preventing the fragmentation of this country during the civil war.

JULY 2: Two women, Mrs. Alice Bassey Udoh and Madam Alimotu Sadiat Musa, were arranged before the Lagos Zone of the miscellaneous offences Tribunal, suspected of pushing cocaine. They were charged with illegal possession of cocaine, allegedly concealed in their genitals.

Lagos State commissioner for Works and Transport, Professor Akangbe Kenku, signed a N20 million contract with Volvo International, for the supply of 200 buses to the state's Transport Corporation.

JULY 3. The IICC Shooting Stars of Ibadan, was today banned from playing at the Liberty Stadium, for the rest of the season by the Nigeria Football Association disciplinary committee, which met to review the fracas which ensued at the end of their match with Abiola Babes.

JULY 4: The Nigeria Labour Congress, called for the abolition of taxation on gratuities and retiring benefits in the private sector. This will

increase the purchasing power of the workers, and bring it in line with practice on the public sector.

Head of State, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari left Lagos today for Lome, Togo, to attend the summit of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

JULY 5, The Supreme Court in Lagos, dismissed the appeal filed by the Legal Practitioners Disciplinary committee against a Lagos lawyer, Chief Gani Fawehinmi. All the seven judges of the Supreme Court who heard the appeal dismissed the case.

JULY 6: The Green Eagles of Nigeria, beat Tunisia national team, by a lone goal, in the first leg of the World Cup qualifier played in Lagos today.

Nigeria security will not be compromised, even in the face of economic difficulty. The assurance was given by the Head of State, in his Army Day message to the nation in Lagos.

JULY 7: The first stage of the preliminary rehabilitation work on the 25-storey Cocoa House, Ibadan, was completed by the firm handling the reconstruction.

The Police may soon receive an extra budgetary allocation to enable them to purchase equipment needed to fight violent crimes effectively. The Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, Major General Tunde Idiagbon, disclosed this on a Radio - Nigeria programme.

JULY 8: Police detectives arrested 13 persons, including three stores staff of the Nigeria Airways, in connection with the theft of two aircraft recovery caterpillars. The caterpillars were among the nine bought in 1977 by the Airways, at a total cost of N.72 million (N80,000 each).

The zonal structure of the Nigerian Television Authority (NTA) is to be abolished. This is the decision of the federal government in a white paper published in Lagos today, on the committee on the Rationalisation of television service provided by the NTA.

The committee was headed by Dr. Christopher Kolade, former Director General of the Nigeria Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) now Managing Director, Cadbury Nigeria Ltd., Lagos.

The federal government rejected a recommendation of private participation in television broadcasting in the country.

JULY 9: Head of State Major-General Muhammadu Buhari left Lagos today for a six days official visit to Abuja, the new federal capital.

Three children of the same parents died after bread and tea meal at Ilasamaja in Lagos.

Central Bank of Nigeria recorded a net surplus of N556.1 million from its operations in 1984.

It is 246.4 million or 79.6 percent higher than the surplus recorded in 1983.

Construction work on the ₦351 million Iwopin Paper Mill Project, had been stopped due to financial constraints.

JULY 10: Head of State, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari asked 40,000 Nigerian graduates, who completed their one year national service, under the Youth Corps Scheme, to be less choosy in considering job offers from states other than theirs.

He also planted a tree in Abuja to launch national tree planting campaign, and warned that Nigeria is perched on the crest of a wood famine.

JULY 11: A total of two thousand seven hundred and seven (2,707) Nigerians, were turned back at British Airports in 1984. There was also a sharp decrease in the number of visitors from 220,000 in 1983 to 169,000 in 1984. This figures were presented to the British Parliament by the Home office in London.

The University of Ibadan was today closed down for the 1984/85 academic session after an emergency meeting of the committee of deans and vice-chancellor. A curfew beginning from 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. was also imposed until further notice.

The retiring chief Justice of the Federation, Mr. Justice Sodeinde Sowemimo, said that the judiciary was purged, so as to make the common man have greater confidence in the bar and the bench.

He also said that future chief Justices of the Federation, be allowed to serve for at least five years, to enable him put whatever policy, he has in concrete fashion, in line with the Policy of the government.

A member of the National Youth Service Corps, Mr. Ebenezer Ogunbadewa, 24, condemned to death by a Makurdi High Court, for killing his girl friend was discharged and acquitted by the Appeal Court for "Lack of diligent prosecution."

JULY 12: The Supreme Court today declared as ultra vires, null and void, the dismissal of three professors of the University of Lagos in December, 30, 1980. The affected Professors are Caleb Olaniran, Zoology Clifford Olowoye, a lawyer and Michael Durojaiye an educationist.

They were dismissed upon the findings and recommendations of visitation panel, sometime in 1980. They thus, regained their jobs after a five-year legal battle.

Education Minister, Abdullahi Ibrahim, denied speculations on the University campuses that the federal government intended to re-introduce tuition fees. He said that the government had not changed its earlier decision not to charge any fees in the higher institutions.

The Lagos State Government reduced parastatals from 75 to 28, to ensure management. This followed the recommendation of an eight man panel that examined the government's quasi-commercial agencies.

Governor Gbolahan Mudashiru of Lagos inaugurated a 30-man re-constructed team on environmental sanitation for Lagos State, made up of 20 military and Police officers, as 10 civilians, and would liaise with the Lagos State Local Government and chieftaincy affairs in carrying out its assignment.

JULY 14: Seven policemen became the first convicts of the newly-created special sessions courts, established under the Lagos State Environmental Sanitation Edict of 1985. They were found guilty of filthy environment, and each fined ₦200, or one month imprisonment in default.

JULY 15: A four-man panel to identify persons involved in acts of juvenile delinquency, Lagos Bar Beach, as recorded in an NTA work news film was inaugurated today by Governor Gbolahan Mudashiru.

Negotiations have begun in Lagos, or Canada can lift 100,000 barrels of Nigerian crude oil each, on counter-trade basis.

The Nigerian Football Association today sent a strongly-worded three-page letter of protest to the West African Football Union (WAFU), over the physical assaults by 10 policemen and soldiers on players of the Shooting Stars of Ibadan, during WAFU cup semi-final match against the Stars of Abidjan last Saturday.

JULY 16: The Managing Director of Daily Sketch Publishing Company in Lagos, Mr. Peter Ajayi, the Editor, Mr. Ademola Akande and a senior reporter, Mr. Yemi Folami, received a letter from men of the underworld threatening to kill them, if they fail to stop the coverage of proceeding, in suit A/43/85 before Igbosere Chief Magistrate Court.

National Football Team Green Eagles left, Lagos for Tunis, for the second leg quarter-final world cup qualification match against their Tunisian counterparts.

JULY 17: A 24-year-old woman, Moronke Falawal, was today found guilty by the Lagos State Miscellaneous Offences Tribunal of dealing heroine in her private part, with intent to smuggle the substance out of the country. She was sentenced to death by firing squad.

The Bendel State civil service, today reduced its staff strength from 22,000 to 14,000.

The South Korean Army Chief, arrived Lagos today and said he came to consolidate the military co-operation between Nigeria and Korea.

JULY 18: A container brought into the country from the United States of America, by a Makurdi-based Businessman, was containing

turned out to be 658 rounds of live ammunition.

More than 36 ships that berthed at Apapa and Tin Can Island Ports remained idle today, as the dockworkers' boycott of the country's two major sea ports extended to its second day.

JULY 19: Three Senior Advocates of Nigeria (SAN), were restrained at a Lagos High Court from appearing for the Nigerian Bar Association in a suit pending in court. Those affected by the order were Chief Rotimi Williams, Mr. Emmanuel Molajo and Kehinde Sofola. The Court further ruled that the Nigerian Bar Association can be sued . . . "even though unincorporated, it is a legal personality and is properly sued."

The Port-Harcourt zone of the Miscellaneous Offences Tribunal, sentenced to death a 50-year-old contractor, Stephen Adobu, after being found guilty of storing petroleum products without lawful authority.

JULY 20: The Nigerian Green Eagles, lost to Tunisia's National Team by two goals to nothing in the second leg. By a goal aggregate of 2-1, the Tunisian side are now to proceed to the Semi-final of the World Elimination qualifying series.

An uncompleted house collapsed in Lagos, killing eight persons. Many people were injured. The bodies of six children were among the eight so far recovered from the debris of the uncompleted three storey building, which collapsed on Berebu Lane, Lagos Island.

The Head of State, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari, in Addis-Ababa, requested the OAU to refund the over N50 million, which Nigeria spent on its troops in the Organisation's Peace-keeping Force in Chad.

JULY 21: The Federal Government appointed four new heads of Nigerian diplomatic missions abroad. They are Yugoslavia, Austria, Equatorial Guinea and Jamaica Ambassador E. O. Fowora — Yugoslavia, Mr. M. S. Sambo — Austria, Lt.-Col. Jonathan Tunde Ogleha, Equatorial Guinea, while Mr. E. A. Otuokon, Jamaica.

JULY 22: The cost of the Abuja Federal Palace Hotel Project, went up from N60 million to N100 million within one year, the Abdullahi Commission of Inquiry heard in Lagos.

A newly employed journalist with the Daily Times of Nigeria, (DTN) Abubakar Jika, today became the second winner of the coveted Jose Award. "Jose Award" was established by the DTN, in appreciation of the contributions of Alhaji Babatunde Jose to promote the profession's standard. The first recipient of the Jose Award was Mr. Isaac Akinkunmi, who left the University of Lagos in 1981.

JULY 23: Former civilian Governor of Lagos State, clocked 56 years today. He was born on July 23, 1929 in Lagos. He was the first person to be detained in December 31, 1983, when the military staged a coup d'état. He is still in state detention.

The Federal Military Government has ordered an immediate stoppage of public comments, on the future political posture that the nation should adopt. The debate according to the Federal Government "tantamounts to violation of the ban on politics."

JULY 24: "Nigeria is to continue negotiations for the IMF Loan" — so declared Major-General Buhari. He said that this was necessary to honour N3 billion in trade arrears and meet N2 billion short fall in the country's budget.

JULY 25: The Nigeria Bar Association appealed against the judgement of a Lagos High Court, which declared it as a juristic person and a body that can be sued.

Ogun State Governor, Governor Oladipo Diya, launched the state chapter of WAJ Brigade in Abeokuta, with an advice to the members to be embodiment of service and discipline.

The New Nigerian Bank junior staff, embarked on an indefinite strike action today.

JULY 26: Payment of school fees was today re-introduced in the Ogun State, with effect from September, 1985.

Students in secondary schools will pay N120.00 per session, OND/HND courses N250.00; HND and Degree courses N400.00; Teachers colleges N120.00 College of Education N250.00. N25.00 Education levy cancelled, while N10.00 and N25.00 Development fund introduced, plus N25.00 tax for Grade levels 01-06 workers.

JULY 26: Primary school education in Ogun State will become compulsory from September, 1985 and remain free. "Any child below the age of 12 in the state, who is found to be an apprentice in any trade, or found to be house-help or hawking during school hours, will be arrested", and the supposed masters will be liable to an offence, punishable on conviction, to six months imprisonment, or a fine of N500.00.

Former civilian Governor of Sokoto State, Dr. Garba Nadama, was sentenced to life imprisonment, today having been found guilty on three of the four counts charges preferred against him.

Mr. Samuel Goomsu Ikoku, former Political adviser to deposed President Shehu Shagari, who was recently arrested at Enugu has been detained at the Kano prison. His detention may not be unconnected with his memoir on the December 31, 1983 coup.

JULY 29: The Federal Government announced yearly cash gifts of N1 million, N6000,000 and N440,000 for the cleanest, three state capitals, at a competition expected to improve environmental sanitation.

The first prize will be awarded on October 1, the National Day. They will come with a special national trophy. Major-General Tunde Idiagbon, Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters revealed these things in Kano while launching the fifth phase of War Against Indiscipline.

Nigeria's IICC Shooting Stars of Ibadan have been officially disqualified from the West African

Football Union (WAFU) Cup contest.

JULY 29: A 23-year-old student, Mr. K. Aleje, was arrested at the Murtala Mohammed port for an alleged attempt to smuggle some tance suspected to be heroine out of the country. He was the fifth to be arrested this year for drugs.

JULY 30, 1985. The Head of State, General Muhammadu Buhari, addressed the of Nigeria's foreign missions at the National Institute for policy and strategic studies, Kuru.

The Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters Major-General Tunde Idiagbon, commissioned the first phase of the 40 bed Ringim Comprehensive Health Centre, in Kano State.

JULY 31: General Buhari also urged the of Nigeria's Foreign Missions to encourage local investors in their respective countries of accreditation, to invest in Nigeria and try to adopt technologies to our local needs.

Three legal practitioners, Alhaji Abdul G. Folorunsho Abdul Rasaq, Mr. Ladisu Ladipo, Mr. Clement Obiora Akpangbo were conferred with Senior Advocate of Nigeria (SAN), by the Legal Practitioners privileges committee.

Nigeria's borders are to remain closed until factors which led to their closure last year are eliminated, or reduced to manageable level. The Head of State, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari, led today.

Nigeria's flag bearers in the Kodak Cup Under 17 Eaglets in Daliar China, beat Italy in their group D opening encounter.

August 1.: Professor B.O. Oshuntoku, Assumed duty as Chief Medical Director and Chief executive of the University College, Ibadan.

His appointment which was approved by the Head of State, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari, took effect from today August 1, 1985.

The Federal Military Government is determined to ensure strict compliance with the laws of the land, no matter whose ox is gored.

This declaration was made in Lagos by the Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, Major-General Tunde Idiagbon, on behalf of the head of state in an inaugural address to the African Regional Conference of the International Bar Association.

The seized 5,170 reels of newsprint, belonging to the Concord Press, "was being unlawfully smuggled into the country."

"This action of the Concord Press can at best be described as an attempt to defy the laws of the land," the Federal Government, said today, in a statement issued by the Cabinet office.

A Book written by Chief Obafemi Awolowo, about his political experience was launched in Lagos today. Titled "ADVENTURES IN POWER - my march through prison."

August 2: Concord Press rejected Federal Government charges of smuggling 2,000 tonnes of news print into the country.

54 Nigerians won this year's Commonwealth scholarships for postgraduate courses and research in British Universities. Britain will spend ₦500,000 on the students.

August 3: The ₦18 million Television Station of the Ondo State Radio vision Corporation (SRC), was commissioned today by the State Governor, Commodore Bamidele Otiko.

August 4.: The Chief of Staff Supreme Headquarters, Major-General Tunde Idiagbon, said that the army needs a bank of its own to pay salaries of officers and men living in barracks located in the remotest parts of the country.

August 5: The Navy today introduced a new award, the "Command at Sea Badge" (CSB), to honour its officers who excelled as commanders of operational naval ships.

The Customs said in Lagos that it collected ₦188.9 million as excise duty from three industrial areas in the first half of the Year.

Merit should not be completely sacrificed on the alter of Federal character, General Olusegun Obasanjo said.

He also said that Nigeria can afford free tuition primary education despite the current economic situation.

Nigeria's second experiment at Western type democratic form of government, not due to the fault of

the system, but that of the operations of the system. General Obasanjo concluded.

August 6.: Eighty-five detainees, including Dr. Tai Solarin, Dr. Beko Ransome-Kuti and Dr. Edmondson T. Akpabio, Deputy President and President of the proscribed Nigeria Medical Association, were today released from detention.

Twenty-three detainees granted conditional release will go home anytime they pay the Federal Government the sum of ₦1,790,816.27.

Sixty-two persons who were released along with the 85 detainees are not required to refund any money to the Federal Government, but are to report whenever required.

All these facts were revealed by the chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, Major-General Tunde Idiagbon.

He also disclosed that Nigeria's external reserve increased by 112 per cent from ₦599.7 million to about ₦1,130.5 billion between January 1984 and June 1985.

August 7.: The former Chairman of the Federal Public Service commission, Alhaji Sule Katagun, and the editor of the New Nigerian Newspapers, Mr. Bukar Zarma were held for interrogation by security agents.

The interrogation was in connection with a statement made by Alhaji Katagun and Published by the newspaper which "is considered to be a contravention of the recent ban placed on political statement by the Federal Military Government.

August 8.: Nigeria has applied for the extradition of more fugitives, External Affairs Minister, Dr. Ibrahim Gabari announced. These are in addition to the one already made in respect of Umaru Dikko. But the Minister did not elaborate.

August 9.: Only 6,170 pupils were admitted into class one in the 41 Federal Government Colleges, out of 291,171 pupils that sat for the common entrance examination.

The Federal Government ordered a probe into the 1983 general elections. The report is expected within three months. The investigators are Mr. Justice B.O. Babalakin (chairman), Mr. Aminu Ibrahim, Mr. Ahmed Eshag, Dr. B.A. Fubara, Professor Obaro Imme, and Dr. O. Fadahunsi.

August 10.: Retired Major-General Johnson Oluleye, appealed to the Federal Government to repeal Decree No.4 - Public officers (Protection Against False Accusation) Decree, because it is inhibiting development of knowledge, and reminded the military that "the more you hear and read, the more you know and learn."

General Oluleye said this at the launching of his book "Military Leadership in Nigeria: 1966-1979 in Lagos.

August 11.: Nigeria's youngest soccer outfit, Baby Eaglets did the country proud by winning the inaugural under 17-World Cup, beating highly rated West Germany 2-0, in the final. Nigeria beat Hungary 3-1, and in the semi-final beat Guinea 5-3 (penalties). In the final, Nigeria beat West Germany

2-0.

August 12.: An associate Professor in the Department of Chemistry, in the University of Lagos, who allegedly stood in for a female student at the June 1985 degree examination of the University of Lagos was dismissed from service.

A seven-man Senate Committee unanimously found the teacher guilty of examination misconduct, betrayal of trust and deceit.

August 13.: Twelve top management staff of the Federal Housing Authority, were relieved of their appointments. This followed the Federal Government's approval of the recommendations of the panel, which investigated the activities of the organisation.

Among those dismissed from the authority are the former General Manager, Mr. Fortune Ebie; former deputy general manager Mechanical and Electrical Department, Mr. Oguntomilade, former deputy general manager, civil Engineering, Mr. Emetu and former chief stores officer, Mr. Adesina.

August 14.: Nigeria's young World Soccer Champions arrived in Lagos to an unprecedented welcome, from thousands of their countrymen who waved, danced and sang songs of halleluya.

The Federal Military Government directed that all workers are to resume work at 12 noon today and Not at 7.30 am. The reason for this was to enable workers in the Federal and State Civil Service and parastatals, to turn out in large numbers, to give a befitting and heroic welcome to the Under 17 Champions of the KODAK World Cup for 1985.

August 15.: Vanguard editor, Muiywa Adetiba and News Editor, Frank Agibogun were arrested by the CID today.

Their arrest followed an allegation of misinformation carried on the back page of the Vanguard on Wednesday August 14, 1985. The Vanguard had reported that some armed robbers struck at the gate of Lagos State Police Command, Ikeja.

August 16.: No member of the World Golden Eagles will be allowed to play for any clubside, as they are the property of the Federal Military Government of Nigeria, said Sports Minister Emeka Omeruah. Any Club which ventures to field any of Nigeria's Under 16 World Cup Winners for its matches will henceforth, be banned.

August 18.: Firemen battled for hours today to put out a dawn fire which gutted parts of the Nigeria Airways head office near the Local Airport in Ikeja.

The wooden structure razed by the fire housed the company's stationery stores, the technical store, welfare, purchasing and mailing departments.

The chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, Major-General Tunde Idiagbon, left Lagos for Saudi-Arabia to perform the holy pilgrimage.

Zambia beat the Green Eagles of Nigeria 1-0 in the African Nations' Cup football competition played today.

A law forbidding female pupils in Bauchi State to marry comes into force today. It will be known as the "Withdrawal of Girls from School for Marriage

(prohibition) Edict." A breach of the law is punishable with six months imprisonment or fine or both.

An in-house Nigeria Airways inquiry was into a three-hour fire, which destroyed spare parts at the Local wing of the Muhammed Airport, Ikeja today.

August 19.: The Federal Government regrets for establishing the National Youth Corps (NYSC), scheme, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari declared today.

He said that the establishment of the scheme, now constituted a significant legacy of "our post independence efforts."

The head of State made the declaration in a message on the occasion of the swearing-in ceremony of the 13th batch of corps members at the state capitals today.

August 20.: "Too much learning has made me fraudulent," the former managing director of Golden Guinea Breweries Limited, Umuahia, Anthony Okafor, was told today before being sentenced to 43 years for illegally selling one million cartons of beer.

The special Military Tribunal (Recovery of property) found him guilty on a two count charge of conspiracy and corrupt enrichment, to the tune of more than N6 million, proceeds from the sale of property belonging to the Golden Guinea Breweries.

August 21.: Only one of the four death sentences considered by the Supreme Military Council at its fourth meeting of the year, held on Tuesday August 20, 1985 was confirmed today.

The sentence was that of Miss Morenike F. Lawal, a trader sentenced to death by firing squad by the Miscellaneous Offences Tribunal for concealing heroine - a drug similar to cocaine - in a nylon sheet lodged in her private part.

August 22.: Two former commissioners and an Accountant-General in the defunct civilian regime in Plateau State, were barred from holding public office indefinitely for the role they played in the handling of the Midland and Euro-Dallas contract.

They are the former commissioner for finance Mr. E.O. Elayo who is presently in detention, the former commissioner for Economic Planning, Sylvester Nagba and the former Accountant-General and Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Mr. I.M. Aboku.

The Lagos State Government banned record sellers in the State from using loud speakers to advertise their records. Commissioner for Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs, Dr. Ajibade Rokosun, said the ban included record sellers in markets, streets, and road, as well as individuals, who have the habit of playing their records very loud.

The Head of State, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari, sent a message of condolence, to the Governor and the people of Ogun State, on the death of Chief V.O.A. Ogunba, former chairman of the Board of the Federal Inland Revenue.

August 24.: Nigeria made a bright start in

Coca-Cola sponsored Junior World Cup (Under 21) soccer competition, which kicked off in Moscow, USSR today with a 2-0 win over Canada.

August 25.: Nigerians should avoid food wastage and also preserve excess food products, the Head of State, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari, advised in Lagos, in his Sallah message to the nation, as Moslems celebrate the Eid-El-Kabir festival.

August 26.: The Federal Military Government, declared today and tomorrow August 27, 1985 public holidays, for Eid-El-Kabir (Sallah).

August 27.: A change of administration in the country was announced early today, by Brigadier Joshua Niniel Dogonyaro, of the Nigerian Army. The announcement followed martial music played on the Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria (FRCN) at dawn.

A new administration took over in the country, with Major-General Ibrahim Badamosi, as the new president and Commander-in-chief of the Armed forces. He replaced Major-General Muhammadu Buhari, who had led the nation in the last 20 months from (December 31, 1983 to August 27, 1985 after 605 days in office).

The new President and commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces, Major-General Ibrahim Badamosi Babangida, in his maiden speech today repealed Decree No.4 of 1984.

August 28.: Twenty-Eight members of Nigeria's new Supreme ruling body, now to be called Armed Forces Ruling Council (AFRC), were named today. It has nine members more than the previous ruling Supreme Military Council (SMC), disbanded on

Tuesday August 27, 1985. The chairman of the new AFRC will be President Ibrahim Babangida.

The newspaper editors - Buka Zarma, Editor, New Nigerian; Folu Olamiti, Editor, Sunday Tribune, and Alhaji Sule Katagum, former chairman of the Federal Civil Service Commission regain their freedom after Tuesday August 27, 1985 promise by President Ibrahim Babangida to free those detained under Decree No.4 and review some decrees.

August 29.: The Nigerian Security Organisation (NSO), was indicted today for the torture and illegal detention of people in the country.

The indictment came from the deputy Inspector General of Police, Alhaji Muhammadu Gambo, who conducted news men round the NSO interrogation centre at Alagbon Close, Ikoyi, Lagos.

Commercial flights resumed today at all the country's seaports and airports, after a three-day break, following Tuesday's August 27, 1985 change of government in the country.

The Provisional Ruling Council, today lifted with immediate effect, the curfew imposed on Lagos and other state capitals in the country.

August 30.: The Armed Forces Ruling Council (AFRC), today announced the release of 87 political detainees from detention. Among those detainees were Alhaji Lateef Jakande, former civilian Governor of Lagos State; Chief Adekunle Ajasin, a former civilian Governor of Ondo State, who was twice acquitted by two military tribunals, but was still not released from detention.

Also released are Ebenezer Babatope; Dr. Clement Isong, former civilian Governor of Cross River State.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1985 — Nigeria's Flying Eagles continued their march towards global honours with a 2-1 victory over much-fancied Mexico, in their energy sapping quarter final encounter in Baku, Soviet Union.

For more than fifteen minutes, a Jubilant crowd held up Alhaji Lateef Kayode Jakande, from alighting from the aircraft which brought him from Sokoto today.

Alhaji Lateef Jakande, who had been in detention for about 20 months from December 31, 1983 when the Buhari administration took over the Federal Government from Alhaji Shehu Shagari.

Chief Adekunle Ajasin and Dr. Clement Isong were among others who were released from detention and flew into Lagos following their release on August 31, 1985 on the orders of President Ibrahim Babangida, the Head of the Federal Military Government.

SEPTEMBER 2 — All the 19 state military governors whose appointments were approved by the Armed Forces Ruling Council (AFRC) were sworn-in by 12 noon today.

The swearing-in ceremony was performed by the President and Commander-in-chief of the Nigerian Armed Forces, Major-General Ibrahim Babangida took place at State House, Dodan Barracks, Lagos. He warned the governors not to allow power and authority to destroy them.

The Federal Military Government will institute a national debate to argue on the merits and demerits of obtaining the International Monetary Fund (IMF) loan.

President Babangida said it was necessary that a national debate on the IMF loan because "it touches on and we are conscious of our overriding national interests and sovereignty."

The problems before the nation, though enormous, are not beyond solution, the president, Major-general Ibrahim Babangida remarked today at a meeting he held at the Dodan Barracks in Lagos with 28 Federal Permanent Secretaries including the Secretary to the Federal Military Government and Head of Service.

SEPTEMBER 3 — The new governor of Oyo State, Lt.-Col. Tunji Olurin today arrived in Ibadan to assume duty with a pledge to uplift the welfare of the people,

The passport of Chief Obafemi Awolowo (SAN, GCFR) national president of the proscribed unity Party of Nigeria (UP) was today returned to him at his home by the new military government. Major-General Ibrahim Babangida. The passport No. 0370330 issued in Lagos on February 28, 1980, is now expired.

The passport of his son, Chief Olufemi Awolowo, publisher of the Nigerian Tribune was also handed over to him.

The former Supreme Headquarters Dodan Barracks, Ikoyi is to be known as called and addressed as General Staff Headquarters, (GSH), Major Wole Oluwalanmi, military public Relations Officer disclosed today to correct an earlier name given to Lt.-Col. Walter Jibunoh, Director, Directorate of Army Public Relations Department.

Only 2,240 were offered admission out of the 10 Federal College of Education. About 10,000 applied for admission. A total of 7,760 were rejected.

SEPTEMBER 4 — Ministers in the late Buhari's administration have been ordered to surrender their passports, official and private, to the new regime. A government circular number CMP/56/N842, signed by the Secretary to the Federal Military Government Gray Longe, gave the directive.

Nigeria's junior national soccer side the flying Eagles bowed out of the Coca-Cola World Youth Cup when Brazil, the lords of the World dismissed our side 2-0 in the semi-final match played in Leningrad, USSR today.

Major-General Tunde Idiagbon, the former Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters of the ousted Buhari administration cannot return back home to Nigeria for now, the Chief of Army staff, Major-General Sani Abacha revealed in Lagos today. He told journalists in Lagos that the new Federal Military Government had not replied to Major-General Idiagbon's letter for permission to return home.

SEPTEMBER 5 — An Associate Professor with the Department of Bio-Chemistry, University of Lagos appeared before the Ikeja Chief Magistrate's court on a charge of examination malpractice. His offence was said to be punishable under section 6

of the Special Tribunal (Miscellaneous Offences) Decree, 1984.

The Lagos State Government released its white paper on the report of a panel of inquiry set up following the NTA Network News which carried a disturbing news on a shameful display of indiscipline by a group of students at the Bar beach on July 4, 1985. (Juvenile Delinquency at Bar Beach).

Four students were expelled in the full acts; pupils moving out during school hours in Lagos will now carry exit cards. Furthermore, Local Governments in Lagos State will no longer approve licences for beer parlour near schools.

President Ibrahim Babangida sent a note to the Sultan of Sokoto, Sir Abubakar the third, explaining reasons behind the August 27 change of leadership in the country.

Former military governor of Sokoto State, Brigadier Garba Duba left ₦80 million in the state coffers for the use of the new administration in the state.

SEPTEMBER 6 - Twenty-one Nigerian pilgrims in this year's hajj died in Saudi Arabia. Of this figure, 14 were female while seven were male.

More than 5,000 policemen have been elevated in a mass promotion exercise released today. Sources revealed that well over 1,200 Inspectors were moved to the grade of Assistant Superintendent of Police (ASP), while 468 Deputy Superintendent were promoted to the rank of Superintendents.

More than 93,577 children started school as pioneers of the 6-3-3-4 education system which took off in Oyo State today. 106,000 sat for the qualifying examination and about 94,000 were successful, 120 of them brilliantly that they were offered scholarships. SEPTEMBER 7 - The Central Pay Office of the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industries on the fifth floor of the first phase, Federal Secretariat, Ikoyi was burgled.

The cash office where the import licence application fees collected on September 6, 1985 from hundreds of applicants were kept, was found open when officials of the ministry reported for extra-working hours today, Saturday, September 7, 1985.

SEPTEMBER 8 - Barely twenty-four hours after the Flying Eagles recorded an impressive victory against the Soviet Union to clinch the bronze in the Coca-Cola

junior World Cup, President Ibrahim Babangida, sent a message of congratulations to members of the team.

Major-General M. G. Nasko, member of the Armed Forces Ruling Council (AFRC) led a high powered Nigerians delegation to Saudi Arabia with a message for King Fahd. The delegation included Alhaji Babatunde Jose, chairman of the Nigerian Television Authority (NTA).

SEPTEMBER 9 - The former Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, Major-General Tunde Idiagbon can now return to Nigeria. Also to benefit from the freedom to come home are political fugitives now taking refuge in different countries of the world. Any of them, who had skeleton in their cupboards will be made to answer for them, the General Staff Headquarters (GSHQ) warned in a statement today.

Three Senior Advocate of Nigeria (SAN) were today, sworn-in by the Chief Justice of the Federation, Mr. Justice George Sodinde Sowemimo at the Supreme Court, Lagos. They are Alhaji Abdul Ganiyu Abdul Rasaq, Mr. Ladosu Ladapo and Mr. Clement Obiora Akpamgbo.

SEPTEMBER 10 - Twenty-two ministers, comprising 10 civilians and 12 senior military men (both serving and retired) were appointed today by the Armed Forces Ruling Council. Five members of the Armed Forces Ruling Council are also among the lists of ministers released in Lagos today. The new National Council of Ministers (NCM) had four members more than the Federal Executive Council that existed in the Buhari regime.

The British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe arrived in Lagos today for a two-day fence-mending visit to Nigeria.

Gongola State Governor, Lt.-Col. Yohana Madaki promised to give ₦1,000 gift to any members of the National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) who marry an indigene of the state. The government also promised to bear expenses of any corps members, who marry a fellow corper or an indigene of the state during the service year.

Nojeem Maiyegun, the first Nigerian boxer to win a medal at the Olympic Games, who was based in Vienna, Austria, arrived in Lagos today to the warm embrace of his father and other relatives after an 18-year sojourn.

The founder and Spiritual leader of the

Celestial Church of Christ, Pastor Samuel Bilemu Joseph Oschoffa died at about 6.20 in the morning at the First Shadrach Hospital, Ilupeju, near Lagos. The death came after a motor accident on September 1, 1985 at the Lagos-Ibadan Expressway in which the Pastor/Founder suffered internal injuries.

A 42-year-old illiterate widow, Mrs. Alimotu Shadiatu Musa was sentenced to death by the Lagos Zone of the Miscellaneous Offences Tribunal for drug trafficking. She was arrested in July 7, 1984 with 203 grammes of cocaine hidden in her private part although the Miscellaneous Offences Decree otherwise known as Decree 20 was promulgated on July 19, 1984.

SEPTEMBER 11 — A 39-year-old woman, Alice Bassey Udoh, a widow and fashion-designer was today sentenced to death for cocaine trafficking.

Mr. Justice Adebayo Desalu, chairman of the Lagos Zone of the Miscellaneous Offences Tribunal (Decree 20) maintains that the only penalty provided for the offence was death by firing squad. Alice Bassey Udoh was arrested at the Murtala Muhammed Airport on October 13, 1984, when a search on her revealed the cocaine neatly tucked inside her private part. The second to be condemned within 24 hours.

A Nigerian Airways Pilot, Captain Olufela Nathan-Marsh and an operations officer of the Airline, Samuel Nwaefulu were convicted for illegal trafficking in foreign currency in Lagos today. Nathan-Marsh (40) was jailed eight years while his co-accused, Nwaefulu bagged five years. This was the verdict of the Kano-zone of the Exchange Control (Anti-Sabotage) Tribunal headed by Mr. Justice Gregory Okoro-Idogu in Lagos.

Members of the Flying Eagles which won the bronze medal at the FIFA 1985 Coca-Cola 'Under 20' Junior World Cup soccer competition in the USSR returned to Nigeria today to a warm welcome.

Fifty-one detainees awaiting trial at both the Kirikiri and Ikoyi Prisons were released on the order of the retiring Chief Justice of the Federation, Justice George Sodeinde Sowemimo. At the Kirikiri Prison, 41 of the inmates regained their freedom. Thirty-Seven inmates of the Keffi and Nassarawa Prisons including 14 persons awaiting trial for minor offences, were released by the Plateau State Chief Judge, Justice George Uloko.

Sept. 12, 1985: President Ibrahim Babangida dropped hints of the government's immediate and long-term economic plans at the swearing-in of 21 of his 22 ministers. No reason was given for the

absence of the 22nd Alhaji Lawan Mala — Minister designate for industry.

The Federal Government confirmed the arrest and subsequent arrest of the ousted Chief of the Supreme Headquarters, Major-General T. Idiagbon in the country. He returned from Saudi Arabia on Tuesday September 10, 1985.

A five-man committee was appointed today to re-organise the Federal Military Government to re-organise the Nigerian Security Organisation — NSO. A former Director-General, Alhaji Umaru Ali Shinkafa headed the committee and was head of the NSO from 1979 to 1983 under the Obasanjo-Shagari administrations.

The new Babangida administration lifted a ban preventing medical doctors from travelling abroad without official clearance. The embargo was imposed following the last medical doctors strike action under the former military administration under Euhari.

Sept. 13, 1985: The death of Prophet, Pastor Samuel Bilemu Joseph Oschoffa was officially announced.

Today though he died on Tuesday September 10, 5.20 a.m. Supreme Evangelist A. A. Bada, a member of the Board of Trustee of the Church confirmed the founder's death today.

Members of three Judicial panels were sworn-in by the Chief Justice of the Federation, Mr. Justice George Sodeinde Sowemimo. The panels are to look into contracts awards worth over N1 million and above awarded by the Ministry of Works and Housing, and the Ministry of Communications from 1979 — 83. Members of the Judicial Commission of Inquiry into the defunct Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) were also sworn-in today by the retiring Chief Justice of the Federation, Mr. Justice George Sowemimo. Chairman of the Commissions are Justice B. O. Babalola (FEDECO), Mr. Justice Olalere Ayinde (Communications) and Mr. Justice A. Okuribido (Works and Housing).

Two brothers Owotomo Martins (19) and Abiola Martins (24) were among the five condemned to death for armed robbery by the Ogun State Armed Robbery and Firearms Tribunal in Abeokuta today.

Governor Olurin of Oyo State directed the re-appointed commissioners in the state to re-declare their assets within three weeks.

Sept. 14, 1985: t.c.

The presentation of tax clearance certificates as a pre-condition for admission of students into schools in Bendel State was today abolished. The State's governor, Lt-Col. J. C. Inienger revealed in Benin.

The Benue State Governor Group Captain Jonah Jang today in Makurdi ordered the ejection of the Secretary to the State Schoolship board, Mr. Peter Shoribo from government quarters because the premises was dirty.

Sept. 15, 1985: Six barges loaded with about 1,000 tonnes of fertilizer each late last month at the Lagos ports were reported to have sunk mid-stream by the Fertilizer Procurement and Distribution Division (FPD) of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture. Four barges handled by a Lagos Company were also reported as having gone down in mid-August with about 4,000 tonnes of fertilizer evacuated from Motor Vessel Amilla at Apapa port.

Sept. 16, 1985: The Chief of Air Staff, Vice-Marsahl Ibrahim Alfa left Lagos as the head of a military delegation on a five day official visit to Italy.

A total sum of One billion (N1 billion) Naira in foreign exchange was spent by the nation in importing private and industrial electric generators and spare parts in 1980/81 fiscal year.

Governor Gbolahan Mudashiru administered the oath of office to the new acting secretary to Lagos state government and head of service Mr. A. Banmeke today. He succeeded Mr. Olufemi Lewis who has now retired from service. The governor also appointed a new Permanent Secretary Dr. Rufai Soule, a former Permanent Secretary for budget matters in the defunct Jakande administration and later General Manager of the Lagos Metroline Limited.

The Federal Government of Nigeria described as "an unhelpful retrogressive step" the return of the United States ambassador to South Africa at the time when other Western countries were withdrawing theirs.

Sept. 17, 1985: Two Special Committees were set up today by the Federal Military Government to look into the issue of counter-trade and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) loan. The Committee on IMF loan, headed by the Managing Director of the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank (NIDB) will look into the merits and demerits of securing a balance of payments loan which Nigeria is negotiating to obtain from the IMF. Other members are Ambassador Peter Afolabi (NIPSS), Retired Ambassador Olu Adesola, Mr. Wale Adeosun - Managing Director, Nigerian Acceptances Limited, Dr. W. Obi of the University of Nigeria, Nsukka; Mr. O. Essien Economic Editor, Guardian, Permanent Secretary - Federal Ministry of Finance Governor of the Central Bank with Mr. R. N. Ezeife - Assistant Secretary Federal Ministry of Finance as Secretary. The Committee on investigation into counter-trade would examine the origin of, rationale for and propriety of handling the various counter trade arrangements entered into by government. Headed by Professor Ojetunji Aboiyade, the Committee would also determine whether any public officer abused his office or stood to benefit from,

The Nigerian Union of Journalists (NUJ) announced in Lagos that it had so far approved

162 delegates to attend the delegate conference of the Union scheduled for November in Enugu.

The West German Senior Minister of State for foreign Affairs Jeurgem W. Muelleman, started a two-day official visit today.

Nigeria's 129 prisons built for 28,000 labour 57,000 inmates, 8,000 of whom were sent in since January, Internal Affairs Minister, Lt-Col. John Manzip Shagaya was told today.

The Administrative Staff College of Nigeria (ASCON) announced the appointment of Dr. M. J. Balogun as the new director general. Dr. Balogun succeeded Chief Ade Soneye who was ASCON's director-general till September 28, 1984 when a Judicial Commission was set up to investigate the college.

A new Anglican Bishop of Jos has been enthroned in Saint Luke's Church. He is the Right Rev. Timothy Egun Idowu Adesola who until now has been the Provost of St. Luke's Cathedral Jos.

Sept. 18, 1985: The four-man panel set up by the federal military government to investigate activities of the Nigerian Security Organisation (NSO) were sworn-in at Dodan Barracks. The chairman of the panel, Alhaji Umoru Ali Shinkafi indicated that their proceedings will be in camera.

Exactly three weeks after their ouster, both the former Head of State, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari and the strong man of the deposed administration, Major-General Tunde Idiagbon have been retired. General Buhari ADC for twenty months Major Jokolo was among those dismissed from service.

The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) has been split into six divisions in a long-expected re-organisation of the nation's most sensitive parastatal. The six divisions are Oil and Gas; Refineries; Petrochemicals; Petroleum Products and Marketing, Administration and Finance as well as the Inspectorate.

An attempt to stop the enthronement of Bishop Adetiloye as the Anglican Bishop of Lagos was struck out by a Lagos High Court Judge, Mr. Bola Adeniyi. The six plaintiffs led by Chief Irene Thomas had filed an application praying the court to restrain Reverend Timothy Olufofeye from enthroning Bishop J. Abiodun Adetiloye as the Anglican Bishop of Lagos.

The Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) said that the public debate on the IMF loan is unnecessary and that it would do everything possible to oppose the country taking the loan.

Three Armed robbers snatched N19,000 money meant for the payment of salaries of members of staff of the Centre for Black and African Arts and Culture. The robbery took place at the National Arts Theatre, Iganmu.

Sept. 19, 1985: The new Ogun State Governor, Lt-Col. Oludayo Popoola today slashed School

fees introduced by his predecessor, Brigadier Oladipo Diya. The cut ranged between 12.5 per cent 37.5 per cent of the various fees introduced in all the post-primary institutions in the state.

Army's top hierarchy approved the re-assignment of 354 of its officers in a major reshuffle of commands and appointments nation-wide, following last August 27 coup that ousted the Buhari Idigbon's administration.

The Federal Military Government today confirmed a story credited to the Punch newspaper yesterday that Major-Generals Buhari and Idigbon have been retired from the army. Also retired are 40 other officers whose services are no longer required. Those retired included a Brigadier, two Colonels, 10 Lt-Colonels, 25 Majors and a Captain.

Professor Samuel Aluko said Nigeria can shun the IMF loan if all Nigerians agree to make sacrifices for the next two to three years. He further revealed that the IMF could be beneficial to the country if the money will be used to revamp the current ailing economy.

Sept. 20, 1985: The Awogu Commission of Inquiry into contract awarded by Ministry of Transport and Aviation between 1979 and 1983 submitted its report to the Secretary of the Federal Government Mr. Gray Longe. The Commission under Mr. Justice Francis Awogu was set up by the Buhari administration on March 11, 1985 to examine contracts valued at N1 million and above.

The foreign ministers of Togo and Benin Republic — two of Nigeria's Western neighbours brought notes for President Ibrahim Babangida, seeking a strengthening of sub-regional co-operation.

The first Vice-President of the Nigeria Bar Association (NBA), Mr. Ebele Nwokoye, replaced Mr. Bola Ajibola who was appointed Federal Attorney-General and Minister of Justice as the new President of the Association.

All the forms "M" issued in respect of 1984 import licences which have not been used as at April 30, 1985, or whose latest shipment dates have not been extended have been cancelled.

Mr. Godwin Loolo Permanent Secretary in the State's Ministry of Information, Society Welfare, Youths, Sports and Culture in Port-Harcourt, Rivers State was demoted and re-deployed for arrogating power to himself and talking loud.

Sept. 21, 1985: The Lagos State Television — LTV 8 was gutted by fire in the early hours of today and damaged vital operational equipment and destroyed broadcast materials.

Residents whose buildings are along the vicinity of the Ogun River Bank in Abeokuta were asked to leave the area immediately because the river was flooding beyond its banks as a result of a rise in the volume of the water level.

Leventis United of Ibadan Nigeria the semi-final of the Africa Cup Winners a 2-0 aggregate over Senegal's Jean D'A... decisive second leg, quarter final match at the Liberty Stadium today, Leventis United defeated their rival by 1-0.

Sept. 22, 1985: Sunday Services at Wesley Church, Ikoyi as the two factions there tried to worship at the same time had two separate pastors each officiating. The Police were called in to restrain the two Pastors were arrested.

Air Vice-Marshal Ibrahim Alfa returned Lagos today after a week's inspection of the school used to train Nigerian Pilots in Italy, which he found satisfactory.

Brigadier Oladipo Diya said he left N25 million in the coffers of government as at 30, 1985. The break-down are; fixed N25 million; N14.3 in current account; N5 as share of loan stock and N5 million kept to serve for Local Government and N26 million for renovation of Federal Low Cost houses in Lagos State. He settled N64.5 million out of the internally generated while the internally generated increased from N1.5 million monthly to be N3 and N4 million.

Former World Heavy Weight Champion George Foreman arrived in Nigeria to begin a two-week coaching clinic in Nigeria.

Sept. 23, 1985: Nigerian Labour Congress presented six demands to President Ibrahim Babangida. Top on the list was the request that the Federal Government should stop the recruitment of workers and recall those retrenched in the last military administration.

The President Major-General Babangida NLC President Alhaji Ali Chiroma that the Federal Government will soon list Jobs that are exclusively reserved for Nigerians in the private and sectors.

The former Head of State, General Olusegun Obasanjo sued two companies and a chartered accountant, Chief A. A. Egunjobi. The companies he sued in the original summons were Seaview Investments Limited and Equity Mines Limited.

A new Sole administrator was appointed for the Federal Housing Authority. He is Major A. Kama of the Nigerian Army. He succeeded Abubakar Umar, who is now the Governor of Kaduna State.

An inquiry was set up to examine the cause of the week-end fire which gulped equipment worth millions of Naira at the Lagos Television Studio in Ikeja.

Lagos Sheraton, Nigeria's newest five-Star hotel threw open its N41 million facilities to the public with hopes of boosting Nigeria's yearly foreign exchange earnings by 15 million dollars (13.5 million).

Sept. 24, 1985: President Ibrahim Babangida assured foreign investors that urgent efforts would be made to streamline procedures to eliminate bottlenecks and introduce workable incentives for industrial establishments in the country. He enumerated seven key projects which his administration hopes to accord priority; These are paper mills at Jebba and Oku Iboku, fertilizer projects, Super Sulphate projects, Petro-Chemical Project phases I and II, The Machine Tools Industry, The Liquefied Natural Gas LNG projects and the third Refinery project at Port-Harcourt.

Chief Duro Onabule, editor of the National Concord was named the Chief Press Secretary to the President. The appointment takes immediate effect.

The Lagos State Government ordered a major clean up at its Lands Division amidst mounting allegations of corruption and dereliction of duty against Staff of the unit. At least 80 Staffers were dismissed and from now on building plans are to be approved within six weeks of their submission.

Mr. Salisu Daure, an Assistant Inspector-General of Police (AIG) who was interdicted in the wake of the Atthasan Dantata/Gbenga Ikuomola drug investigation was re-instated and posted to Jos to head the Police Staff College.

Sept. 25: The Director of the Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Dr. Akinola Aguda was awarded the 1985 Nigerian National Merit Award. He became the 17th Nigerian to receive the award.

Several bank cheques issued for various sums of money to the Nigerian Olympic Committee (NOC) fund have turned out to be worth less papers. The cheques were bounced. The president of the Nigeria Olympic Committee retired Major-General David Jemibewon revealed this.

Two personal aids of Ondo State Governor, were arrested today on the order of the governor Navy Commander Okhai Akhigbe. They are Mr. L. Akinbi, his secretary and Mr. Adegbola, an NSO official attached to the governor's office. They were alleged to have divulged classified document meant for the governor's personal attention.

The President Committee on the IMF loan were today sworn-in by Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, Chief of General Staff. The nine member team has Alhaji Abubakar Abdulkadir as its chairman.

Officially launching Nigeria's celebrations of her 25th birthday, Internal Affairs Minister said there was still cause to be happy although the promise of greatness held out at independence had remained largely unfulfilled.

The government of Lagos State signed contracts worth more than N12 million with five firms for the construction of roads and drainages in three major areas Ikeja, Surulere and Isolo.

Sept. 26: Nigeria's first lady, Mrs. Mariam Babangida performed her first official assignment today

as a special guest of honour at the official opening of the Nigerian Army Officers Wives Association (NAOWA) Nursery School Phase I and the launching of its phase II at Ojo Military Cantonment, off Badagry Expressway in Lagos.

The present administration is set to encourage Nigerians with inventive talents.

The Federal Government was looking up to Nigerian scientists and technologists for the identification of the local raw materials and substitutes which the country required for her industrial take off.

President Babangida gave these assurance in a speech read on his behalf by the Chief of General Staff, Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe at the official opening of the silver jubilee at the National Theatre in Lagos.

The challenge of making the depressed economy of Nigeria a thing of the past is the full responsibility of every public spirited individual, Mrs. Mariam Babangida said in her first outing in Lagos today.

Sept. 27: Each arm of the Armed Forces, including the Police were advised to set up a Service Advisory Council to enable all the personnel participate effectively in the running of government.

The President, Major General Ibrahim Babangida made the call in Lagos while addressing the officers of the Armed Forces and Police at the National Assembly Complex in Lagos. He said the entire Armed Forces should consider itself a failure should the present government fail.

The Board of Directors of Punch (Nigeria) Limited, at its meeting announced the appointment of Mr. Haram Al. Rashid Adamu as the General Manager and Chief Executive of the company. He was also appointed a director of the company. The appointment took immediate effect.

The Armed Forces Ruling Council (AFRC) in Lagos announced the appointment of Chief Executive to some parastatals.

Prominent among the appointments was that of the Chief Press Secretary to the former head of state. Alhaji Wada Maide, who was named as the Editor-in-chief of the News Agency of Nigeria.

Celebrations marking Nigeria's first 25 years of nationhood continued in Lagos with an advice to the Federal Government to beware of selfish and corrupt advisers.

The Chief Imam of Lagos Central Mosque, Alhaji Ali Alaaya, gave the advice at the Muslim Jumat service marking the occasion.

Sixty year-old Daily Times of Nigeria Limited announced a promising trading result with the reduction of its loss from N5,825 million in 1984 to N345,000.

The Nigeria highways continued to be the major killer of its users liquidating a total of 8,830 between January and December, 1984.

This was in addition to a staggering 23,861

others seriously injured in automobile crashes for the period under review.

Bendel State topped the list with 780 persons killed and 1,860 others injured.

Sept. 29: Dr. Ayo Falope, secretary general of the banned Nigeria Medical Association (NMA) who fled the country following the February doctors' strike, arrived in Lagos in the early hours of today and was immediately whisked away by members of the Nigerian Security Organisation (NSO). He was released later in the evening.

The World Bank granted Nigeria N14 million loan to finance small scale industries this year (1985), the national president of the Association of Small-Scale Industries (NASSIO, Chief Folorunso Kolawole revealed today.

Opposition to the proposed IMF loan package came today from the pulpit of the inter-denominational church service held to mark the Silver Jubilee Independence Anniversary at the First Baptist Church, Lagos.

In a powerful sermon at the service, Bishop Festus Segun, Chairman of the Christian Council of Nigeria (Lagos State) said the IMF loan package spelt doom for Nigeria.

The Chief Imam of Akure, Ondo State, also advised that borrowing money from whatever source would not help the country now.

Nigeria has no option for survival, but to take the International Monetary Fund (IMF) loan, the chairman of the United Bank for Africa (UBA), Mrs. Bola Kuroriji-Olubi declared on Radio Lagos current affairs programme.

Chief Ukpabi Asika leader of Nigeria's delegation to the three neighbouring countries - Chad, Niger and Cameroun returned to Lagos with messages of solidarity and fraternity from the governments of the three countries to President Ibrahim Babangida.

Sept. 30: Former Labour Minister, Major-General Solomon K. Omojokun and two former state governors have voluntarily retired from the Nigerian Army. *

The former state governors are Major-General M. D. Jega of Gongola and Brigadier John Atom Kpera of Benue State. Their retirement took effect from Friday, September 27, 1985.

Fourteen other officers were also compulsorily retired. They included Lieutenant-Colonels Majors and Second Lieutenants.

Commodore M. M. Nyako, member of the Armed Forces Ruling Council left Lagos at the head of a four-man delegation to the Republics of Togo, Benin, Senegal and Ghana to deliver solidarity messages from President Ibrahim Babangida.

OCTOBER 1, 1985

THE country was today declared an economic state of emergency by President Ibrahim Babangida, and it would last for fifteen months.

He also announced that political programmes would be released in 1986. New system of counter trade, importation of rice, maize banned, school year to be rescheduled, judicial panels to review cases of tribunals, convicts, and detainees, import licence system to be overhauled, River basin authorities to be reduced, Commodity boards to be restructured, specialist hospitals to be specially created, and priority for rural development.

Rain-soaked school children marched alongside the military to celebrate Nigeria's Silver Jubilee of independence today. And President Babangida joined them in the rain to review the major parade, at the water-logged Tafawa Balewa Square.

The man who designed Nigeria's National flag 25 years ago, Mr. Michael Taiwo Akinkumi, was today presented with a silver trophy, by Oyo State Governor, Lt.-Col. Tunji Olurin.

President Ibrahim Babangida, handed out N3,400 to nine young persons, who won the national essay competition, organised by the Federal Ministry of Education, to mark Nigeria's 25th birthday.

President Ibrahim Babangida conferred the National Merit Award on Dr. Timothy Akinola Aguda (OFR), at State House Marina today.

OCTOBER 2, The minister of information, Lt.-Col. Anthony Ukpo, visited the Daily Times offices at Agidingbi, Ikeja and was received by the Managing Director of the company Mr. Segun Osoba.

President Ibrahim Babangida said Nigerians have to address themselves to the issue of census now or in the future.

The President also spoke on the fugitives, that they are free to return home, since they have no other country than Nigeria. Any of them who has a case to

answer would be called upon to defend himself.

The Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Erim Inyang, left Lagos for the United States of America, to attend a meeting of the International Police Association of Police chiefs.

Twelve world leaders sent congratulatory messages to President Ibrahim Babangida, and the people of Nigeria, on the occasion of Nigeria's Silver Jubilee celebration. Among the countries are USA, Soviet Union, France, China, West Germany, Greece, Liberia, Poland, Italy, and Pakistan.

Alhaja Adeshola Ige, mother of Bayo Ige, who jumped to his death last June 5, during a police search, appeared before an Ikeja chief Magistrate court for alleged possession of powdery substance suspected to be cocaine.

Many people broke down and wept openly, as retrenchment letters were served on about 2,000 workers at the civilian pay section of the 1st Mechanised Division, of the Nigerian Army in Kaduna, on the eve of the Independence Day.

Petroleum resources Minister, Professor Tam David-West, led a five-man delegation to the ministerial meeting of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) beginning on October 3, 1985 at Vienna, Austria.

The Federal Military Government condemned in very strong terms, Tuesday's unprovoked Israeli attack on Palestinian Liberation Organisation's (PLO) headquarters in Tunisia.

The Chief of General Staff, Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, is Nigeria's second citizen. President Ibrahim Babangida made the clarification while answering questions from a three-man panel of television interviewers. OCTOBER 3 - Chief Francis Marinho, was among top officials of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), retired today.

Others are: Mr. Sam Akpe, (GM Commercial), Mr. S. Kufaji (GM Projects), Mr. Lolo-man (GM Petro-Chemicals), Dr. O. Ibe (GM Petro-Chemicals), Mr. K. Okonkwo (Manager Exploitation and Exploration).

A new Minister has been named for the Federal Ministry of Industry. He is 38 year old engineer, Alhaji Bunusheriff Musa. He was the former General Manager of Chad Basin and Rural Development Authority.

OCTOBER 4 — The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Professor Frank Ndili, was suspended with immediate effect. This suspension was sequence to government decisions on the reports of the Justice Okara visitation panel into the affairs of the University.

Professor Grace Alele Williams, was named Vice-Chancellor, University of Benin, Professor Adeoye Adeniyi for University of Ilorin, as Vice-Chancellor.

President Ibrahim Babangida ordered muslim leaders to help rescue the nation from the religious intolerance and fanaticism of some of the followers.

President Babangida was speaking at Dodan Barracks, while receiving 16-man delegation of the Nigeria Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs, led by its deputy president-general, Alhaji Mustapha Umar-el-Kanemi, the Shehu of Borno.

Commodore Murtala Nyako, returned to Lagos at the head of a Nigerian delegation to four West African states — Senegal, Ghana, Togo and Benin.

An acting Managing Director has been appointed for the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation. He is Godwin Aretanekhai Adams, former General Manager, Exploration and Exploitation Division of the Corporation. He is aged 47.

OCTOBER 6 — All politicians in the sacked second Republic should be banned from future politics in the country, the Director-General of the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Dr. Akinola Aguda opined.

Gulf Oil Company sent cheering news to the nation, saying it has struck oil in Escravos, near Warri. The new oil find marked another chapter in the company history of oil exploration in this country.

BCC Lions of Gboko made their first appearance in the main bowl of the National Stadium and left an indelible mark, when they beat ACB of Lagos in the second Semi-final of the challenge cup.

A one time governor of Lagos State, Alhaji Lateef Jakande suggested that politicians, who stole public money should be given the same treatment as armed rob-

bers.

OCTOBER 7 — Chief Obafemi Awolowo, leader of the defunct Unity Party of Nigeria, left Lagos early this morning for the United States of America.

Two British engineers, Kenneth Clark, and Angus Patterson, were each jailed 14 years for aircraft theft, by a Lagos High Court.

Mr. Justice Waheed Ajao Oshodi of the Ikeja High Court, found the men guilty on the two count charge of conspiracy and stealing of a Hawker Siddeley (HS) 125 Aircraft.

Two hundred and ninety four prisoners have been granted amnesty in Oyo and Bendel states, by President Ibrahim Babangida.

The state pardon which took effect from October 1, 1985, was incommemoration of the Silver Jubilee of Nigeria's Independence.

Nigeria New Nigeria Bank had withdrawn from the West African Football Union final match.

OCTOBER 8 — President Ibrahim Babangida asserted that public support for his administration would be lost, if within 15 months, there are no positive results over the Nigerian economy.

He said this in an interview published by the Washington Post, in the United States of America (USA).

Military and Police officers, who are nursing grudges against the prevalent system of government in the country, are free to air their grievances to the government.

The President, Major-General Ibrahim Babangida gave the green light while addressing officers of the Armed Forces and the Police, at the headquarters of 82 Division of Nigerian Army, in Enugu, on his first official trip outside Lagos since assuming office.

The President further said that those whom the administration appointed to public posts, should adhere strictly to the open door policy of the administration.

The Military Governor of Gongola State Lt-Col. Yohanna Madaki, announced the immediate release of 124 prisoners in commemoration of the nation's 25th Independence Anniversary.

The Nigerian Acting High Commissioner in London, Mr. Ibrahim Kurfi, was summoned to the British Foreign Office, and

handed a statement in which the British government reacted to Monday's jail sentences on two British engineers in Lagos.

Professor Iya Abubakar, former Defence and Internal Affairs Minister, in the Shagari administration, flew into the country and reported himself to the NSO, who cleared him two days later.

OCTOBER 9 — Drug pushers are now using the services of sports men and women to carry out their wares across the country's borders. This method was devised because the sportsmen and women enjoy immunity from vigorous airport checks, because they are on national assignments.

The General Staff Headquarters asked the nation's universities to render an urgent account of their activities for the second quarter of this year.

The three main road construction projects to be undertaken by President Ibrahim Babangida's government next year are now out. They are the completion of the Third Mainland Bridge in Lagos, the Ibadan/Ilorin Express Road and the Kano/Kaduna Express Road. The three projects will cost about ₦425 millionaira.

The constant intervention of military rulers in Africa is because politicians violate their countries' constitutions, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe said.

He spoke to the airport correspondents in Lagos, on his arrival from London, where he had gone for medical treatment.

OCTOBER 10 — A total of 117 import licences issued from August 28, 1985 to the present date have been cancelled with immediate effect. All genuine cases would however, be re-considered.

The Czechoslovakian ambassador to Nigeria, Mr. Evzen Vacek, urged the Federal Military Government, not to mortgage the future of Nigeria by obtaining loan from the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Junior Staff of the Lagos University Teaching Hospital (LUTH), numbering about 3,000, embarked on an indefinite withdrawal of services, over the non-payment of their August and September salaries, and the remote chances of paying October, November and December salaries before the year runs out.

About 38,000 pupils, who passed the primary six examination last session in Ogun State were admitted to secondary schools, and would start their high school education

today.

Nigerian women received cheering news from the first Lady, Mrs. Mariam Babangida, who pledged to use her "good offices" in ensuring the implementation of programmes designed for their development.

OCTOBER 11 — The managing director of Nigeria Airport Authority (NAA), Air Commodore Nuraimi Oladimeji Yusuf, ordered the dismissal of 101 members of staff for allegedly forging their certificates.

President Ibrahim Babangida approved the appointment of Dr. Nivabu Mgbemena as the new general manager of the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN).

"I never put a curse on Nigeria," the Owelle of Onitsha, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, said in Lagos. "I only quoted from the Bible, the Proverbs and the Koran. I indicated that the wicked shall never go unpunished, when after the general elections, he felt it was not free and fair. He said, 'If the statement was construed to mean a curse on Nigeria, I beg to withdraw the curse.'"

Chief Emeka Ojukwu at a Lagos High Court lost his battle to retain the property at 26, Queen's Drive, Ikoyi. The court ruled that the property, claimed by Chief Odumegwu Ojukwu was an abandoned property, within section 20 (2) of the administration of abandoned property edict 1969, laws of Lagos State.

The Nigerian Army established an air defence artillery brigade in Akure, Ondo State, with Lt-Col. Idu Enonche, as the Brigade Commander. Ondo state was the only state without a full military brigade.

The Anambra State Governor, Group Captain Emeka Omeruah, approved the appointment of Mr. Clifford Eneli, as the new Director of Sports, for the state.

OCTOBER 12 — Abiola Babes football club of Abeokuta, Ogun State, overcame 120 minutes of stiff resistance put up by hard fighting Benue Cement Company (BCC) Lions football club of Gboko, Benue State, to clinch the national challenge cup on a score line of 5-4.

The Eyo festival was staged in Lagos to mark the 25th anniversary of Nigeria's independence.

OCTOBER 13 — Nigeria's hope to capture this year's Africa cup winners Cup was further brightened today, when the Leventis United Football Club of Ibadan, playing at

the Liberty Stadium, beat AFC Leopards Football Club of Nairobi, Kenya 2-0 in the first leg semi-final match.

Soldiers, anti-riot policemen, and security agents, took possession of Villaskaya Lodge, the disputed building on 29 Queen's Drive Ikoyi, Lagos. The dispute was between the Lagos State Government, and Chief Emeka Oduinewu Ojukwu.

The alleged relegation of the Obi of Agbor, to the sixth place from its second position in Bendel State sparked off a government probe, which is now looking into the classification of rulers in the state.

OCTOBER 14 — I have no where to go, Chief Ojukwu, the Ikemba of Nnewi, remarked following his eviction last Sunday from the disputed 29, Queens Drive, Ikoyi home.

Officers and men of the 35 Amphibious battalion of the Nigeria Army, Calabar, have expressed their opposition to Nigeria taking an IMF loan.

A new legal action to stop the enthronement of Bishop Joseph Adetiloye, as the Bishop of Lagos, has been filed at a Lagos High Court.

A Nigerian vessel, River Oni, was arrested in Antwerp, Belgium for carrying hard drugs worth N2.4 million.

The President, Major-General Ibrahim Babangida, while addressing soldiers and police Officers at the Letmark Barracks, Mokola, Ibadan, told them to be prepared to accept any government measures for the revival of our ailing economy. The task ahead was not easy at all, he declared.

Some 20,000 tonnes of Crude oil arrived in Freetown, from Nigeria, to help ease a chronic shortage of petrol and other fuels that had gripped this West African state for the past week.

For their alleged involvement in a National League division one sell-out between Stationery Stores and Abiola Babes, three star player of the Stores Football Club of Lagos, have been banned from participating in all organised Football in Lagos State for the next three years.

OCTOBER 16, The Bank accounts of 18 former politicians in Oyo State which were frozen by the ousted Buhari administration have been defrozen by Governor Adetunji Olurin.

Embargo on employment of workers by the Lagos State Government was lifted today.

The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Minister of Defence, Major General Domkat

Bali was received in audience by the Prime Minister of Bulgaria Mr. G. Grisha Piliptov in Sofia.

Lagos State launched an agricultural input credit scheme under which individuals on groups with more than 10 hectares of farmland can receive equipment worth N43,383 on loan from the government.

OCTOBER 17, Sixty five prisoners held in various prisons in Kwara State were granted pardon by President Ibrahim Babangida to commemorate the silver Jubilee celebration of the country's independence.

President Ibrahim Babangida sent a condolence message to the Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev and President Andrei Gromyko on the recent earthquake in that country.

A 23 minute blaze at the Accounts section of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) headquarters in Lagos was controlled by fire fighters stationed within the premises. It occurred at the sixth floor at about 12.12 p.m.

OCTOBER 18, The Nigerian Navy received four of the inshore patrol boats it ordered from Britain's RTK Marine's earlier this year.

OCTOBER 18, The family house and personal belongings of the Bendel State governor, Lt.-Col. John Mark Inienger were among those set ablaze during fighting between his village, Tsar in Vandeikya Local Government, Benue State and Igwe Obudu, Cross River State.

The body of Africa's first movie-star Pa Orlando Martins was laid to rest at Ikoyi Cemetery today. He was aged 85. He died on September 25, 1985 at LUTH after a protracted illness.

*Members of the Celestial Church of Christ and sympathisers, in their thousands, stormed the Lagos City Hall to catch a final glimpse of the body of their late Church Founder, Pastor S.B.J. Oschoffa, while lying-in-state today.

OCTOBER 19, The founder of the Celestial Church of Christ Pastor S.B.J. Oschoffa was buried at Imeko, Ogun State.

Two-term Nigerian Football Association (NFA) chairman, retired Commodore Edwin Kentaba died today in a London hospital.

OCTOBER 20, The national debate on the merits and the demerits of Nigeria's procurement of the IMF loan organised by the special panel on the issue kicked off in Lagos today.

President Ibrahim Babangida said that "Military rule is an aberration". He noted in a special interview in the edition of 'Times Magazine' that this was the reason why the military were not traditionally involved in government.

OCTOBER 21, Benin Prince, Julius Eweka, jailed 21 years for stealing N600,000 from the

public purse by the Lagos special Military Tribunal on June 26, was released along with 161 others. Prince Eweka had promised to repay the N600,000 money he was alleged to have stolen.

OCTOBER 22, President Ibrahim Babangida warned against splits between military officers occupying political appointments and those performing professional duties in his administration. He was addressing officers of the armed forces and the Police in Kaduna.

Three men including a director of a travel agency were arrested for allegedly importing 380 grammes of a powdery substance suspected to be heroin at the Murtala Muhammed International Airport, Lagos. The substance found on the men was worth N380,000 and it was deposited in their anus.

OCTOBER 23, Chief Emeka Ojukwu lost again his renewed legal battle for the possession of Villaska Lodge to which himself and the Lagos State Government lay claims. He lost on all grounds on which his lawyer Chief Rotimi Williams propounded his case.

A Traditional ruler in Anambra State, the Igbo of Ogidi in Idemili Local Government area and Medical Director of St. Mary's Hospital Enugu, Dr. Amobi was shot dead by armed robbers at about 7.30 p.m. today at No 18 Nwodo Close residence GRA, Enugu.

The editor of the New Nigeria Newspapers, Alhaji Bukar Zama, was declared wanted by the Police for alleged fraud involving about N624,729. The offence was alleged to have been committed during his tenure as Manager of Bomoal Branch of the First Bank, Kano between 1980 and 1981.

Fire gutted the Maiduauri Gamboru and goods worth hundreds of Naira were destroyed.

Chief of General Staff, Commodore Ehitu Ukiwe called for an amendment to the Charter of the United Nations so that Third World Countries can be admitted as permanent members of the Security Council to check the abuse of the veto. He addressed the General Assembly today.

OCTOBER 24, The West African Examinations Council (WAEC) banned three schools from enrolling candidates for the June GCE between now and 1987. The schools in Anambra, Benue and Bauchi were mentioned in the Committee's hammer list for leakage and other examination irregularities.

The police in Kano arrested the Editor of New Nigeria Newspaper, Bukar Zama earlier declared wanted over an alleged N624,729 fraud. The Editor said he was not on the run.

Mrs Oyindamola Anjorin was named the New Principal of the Lagos State College of Science and Technology (LACOSTECH).

OCTOBER 25, The National Association

of Nigerian Students (NANS) had a feel of the changing times as Education Minister, Professor Jubril Amazu acknowledged its 15th senate meeting which started at the University of Lagos.

Nigeria's counter trade with France which was suspended and being investigated fetched 118.18 million dollars, about N109.04 million. The earnings covered the period May to September, 1985.

Mr. John A. Bohn Jr. Vice-Chairman of America's official export credit guarantee agency, the Export-Import Bank (EXTM BANK) met President Ibrahim Babangida at Dodan Barracks Ikoyi Lagos.

The Ondo State University (OSU), Ado-Ekiti was admitted to membership of Paris-Based International Association of Universities.

OCTOBER 26. "Bonanza time, made possible by the advent of oil, is gone forever," President Ibrahim Babangida stressed while speaking at the graduation ceremony of the Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies (MIPSS) in Kuru near Jos.

OCTOBER 28, The 28 member Council of the Armed Forces Ruling Council (AFRC) the nation's highest decision-making organ met for the fourth time since it came to power on August 27, 1985. It was presided by President Ibrahim Babangida.

OCTOBER 29, Pay cuts ranging from 20 to 2.5 per cent will be deducted from the salaries of officers and men of the Armed Forces and the Police as part of the economic readjustment and belt tightening promised by President Ibrahim Babangida.

Five new decrees were promulgated at the fourth meeting of the Armed Forces Ruling Council which ended in Lagos.

*Captain Kojo Talkate, a member of Ghana's Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) was at the head of a five-man delegation that delivered a message from the Ghanaian leader Jerry Rawlings to President Ibrahim Babangida at Dodan Barracks, Ikoyi Lagos.

Three judicial review panels were set up by the Federal Government to look into cases of those convicted under the special military tribunals and examine cases of those conditionally released or still in detention. Two of the panels will examine the cases of persons convicted under decree number 3, 7, 20 and 22 of 1984. They have three months from their first day of sitting to submit their batch of recommendations to the Armed Forces Ruling Council (AFRC) for consideration.

A new decree designed to streamline importation of foreign currency into Nigeria was promulgated by the Armed Forces Ruling Council (AFRC).

The Commission of Inquiry set up into the affairs of the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) between October 1979 to December 1983 began public sitting in Lagos today.

OCTOBER 30 The Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) spent over N784 million between 1979 and 1983 the Justice Bebelekun Commission of Inquiry heard today. The former FEDECO chairman and his Commissioners also spent N32,382 as estate allowance for medical check up and study tours of European countries.

The Federal Military Government will apply discreet measures to implement the recommendations of the Presidential panel on re-organisation of the Nigerian Security Organisation (NSO). The Panel headed by Alhaji Umaru Ali Shinkafi submitted their report to the President, President Ibrahim Babangida today.

Security men at the Murtala International Airport arrested a man for being in possession of 300 grammes of a substance suspected to be heroin concealed in his anus. The suspect, Prince Kosoko was arrested on arrival from Bombay, India via Addis Ababa. The value of the heroin was put at N300,000. Another suspect — a business man, Mr. Daniel Madueke was caught with 200 grammes of substance suspected to be heroin valued at N200,000. A third suspect nabbed for a similar offence, Mr. Chika Uko was still helping the Security men.

OCTOBER 31: Police officers who handled the voting exercise during the 1983 elections are to testify before the Babalakin Commission of Inquiry into FEDECO activities.

The Federal Military Government has agreed with a proposal by President Mokuwa Sani 'Seko of Zaire for the formation of League of African Nations External Affairs Minister, Professor Bola Iki Akinyemi made this known in Lagos.

Ogun State University Teaching Hospital (OSUTH) Shagamu kicked off with its first batch of clinical students, amidst acute shortage of required facilities.

The embargo clamped on the employment of new hands into the Federal civil Service by the Shagari administration was lifted for Junior workers on grade level 01-18. The circular cautioned against flooding the civil service and warned that recruitment should strictly be on merit and in the interest of the service as a whole.

The Nigerian labour congress warned that the pay cuts should not spill over to civil servants because they have made enough sacrifice. Alhaji Ali Chiroma also asked the Federal Government to publish the salaries and allowances of the armed forces and police.

The Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU) condemned the cut in the salaries of members of the Armed forces and the Police as announced by the Armed Forces Ruling Council (AFRC).

Nov. 1, 1985: Salaries of civil servants were slashed as part of the measures to bail out the nations ailing economy. The cut range from 2 to 15 per cent. All categories of workers in Federal civil service and the Universities are affected in the reductions made public in a circular issued by the Secretary to the Federal military Government, Mr. Gray Longe.

The governor of Ondo State, Commander Michael Okhai Akhigbe, finally put together his nine member cabinet.

Nov. 3, Dr. Tunji Braithwaite, advocated a socialist system as the only solution to the nations economic problem.

Protests and demonstrations on the slightest action of government by the people in a particular environment, are a stigma to that society. Governor Okhai Akhigbe, of Ondo State, said today, and warned that his administration will not again tolerate the demonstration of the markets women.

Nov. 4, President Ibrahim Babangida, announced the suspension of the 5th National Development Plan (1986-1990), and spoke of the governments determination to crush, with incisive professional skill, forces of disunity threatening national peace and stability.

Mrs Naomi Tutu Seavers, the 25 years old fiery daughter of South African Nobel Laureate Desmond Tutu arrived in Nigeria.

Armed Mobile Police men were drafted to the Nigerian Television Authority (NTA), as workers received their sack letter.

Nov. 5, Labour leaders formally opposed pay cuts, as a means of keeping the economy afloat, and asked the Federal Government to abandon the plan within 21 days.

Supreme Court Judge, Mr. Justice Mohammed, and the most distinguished Nigerian, and recipient of the 1985 National Merit Award, Dr. Akinola Aguda, were appointed by President Ibrahim Babangida, to head the Judicial Commissions, which would review convictions made under Decree 3, 7 and 20.

The Commission reviewing verdicts delivered under Decree 3 special Military Tribunal on Recovery of Public Property, was headed by Mr. Justice Bello Mohammed, while Dr. Aguda, headed the Commission on Decree 7, Exchange control Anti-Sabotage Tribunal and Decree 20, Miscellaneous Offences Tribunal.

President Ibrahim Babangida left Lagos for Jos, Plateau State on his way to the Police Staff College, Bukuru. He addressed Commissioners of Police at the College, before he flew back to Lagos in the afternoon. Nov. 6, Major Mana, of the supply and Transport Corps of the Nigerian Army was appointed new military ports administrator for the Container Terminal Port, Apapa.

Also, Brigadiers Habdu, and Saidu Balogun, have been re-designated executive chairman, Nigerian Ports Authority, and Nigerian Railway Corporation.

The chairman of the Federal Electoral Commission during the 1979 elections, Chief Michael Ani, said that his Commission spent more than N54 million during the 1979 general elections.

He revealed this while testifying before Justice Babalakin Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of the defunct FEDECO.

Nearly 30 per cent of Nigerian diplomats overseas are to be recalled. External Affairs Minister, revealed this, and added that it was part of cost-saving measures, which will also include retrenchment in the Ministry. The 30 per cent reduction will save the nation some N7 million yearly in foreign exchange.

President Ibrahim Babangida said that his administration will not interfere with the independence of the Judiciary.

He gave the assurance while receiving the Nigerian Bar Association delegation led by its President, Mr. Ebele Nwokoye.

A 21 year-old woman, Linda Egbunike, was arrested at Murtala Mohammed International Airport, Ikeja, Lagos for allegedly concealing four sachets containing substances suspected to be cocaine and heroin in her hair.

Police detectives of Panti CID, Lagos have waded into alleged disappearance of N24,652.37 from the Deputy Sheriff's section of the Lagos High Court.

Nov. 7, Mr. Justice Ovie-Whiskey, who headed FEDECO during the controversial general elections of 1983, alleged that officials of the Security Printing and Minting Company, stuffed their pants with ballots papers during the elections. The Company was responsible for the printing of ballot papers used for the elections.

The National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) Director, Colonel Edet Akpan, denying allegations of nepotism, said that

he had tried in vain to get indigenes of nine states, (Kano, Bauchi, Niger, Rivers, Plateau, Kaduna, Borno, Sokoto, and Gongola), to fill senior posts in the scheme. Nov. 8: The Federal Government has decided to embark on the development of its liquified natural gas, which was expected to cost 4.8 billion dollars.

*The Federal Government paid 122,400 United States dollars, in 24 days on demurrages incurred on a chartered bulk carrier, MV AK BAR. The ship brought 70,500 bags of rice to Nigeria.

The Police stopped the launching of a book with the general title, "The Action Years," authored by former civilian executive governor of Lagos State, Alhaji Lateef Kayode Jakande.

*The Ondo State military Governor Commander Michael Akhigbe, appointed Mr. S. O. Oni as the new Secretary of the state Government and Head of service, with effect from today.

*Mr. Justice George Sodeinde Sowemimo retired as chief justice of the Federation effective from today.

*Three new envoys — Mr. Vilho Koira-man (Finland), Mr. Alex Lawek-Johnson (Sweden), and Major Cheik Sid Ahmed Ould-Babamine (Mauritania), presented their papers to President Ibrahim Babangida.

Traditional rulers from Ogidi in Idemili Local Government area of Anambra State, called at General Staff Headquarters, Ikoyi Lagos, and lodged a protest with the Chief of General Staff, Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, accusing the Police of complicity, over the death of their town's ruler, Igwe Amobi III, on October 22, 1985.

Nov. 9: The Federal Government projected a savings of ₦50 million, from the slash in salaries of public workers in the country. The Minister for Finance, Dr. Kalu I. Kalu, revealed in Abeokuta, the Ogun State capital.

Nov. 10: Two doctors — Oluwole Ayoola Atoyebi, and Boniface Adedeji Oye Adeniran, who fled the country to Britain at the heat of government clamp down on striking doctors in February, returned to Lagos.

Dr. Atoyebi was the President of the National Association of Resident Doctors (NARD), banned since then, and Dr. Oye-Adeniran, was the chairman of the former Lagos State wing of the Nigerian Medical

Association (NMA), which like the parent body, was also proscribed.

The NARD and the NMA were proscribed by the Buhari administration on February 21, 1985.

*The Anambra State University of Technology, Enugu, filed a counter suit at an Enugu High Court, seeking a declaration that "Edict No. 14" of 1985, which merged the Institute of Management and Technology (IMT), with the University, is valid and a subsisting law.

The suit was a reaction to an earlier one filed by three students, against the merger, saying that it was illegal, null and void.

The fifth Lagos International Trade Fair ended in Lagos today. 270 companies participated in the fair, which an estimated 2 million people attended.

Nov. 11: President Ibrahim Babangida, swore in Mr. Justice Ayo Irikefe, 63, as Nigeria's sixth chief Justice since independence, with a speech indicting "Justice in Nigeria," as sluggish, expensive and outside the reach of the ordinary man.

Nov. 11: Out of 42,000 Nigerian students in the United States of America, 20, are listed in Universities and colleges as debtors, according to the 1983/84 edition of "Open Doors" a publication of the Institute of International Education.

*Free allocation of air-conditioners, refrigerators, fans and other amenities to official quarters of top civil servants is to be stopped. Likewise, repair work on such quarters will now be the responsibility of the occupiers and no more that of the Federal Ministry of Works and Housing.

Nov. 12: President Ibrahim Babangida, while speaking on the first year anniversary of the Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI), said the government had spent more than ₦20 million since October 26, 1984, when it was launched.

*A retired teacher of Mathematics at the University of Lagos, Professor Chike Obi, was conferred with the title of "Professor Emeritus" of the University by the institutions Council.

Nov. 13: The Committee which investigated Nigeria's counter-trade deals, submitted its report to President Ibrahim Babangida, with a suggestion by its chairman, Professor Ojetunji Aboyade, that the perpetuation of the trade could add some fat to the nations lean coffers.

The International Press Institute (IPI) praised President Ibrahim Babangida, for his public expression of support for Fundamental Human Rights, as it ended its executive Committee meeting, which took place at the Portuguese capital.

About 8,000 Staff of the defunct Post and Telecommunications (P & T), who have not been issued with placement letters to serve in the Nigerian Telecommunications Limited (NITEL), are to proceed on indefinite leave with pay, the Communication Minister, Lt-Col. Tanko Ayuba, announced in Sokoto.

Nov. 14: The Etiti Campus of the Imo State University, was shut down by the University Senate, and students were ordered out of the school premises. Students had barricaded the gates of the University since Monday Nov. 11, 1985 and the Senate said the action constituted potential danger to lives and property, and the closure would prevent the situation from deteriorating.

Nov. 15: Dr. Tai Solarin, told President Ibrahim Babangida, to grant state pardon to all political detainees convicted for channelling public funds into the coffers of

political parties. He made the call during a symbolic visit to General Staff Headquarters.

Nov. 15: Following serious allegations of fraud, corruption, favouritism and nepotism, by officials of the Nigerian Telecommunications Limited, a special Committee was set up to probe the activities of the organisation.

Nov. 16: The Owelle of Onitsha, and former leader of the banned Nigerian Peoples Party, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, marked his 81st birthday today.

Nov. 17: Nigeria is the sixth Third World's biggest debtor nation. Nigeria's external debt stood at between 22 and 25 billion American dollars.

The Minister of Justice, Prince Bola Ajibola, cleared the air on the issue of inability of women to bail suspects in Police custody, saying there is no such law preventing them.

Nov. 18: Supreme Evangelist of the Celestial Church Mr. A.A. Bada, predictably became the successor of the church founder and sole pastor, S.B.J. Oschoffa. He thus becomes the next spiritual and administrative head of the church.

ANAMBRA STATE

Anambra State of Nigeria is one of the nineteen states into which the country is divided. The state derives its name from the placid Anambra River which is a tributary of River Niger. The state came into being on February 3, 1976, when the nineteen states of Nigeria were created.

Situated on a rolling flat land on the eastern plains of the River Niger, the state is bounded by four states with which it shares common boundaries. It spreads southwards to the boundary with Imo State and northwards to the Benue State boundary. In the east and west, it is flanked by the Cross River and Bendel States, respectively.

It has rich and vast agricultural and mineral resources and an estimated population of about 5,273,560 living in an area of approximately 16,727.1 square kilometres of land. The population density is 215 per square kilometres.

Living partially within the semitropical rain forest belt of the south, the state spreads in a north-eastern direction with its physical features and vegetation changing gradually from the tropical rain forest belt to open woodland and then to savannah land, as it approaches its northern extremity at the boundary with Benue State. Apart from a chain of low hills, running through Abakaliki in the east to Nsukka in the west and then southwards through Enugu and Awgu, the rest of the state is made up of flat land crisscrossed by numerous streams and rivulets.

Anambra State has some very attractive scenic features; a range of hills through Udi, Nsukka and Enugu, ending with rolling table land around Awgu, the heights tapering off towards the basin of the River Niger.

THE PEOPLE

The people of Anambra State are ethnically Igbo and are widely known to be very resourceful and hardworking. Skilled manpower resources are therefore readily available in almost every field, in business, profession, management, commerce and industry. They are friendly and sociable; they show great respect to visitors and those who come to live and work among them. The vernacular spoken is Igbo but English is widely used and a visitor can make himself understood even in the humblest hamlet if he can speak a modicum of English.

CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

Anambra State is a region of tropical forests which, passing through the torpical rain forests and the great oil palm belt of Nigeria, thin out into the savannah area with clumps of trees.

The climate is comparatively equable. The mean temperature in the hottest periods of February and April is about 87 ° F. Rain is almost entirely seasonal, most of it falling between May and October each year. The annual rainfall ranges between 152cm to 203cm. It is the humidity rather than the temperature that causes discomfort to new comers. It is, however, generally cool during the rainy season.

EDUCATION AND MANPOWER TRAINING

A great deal of importance is attached to education in the state. As a result of the zeal and interest shown in education, the state government spends a colossal amount of money yearly to ensure that necessary facilities for education are provided.

The Anambra State government accepts the principles of state control and is spending sizeable amount of money to equip and maintain schools in the state. Approximately forty-five per cent of its annual budget is spent on education alone. Today, the state owns all the primary and post-primary schools.

Apart from the primary and post-primary schools, the state maintains a number of higher educational institutions for the training of intermediate man-power requirements. These institutions have technical bias, offering post-secondary courses in various fields. There are, in addition to the University of Nigeria at Nsukka, which is a Federal Government institutions, such other higher institutions of learning like the University of Technology now merged with the Institute of

Management and Technology, Enugu. There are also the College of Arts, Science and Technology, Oke in Aguata local government area, and three colleges of education at Awka, Ehamufu and Nsugbe.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

The provision of medical facilities in Anambra State ranks second to education in order of priority and takes a large chunk of the annual budget. The state government is making serious effort to ensure that hospitals and health centres, as well as maternity homes are provided in all the local government areas of the state. Already, most of the local government areas have more than one government hospital in addition to private hospitals set up by private medical practitioners.

An Orthopaedic Hospital now taken over by the Federal Government has been established in Enugu. There is also a state Psychiatric Hospital and a nursing and Midwifery Training School at Nkpor, near Onitsha.

The most outstanding hospital in the state capital is the University of Nigeria Teaching Hospital. The teaching hospital is supplemented by a government general hospital, (the Park Lane Hospital), Enugu. Government also owns and runs a Dental Centre in the state capital.

To translate its commitment to the "health for all by the year 2,000" into reality, the present administration has embarked on the construction of comprehensive health centres in all the 23 local government areas and one specialist hospital at Abakaliki.

INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIALS

Anambra State is endowed with a number of raw materials which form the basis for the establishment of new industries.

The solid foundation of every industrial development is the availability of raw materials. Anambra State is rich in a variety of industrial raw materials that form the basis both for the expansion of the existing industries and the establishment of new ones. Mineral resources, include iron-ore, ceramic clay, silica sand, limestone, salt, coal, lead, zinc, petroleum and natural gas. Agricultural resources include cocoa, cassava, oil-palm, sugar-cane, rice, maize, cashew, banana, citrus fruits, rubber, gmelina and a group of forest products such as gums, resins and tannins. These are by no means exhaustive. There is thus a great scope for both industrial and agricultural development.

(a) Iron-ore: large deposits exist near Enugu in the vicinity of the coal deposits and mines. Deposits of ore are also known to exist at Nsukka and Abakaliki. Deposits of ironstone exist near Enugu (around the ninth mile corner), and around Abor in Udi local government area.

(b) Clay-Fire: clay exists in Enugu and only limited use is made of it at present as admixture in pottery at the Ekulu Pottery Centre, Enugu. Fire-clay deposit is enormous and has potential for brick industry. The potentials of the clay are yet to be exploited, although the Projects Development Institute (PRODA) is presently researching into further utilization of clay.

The same type of clay has also been reported in some localities around Ozubulu in Nnewi local government area.

COAL

Large deposits of coal abound in areas around Enugu. The coal is mined by the Nigerian Coal Corporation.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

ROADS — A well developed net-work of roads connects important centres of trade and industry in the state. Although requiring reconstruction, the road system is reasonably good, especially the main trunks linking Enugu to Makurdi in Benue State, Enugu to Benin in Bendel State, and Onitsha to Owerri in Imo State. Traffic is heavy on all the highways in the state.

RAILWAYS — A rail line of the Eastern District of the Nigerian Railways runs through the state capital Enugu to Port-Harcourt in the Rivers State and Enugu to Makurdi, then north-

wards.

RIVER TRANSPORT — The main water way is the River Niger at Onitsha. The Anambra River is navigable from Onitsha to Ogurugu in Uzo-Uwani local government area. From Onitsha to the main centres by water ways are:

Lagos (Lagos State) 712 kilometres

Burutu (Bendel State) 305.3 kilometres

Lokoja (Kwara State) 216 kilometres

Baro (Kwara State) 324.4 kilometres

Port-Harcourt (River State) 457.3 kilometres

AIR SERVICES — Regular flights by the Nigerian Airways connect international airports of Lagos and Kano with Enugu, the capital of Anambra State.

An ultra-modern airport commissioned and financed by the Federal Military Government was opened in Enugu on October 26, 1976 by the former Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, Brigadier Shehu Musa Yar-Adua. The airport was constructed by an indigenous construction company, the NCFC (Nigerian Construction Foundation Company Limited).

POSTAL SERVICES AND COMMUNICATIONS — There is an efficient net-work of internal mail conveyance system in the state. Telephone facilities interconnecting the main towns in Anambra State with other main towns in the federation exist and there are plans for more efficient telecommunications system.

RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICES — There exists a National Television Studio in Enugu, which provides programmes on Channel 8. The Enugu studio has effective coverage of parts of Imo, Cross River, Bendel, Benue and Kwara states of Nigeria. The studio is linked up with other national studios in the country by satellite net-work.

There is also a state government owned television — Anambra State Broadcasting Service (A B S T V). The A B S (TV) transmits on UHF Channel 50.

There are also two radio stations in Anambra State: the Anambra Broadcasting Service Radio (ABS' Radio) and the F. R. C. N., Eñugu.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

CENTRAL BANK OF NIGERIA — There is a branch of the Central Bank of Nigeria in Enugu. This facilitates commercial banking in the state.

COMMERCIAL BANKS — Anambra State has a good number of the branches of the principal commercial banks operating in the country. Existing banks include the Co-operative Bank of Eastern Nigeria Limited (which is now known as and called the Co-operative and Commerce Bank of Nigeria Limited) which has its headquarters in Enugu. Other banks are the African Continental Bank Nigeria Limited; International Bank for West Africa Limited; Union Bank (Nigeria) Limited; National Bank of Nigeria Limited; First Bank Nigeria Limited; the United Bank for Africa Limited; Federal Mortgage Bank and Federal Savings Bank.

INDUSTRY AND TRADE

The present administration in the state has intensified efforts aimed at rehabilitating and expanding most of the industries shut down by the last civilian administration. Such industries included the Nigercem, Nigestersteel, Nigergas, all at Emene; the Nigerian Mineral Water at Onitsha, the N.C.F.C. and the Vanguard Industries. These have once more started production.

The Administration has also commissioned the Sunrise Flour Mill, which is now in production.

Work on the completion of the Nachi Vegetable Oil Refinery and the construction of the Metallurgical and Machines Tools Factory, Ozubulu will commence soon, agreements have been signed to that effect between the state government and some foreign contractors.

The Premier Brewery at Onitsha, the Anambra Motor Manufacturing Company Limited (ANNAMCO) are some of the public companies operating in the state.

STATE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Group Capt. Samson Omeruah | - Military Governor |
| 2. Mr. Lawrence Okolio Agubuzu | - Commissioner for Local Government, Rural Development and Chieftaincy Matters. |
| 3. Engr. Charles Chuka Iwobi | - Commissioner for Finance and Economic Planning. |
| 4. Engr. Francis Igboji Idike | - Commissioner for Agriculture |
| 5. Mr. Don Onyechi Egbue | - Attorney General and Commissioner for Justice |
| 6. Mrs. Dora Uchenna Ugwueze | - Commissioner for Health |
| 7. Mr. Chukwuka Okekpa Onwe | - Commissioner for Commerce and Industry |
| 8. Dr. Paul Egbuna Modum | - Commissioner for Information, Social Development, Youth, Sports and Culture. |
| 9. Dr. John Chibueze Eluka | - Commissioner for Works, Lands and Transport |
| 10. Mr. Paul Ozioko Ezema | - Commissioner for Education. |
| 11. Major Emmanuel Abo Akoji | - Commander, Nigerian Army Headquarters and Signals, Enugu. |
| 12. Wing Commander Monday Onwu Onwu Ikpeazu | - Commander, Nigerian Air Force Station, Enugu |
| 13. Mr. Johnson Oladipo Uau | - Commissioner of Police, Anambra State. |

PERMANENT SECRETARIES

- | NAMES | DEPARTMENTS |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Mr. O. F. Obi | - Secretary to the Military Government and Head of the State Civil Service. |
| 2. Mr. S. A. Ilo | - Principal Secretary/Permanent Secretary, Military Governor's Office |
| 3. Mr. C. N. Obiadi | - Anambra State Liaison Office, Lagos. |
| 4. Mr. Chris Nwankwo | - Administration and Service Welfare Department
Cabinet Office (presently on course at the Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies, Kuru, Jos. |
| 5. Mr. A. N. Nwachukwu | - Economic Affairs and Parastatals, Cabinet Office. |
| 6. Mr. Nduka I. Eya | - Ministry of Information, Social Development, Youth, Sports and Culture. |
| 7. Mr. R. J. Adibua | - Ministry of Agriculture |
| 8. Mr. N. P. Iloje | - Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development, and Chieftaincy Matters. |
| 9. Mr. L. C. N. Obi | - Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning |
| 10. Mr. I. E. Ejikeme | - Ministry of Education |
| 11. Mr. G. O. Okereke | - Ministry of Commerce and Industry |
| 12. Mr. G. E. Anukwu | - Ministry of Health |
| 13. Mr. P. I' Amaizu | - Ministry of Justice |
| 14. Mr. M. O. Nwankwo | - Ministry of Works, Lands and Transport. |
| 15. Mr. G. A. Ugwuegede | - (Public Utilities) Ministry of Works. |

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| 13. Mr. P. I' Amaizu | - Ministry of Justice |
| 14. Mr. M. O. Nwankwo | - Ministry of Works, Lands and Transport. |
| 15. Mr. G. A. Ugwuegede | - (Public Utilities) Ministry of Works. |

NAME OF HON' JUDGES

STATION POSTED TO

1.	Hon. Justice P. K. Nwokedi, Hon. the Chief Judge	—	Judicial Headquarters, High Court, Enugu.
2.	Hon. Justice B. O. Okadigbo	—	High Court, Enugu
3.	Chief the Hon. Justice A. I. Iguh	—	" " "
4.	Hon. Justice F. G. C. Uyanna	—	" " Awka
5.	Hon. Justice F. O. Offiah	—	" " Abakaliki
6.	Chief the Hon.. Justice O. Nwazota	—	" " Enugu
7.	Hon. Justice F. O. Awogu	—	" " Onitsha
8.	Hon. Justice Eze-Ozobu	—	" " Enugu
9.	Hon.. Justice O. Onwuamaegbu	—	" " Onitsha
10.	Hon. Justice M. O. Nweje	—	" " Nsukka
11.	Hon. Justice A. I. Obiesie	—	" " Onitsha
12.	Chief the Hon. Justice E. C. Ubaezonu	—	" " Enugu
13.	Hon. Justice J. G. O. Aneke	—	" " Nnewi
14.	Hon. Justice A. B. N. Obayi	—	" " Abakaliki
15.	Hon. Justice A. C. Orah	—	" " Enugu
16.	Hon. Justice P. C. Onyia	—	" " Awka
17.	Hon. Justice H. C. Olike	—	" " Onitsha
18.	Chief the Hon. Justice T. Achi-Kanu	—	" " Onitsha
19.	Hon. Justice M. N. Ekwerekwu	—	" " Enugu
20.	Hon. Justice D. O. Edozie	—	" " Nsukka
	G. U. Ononiba, Esq.,	—	Chief Registrar
	N. N. Onughu, Esq.,	—	Deputy Chief Registrar
	M. D. C. Okoye, Esq.	—	Customary Court Adviser

MAGISTRATES

S/No.	NAME	RANK	STATION POSTED TO
1	H. N. Chidume, Esq.	Chief Magist- rate Grade I	Chief Magistrate's Court Abakaliki
2.	J. C. Ikenga-Metuh, Esq.	—do—	" " " Nsukka
3.	S. I. O. Aguolu, Esq.	—do—	" " " Agbani
4.	C. O. Okpala, Esq.	—do—	" " " Nnewi
5.	B. A. Agusiobo, Esq.	—do—	" " " Onitsha
6.	J. A. Ojiako, Esq.	—do—	" " " Awka
7.	F. U. Obiora (Mrs.)	—do—	" " " Enugu
8.	C. Akunyili, Esq.	—do—	" " " Awgu
9.	J. E. Tagbo, Esq.	—do—	" " " Enugu
10.	S. J. Ezeoke, Esq.	—do—	" " " Ishielu
11.	B. N. Nwafor, Esq.	—do—	" " " Otuochoa
12.	A. O. Uche, Esq.	—do—	" " " Abagana
13.	J. N. Ofomata, Esq.	—do—	" " " Ogidi
14.	B. A. A. O. Egbuna, Esq.	—do—	" " " Oji-River
15.	M. I. Akubueze, Esq.	—do—	" " " Aguata
16.	A. N. Brown (Mrs.)	—do—	" " " Onitsha
17.	P. N. Ajagu, Esq.	Chief Magistrate Grade II	" " " Udi
18.	B. U. Udo, Esq.	—do—	" " " Isi-Uzo
19.	G. O. Agbu, Esq.	—do—	" " " Igbo-Eze

20.	A. O. Mbamali, (Mrs.)	Senior Magistrate Grade II	Chief Magistrate's Court, Enugu	
21.	M. A. Egwuatu (Mrs.)	-do-	" "	Ogbaru
22.	R. N. Okoye (Mrs.)	-do-	" "	Onitsha
23.	N. A. Izuako (Mrs.)	-do-	" "	Enugu
24.	C. O. Amechi (Mrs.)	-do-	" "	Enugu
25.	L. N. Ejebe (Mrs.)	Magist. Gd. I	" "	Nsukka
26.	V. N. N. Ibeziako (Mrs.)	-do-	" "	Nsukka
27.	C. I. Jombo-Ofo (Mrs.)	-do-	" "	Agbani
28.	V. N. Ume (Mrs.)	-do-	" "	Onitsha
29.	B. E. Agbata (Mrs.)	-do-	" "	Abakaliki
30.	T. O. Nwankwo	-do-	" "	Enugu
31.	A. O. Menakaya	-do-	" "	Otuocha
32.	C. O. Ekulugo, Esq.	Mag. Grd. III	" "	Udi
33.	V. O. Phil-Ebosie, Esq.	-do-	" "	Ihiala.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AREAS AND THEIR SOLE ADMINISTRATORS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	SOLE ADMINISTRATOR
1. Abakaliki	Mr. D. E. N. Agbo
2. Aguata	Mr. V. A. O. Obi
3. Anambra	Mr. A. A. A. Nnebedum
4. Awgu	Mr. M. F. O. Eze
5. Awka	Mr. R. N. Okenwa
6. Enugu	Mr. N. Okonkwo Nkala
7. Ezeagu	Mr. A. V. O. Obidike
8. Ezza	Mr. D. N. Ogbonna
9. Idemili	Mr. R. C. Ezeukwu
10. Igbo-Etiti	Mr. J. L. C. Ude
11. Igbo-Eze	Dr. M. N. Nwoye
12. Ihiala	Mr. S. U. Ofomata
13. Ikwo	Mr. S. O. Ossai
14. Ishielu	Dr. E. U. Eze
15. Isi-Uzo	Dr. E. M. Gbanite
16. Njikoka	Mr. G. C. Maduka
17. Nkanu	Mr. W. I. Azugo
18. Nnewi	Mr. A. N. Achebe
19. Nsukka	Mr. G. M' Chiwetala
20. Onitsha	Mr. E. C. Nwankwo
21. Oji-River	Mr. A. N. C. Obeleagu
22. Udi	Mr. L. O. M. Ife
23. Uzo-Uwani	Mr. M. E. Nnama

STATE COUNCIL OF CHIEFS

1.	Igwe Ofala Okechukwu Okagbue, the Obi of Onitsha	Chairman
2.	" Edward Nnaji, the Odezuligbo II of Nike,	Deputy Chairman
3.	" Stephen N. Alo for Abakaliki	Member
4.	" Nkasi Nwokocha for Abakaliki	"
5.	" Z. E. Umeokoli for Aguata	"
6.	" Ignatius O. Ofobuike for Aguata	"

7.	„ R. Nwakoby for Anambra	—	„
8.	„ Udemgaba Maduka for Awgu	—	„
9.	„ Stephen C. Egwu for Awka	—	„
10.	„ Christopher Nebe for Awka	—	„
11.	„ Augustine Nnamani for Enugu	—	„
12.	„ Sylvester N. Ozoekwem for Ezeagu	—	„
13.	„ Nwenewo Nweke for Ezza	—	„
14.	„ (Dr.) B. V. O. Amobi for Idemili	—	„
15.	„ J. U. Nwodo for Igbo-Etiti	—	„
16.	„ Halona Agbedo for Igbo-Eze	—	„
17.	„ Gregory N. Agbasiere for Ihiala	—	„
18.	„ Simon O. Igwe for Ikwo	—	„
19.	„ James Ede Onwa for Ishielu	—	„
20.	„ F. O. Okwo for Isi-Uzo	—	„
21.	„ Angus Ilonze for Njikoka	—	„
22.	„ M. O. N. Ojiakor III for Njikoka	—	„
23.	„ Nathan Ogbu for Nkanu	—	„
24.	„ Kenneth Orizu for Nnewi	—	„
25.	„ Spencer Ugwuoke for Nsukka	—	„
26.	„ P. E. Obayi for Nsukka	—	„
27.	„ R. Olisa Nzedegwu for Onitsha	—	„
28.	„ M. N. Adibo for Oji-River	—	„
29.	„ J. O. Igboji for Udi	—	„
30.	„ Fabian Ukuta for Uzo-uwani	—	„

STATE OWNED COMPANIES AND THEIR CHIEF EXECUTIVES

S/NO.	COMPANIES	CHIEF EXECUTIVES
1.	Premier Breweries, Onitsha	Mr. Michael Ugboma
2.	Sunrise Flour Mill Ltd., Emene, Enugu	Mr. J. M. Mostard
3.	Anambra Broadcasting Service (ABS)	Mr. Egbuna Obidike (Managing Director)
4.	Anambra State Housing Development Corporation (ASHDC)	Mr. Frank Chukwú (General Manager)
5.	Adarice Production Company (Nig.) Limited, Adani	Mr. Eugene M. C. Onyebeke
6.	Anambra State Supply and Distribution Agency	Mr. M. I. Aghadinuno
7.	Nigeria Cement Company Ltd., Nkalagu	Ihenacho
8.	Nigeria Construction and Foundation Company (N.C.F.C.)	Engineer E. A. Ubesie
9.	Nigeria Mineral Water Industries Limited, Onitsha	Squadron Leader C. F. N. Oputa (Rtr)
10.	Vanguard Industries Limited	Mr. A. O. C. Anowai
11.	Anambra State Broadcasting Service (ABS)	Mr. Egbuna Obidike
12.	Star Printing and Publishing Company Limited, Enugu.	Mr. Gab Idigo

HOTELS, TOURIST ATTRACTIONS AND THEIR LOCATIONS

S/NO.	NAME	ENUGU	LOCATION
1.	Nike Lake Holiday-Inn		To be commissioned soon at Nike Lake, Nike

- | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 2. | Hotel Presidential | Presidential Road/Rangers Avenue |
| 3. | Paramount Hotels | Behind Old House of Assembly |
| 4. | Dani Guest House | 3, Edem Close, New Heaven |
| 5. | Safari Gardens Hotels | No. 6, Ridgeway |
| 6. | Panafric Guest House | 6, Murtala Muhammed Way |
| 7. | Cordial Guest House | Plot 4, No. 11, Upper Chime Avenue, New Heaven. |
| 8. | Home Pride Guest House | 16, Chime Avenue, New Heaven |
| 9. | Pascan Jake Hotels | Independence Avenue |
| 10. | Zodiac Hotels | Rangers Avenue |
| 11. | Hotel Metropole | 13, Ogui Road |
| 12. | Atlantic Hotels | 48, Ogidi Street, Asata |
| 13. | Touris Hotel | 152, Zik Avenue, Uwani |
| ONITSHA | | |
| 1. | Anambra Hotels Limited | Nkisi Road |
| 2. | Bolingo Hotels | Government Field, Iregbo |
| ABAKALIKI | | |
| 1. | Anambra Hotels Limited | G. R. A. Abakaliki |
| 2. | A. D. C. Catering Rest House | A. D. C. State Farm |
| 3. | Mayor Palace Hotel | 21, New Market Road |
| NSUKKA | | |
| 1. | Milipat Hotels | Onitsha Road, Nsukka |
| 2. | Anambra Hotels | To be commissioned soon |
| AWKA | | |
| 1. | Liberty Centre | No. 1, Enugu Road, Awka |
| 2. | Central Bolin Hotels Limited | Nise Town, Awka |
| AWKA | | |
| 1. | Liberty Centre | No. 1, Enugu Road, Awka |
| 2. | Central Bolin Hotels Limited | Nise Town, Awka |
| TOURIST ATTRACTIONS | | |
| 1. | Ogbunike Cave | Ogbunike |
| 2. | Agulu Lake | Agulu |
| 3. | Zoological Garden | Enugu |
| 4. | Onyema Coal Mine | Enugu |

BAUCHI STATE

BAUCHI State is one of the three states carved out of the former North Eastern State in February 1976, by the government of the late General Murtala Muhammed. The state covers an area of 66,510,045 square kilometres, with a population of 2,434,730, according to 1963 census figure. It has a topography ranging from semi arid dunes in the north, to hilly out-crops in the south. The hottest months are March and April, while the coldest months are December and January.

TRIBES:

There are many ethnic groups that make up Bauchi State. However the predominant tribes are Hausa and Fulani. Other tribes are Gerawa, Jarawa, Bulawa, Nungawa. Sayawa and Tangle.

Before the introduction of local government reforms in the country in 1976, there were three divisions in the state, namely Bauchi, Gombe and Katagum which were broken into 16 local government areas.

These are Bauchi, Gombe, Misau, Jama'are, Katagum, Darazo, Dukku, Tafawa-Balewa, Ningi, Alkaleri, Toro, Tangale-waja, Gamawa, Shira, Akko and Dass. Each of the local governments has a sole Administrator.

AGRICULTURE:

A total area of approximately 19 per cent, or one million hectares of the entire state is estimated to be under cultivation. Agriculture is directly or indirectly the largest employer, consumer of inputs and contributor to interstate trade. Bauchi State's rural population density of between 40 and 60 per square kilometre, offers a very favourable man/land ratio compared with other states.

The State is an exporter of food crops. A recent survey indicates the Bauchi state produces a 32 per cent surplus of production over consumption. This surplus originates mainly in Gombe, Misau and Dambam areas.

Faced with a deteriorating agricultural situation, Gombe Agricultural Development Project was established in mid 1970s by the state government, in conjunction with the Federal Government and the World Bank. The total cost of the project was N300 million.

Bauchi State Agricultural Development Programme (BSADP), was based on the success of the Gombe experiment. The aim of the Development Programme is to increase crop and livestock production. For massive food production, the Agricultural Project was divided into four zones. The northern zone has its headquarters at Azare, Western zone, (Nabordo), central zone (Miya) and Eastern zone (Gombe).

In 1982, Bauchi state recorded the highest agricultural yield ever, with one million tonnes of various grains harvested. 75 per cent of the total state population derive their living from the land.

The crop and livestock production of the State Agricultural Development Programme plans to operate about 266 distribution points, which will sell an estimated 100,000 tonnes of fertilizer, to farmers.

EDUCATION:

There are 1,858 primary schools in the state, with a total pupil population of 702,374. With regards to teachers, there is an acute shortage of qualified teachers in all schools, while the state needed about 3,783 qualified teachers to man these schools.

Ironically Bauchi State has about 3,000 trained Grade II teachers roaming about unemployed, according to an official release from the State Ministry of Education.

There are 19 Teachers' Colleges in the state, while there are 155 post primary institution in the state, with a total population of 89,217 students.

A break down of these schools shows that there are 74 Junior Secondary Schools, with student population of 18,765. However 14 of them have been merged with existing ones.

Also there are 48 Senior Secondary Schools, with student population of 46,327. In

addition to three new ones opened, there are 22 Teachers' Colleges with student population of 22,115.

Other institutions are vocational Training Centres, nine of them with student population of 1,637, and one Technical College with 241 students. The state has one adult education institution with 132 students.

The State Government established a College of Arts and Science in 1976, which has a student population of over 500 and first graduands of the college passed out in 1978.

In addition to the state government's established institutions, there are Federal Polytechnic and Federal University of Technology.

HEALTH:

When Bauchi State was created in 1976, it inherited only four General hospitals having 75 beds and only 95 nurses. The four hospitals lack adequate facilities and this coupled with manpower shortage, resulted in congestion in the hospitals.

The state government then found it imperative to do something urgently about health services in the state. Under this programme three new General hospitals were built at Ningi, Jama'are and Misau. Another three are located at Toro, Gamawa and Bajoga. The Bauchi General Hospital was upgraded to the status of a specialist hospital, by making available almost and consultancy services to patients.

The laboratory of the hospital was also provided with modern equipment so that it can render all the specialised services required. Also a new Eye Clinic was established at the hospital. Contract for three new 110 beds General hospitals was also awarded, while improvement and extension of other hospitals is also being intensified.

To correct the imbalance between the Urban and Rural Health Care Delivery in the State, 12 Primary Health Centres have been constructed, in addition to a pilot project of Basic Health Service Scheme already commissioned.

The Pilot Project consists of one comprehensive, four Primary Health Centres and 19 Health Clinics, located in the rural areas. Three urban maternity centres having 12 beds each have been commissioned in Bauchi, Azare and Gombe.

The state epidemiological unit has been strengthened with more personnel, equipment and transport, to combat the out break of diseases. At the moment, the Ministry of Health has provided maternity and child welfare services which are becoming increasingly popular with the people.

In throughout the state, free medical services are in operation. The state nutrition unit is very active in providing specialist advice to expectant and nursing mothers on the need for a balanced diet. There are training programmes geared towards meeting the manpower needs of all the hospitals and other health institutions in the state. Under the arrangement places for the training of nurses and midwives such as School of Nursing, Gombe, Bauchi and Azare as well as, School of Health Technology now abound in the state.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT:

When the state was created, there was total absence of infrastructural developments. This ranged from lack of roads and industries to institution of higher learning.

The cotton ginneries at Gombe, Kumo and Misau were the industrial project of any sizeable proportion that existed. Within the state capital itself, only one road ran through the city. By 1979 only the following industrial establishment were in operation; Gombe Oil Mill, Bauchi Meat Products Company, Galambi Cattle Ranching Company, Cotton Ginneries at Gombe, Kumo and Misau, Ashaka Cement Company and Steyr Motors Company, in Bauchi.

Other industries established after 1979 included Bauchi Bottling Company, Salama Steel Plant, Keystone Nigeria Ltd., Nigerian Asbestors Company Ltd., and Bolori Bottling Company Gombe. As a matter of conscious policy, the Bauchi State Government has established these industries, and went ahead to extend the existing ones.

Projects in respect of which arrangements have been completed for execution, include the Federal Government sponsored animal feed mills at Bauchi and Azare. Projects under

consideration for promotion include a Textile Mill and Burnt Bricks Factory.

Contract for the construction of the P.V.C. cables and wire factory was awarded in June 1981 at a cost of ₦13.12 million. When completed the factory will produce various wires and cables for telephones and electricity. Similarly the contract for the construction of Bauchi International Hotel was awarded in May 1980, at a cost of about ₦11.5 million.

The construction of new and renovation of existing Hotels at Yankari, Bauchi, Jama'are, Ningi, Gombe, Misau and Azare state hotels amounted to ₦11.6 million.

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS YANKARI GAME RESERVE:

Bauchi State has long been recognised as rich in cultural heritage, natural and historical treasures. One of such tourist attractions is the Yankari Game Reserve, which stands in a typical savannah region, that can afford a fine mixture of Fauna and Flora of Tropical Africa. This Reserve was first opened to the public of December 1, 1982. It is the first of its kind in English speaking West Africa, covering an area of over 2,244 square kilometres of open woodland, and rising from 215—369 metres above sea level. It is easy to reach this splendid Reserve from Bauchi on Gombe Road, just 40 kilometres near River Gongola at Dindima Bridge, where one turns south. The road then goes into Mainamaji Base Camp, from there to the visitors' camp at Wikki.

At Yankari, there are accommodations and catering facilities. The hotel has a total of 90 Chalets (170 beds), and three suites at the Federal Villa. The Federal Villa is a detachment of the hotel, and it comprises a restaurant, lounge and a conference hall.

LAME/BURRA GAME RESERVE:

This Reserve which is about 112 kilometres from Bauchi, covers a total of 2,132 square kilometres. The Reserve was started in 1971, and consists of three main areas of Lame Forest Reserve, Burra West Forest Reserve, extension of the main reserve, and a stretch of woodland that forms a corridor with adjacent Kogin Kano Game Reserve in Kano State.

Other tourist attractions in the state include the Dass Sacred Rocks, located in Dass town.

The old middle school located in the centre of Bauchi town and the tomb of the late Nigeria's Prime Minister are some of the tourist attractions.

Others include: Rock Paintings at Geji, located of Bauchi—Jos Road, the tomb of Lawan, the father of Malam Zaki, founder of Katagum, at Yayu in Chinade District, Defence walls at Katagum village; Borori village in Nafada district, Akko village, noted for its strong naturally built defence walls, Shadawanka Cave and Pankshanu stone heaps on Bauchi — Jos Road.

BAUCHI STATE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Lt. Col. Chris Garuba	—	Governor
Lt.-Col. Olajide Ekundayo	—	Commander 23 Armoured Brigade Nigerian Army Bauchi.
Athaii Abdullahi Shettima	—	State Commissioner of Police
Sonny Sadi Sule	—	Commissioner for Finance
Dr. Bukata Ryaghan Adamu	—	Commissioner Health
Alhaji Dauda Uzaru Abdul- salam	—	Commissioner for Commerce and Industry.
Alhaji Dahiru Jibir Gombe	—	Commissioner for Local Govern- ment.
Dr. Mohammed Bello Katagum	—	Commissioner for Works and Trans- port.
Dr. Gambo Laraba Abdullahi	—	Commissioner for Information, So- cial Welfare, Youth Sports and Cul- ture.

Dr. Ibrahim Yakubu Hame	-	Commissioner for Education.
Alhaji Umarutnei	-	Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources
Dr. James Audu	-	Commissioner for Special Duties.

PERMANENT SECRETARIES AND THEIR DEPARTMENTS

Secretary to the Government and Head of Service.	-	Alhaji Mohammed M. Maishanu
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Information,	-	Alhaji Ahmed Abubakar
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry	-	Alhaji M. C. Abubakar
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health	-	Alhaji A. A. Mahmood.
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Economic and Planning	-	Alhaji L. A. Tolani
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Local Government	-	Alhaji Mohammed Ahmed Tongo
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Establishments	-	Alhaji Ahmed Maikudi
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance	-	Dr. Mika I. Jimeta
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education	-	Alhaji Mohammed Baba Ahmed
Permanent Secretary, (Special Duties)	-	Alhaji Mohammed Lele Mukhtar
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Works and Transport	-	Alhaji Saidu Mohammed
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources	-	Alhaji A. D. Hassan
Permanent Secretary, (Administration) Governor's Office	-	Alhaji Ibrahim Abdullahi
Permanent Secretary, Civil Service Commission	-	Alhaji Alhassan Sadiq
Permanent Secretary, (Special Services, Military Governor's Office)	-	Alhaji Abubakar Garba Aliyu
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Justice	-	Alhaji Hassan Shamaki Mohammed.

HIGH COURT JUDGES

Chief Judge — Mr. Justice Mohammed Abubakar Sambo
 Mr. Justice Adebisi Kolawole
 Mr. Justice J. C. Ozoh
 Mr. Justice Alex Okoye.

MAGISTRATES

BAUCHI

Mr. S. S. Darazo
 Mrs. M. O. Bello
 Mr. Benjamin Passa
 Mr. Ibrahim Tanko

GOMBE

Mr. Ibrahim Mohammed

AZARE

Mr. Hussaini Mukhtari
KALTUNGO
 Mr. James Auta
TORO
 Mr. Ganiyu Bello

ADMINISTRATORS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

Bauchi Local Government	—	Alhaji Yerima Abba	
Gombe Local Government	—	Mr. J. A. Tenebe	
Katagum Local Government	—	Alhaji M. D. Abdu	
Misau Local Government	—	Alhaji A. M. Abdullahi	
Jama'are Local Government	—	Alhaji Umaru Musa	Abubakar
Ningi Local Government	—	Alhaji M. B. Abubakar	
Dass Local Government	—	Alhaji Babayo Mustapha	
Tangale-Waja Local Government	—	Alhaji Umaru Usman Dukku	
Akko Local Government	—	Alhaji A. K. Yelwa	
Dukku Local Government	—	Alhaji Muhammadu Dan	
Alkaleri Local Government	—	Alhaji A. Babagana	Suleiman
Darazo Local Government	—	Alhaji Dauda Abdulsalam	
Shira Local Government	—	Alhaji Mohammed Waziri	
Gamawa Local Government	—	Alhaji Dahiru Jama'are	
Toro Local Government	—	Alhaji A. A. Gambo	
Tafawa Balewa Local Government	—	Mr. Simon Umaru.	

STATE OWNED COMPANIES AND CHIEF EXECUTIVES

Secretary — Bauchi State Health Management Board	—	Alhaji Muhammadu Tata	
General Manager — State Development Board	—	Alhaji Buba Modibo	
General Manager — Bauchi Broadcasting Corporation	—	Alhaji Mohammed Adamu Misau	
Acting General Manager — State Investment and Property Company Limited	—	Alhaji Ibrahim Mohammed	
Bauchi State Director of Sports	—	Alhaji Babayo Shehu	
Managing Director — Nigerian Asbestos Industries Limited		Mr. R. S. Goel	
States' Scholarship Board/Director of Students' Affairs	—	Alhaji M. M. Abdullahi	
Project Manager — Yankari Insurance Company	—	Alhaji S. T. A. Ogunsola	
The General Manager — Bauchi State Co-operative Financing Agency Limited	—	Alhaji Muhammed Adamu Hashidu	
Project Manager — ALIND (Nigeria) Limited	—	Mr. R. K. Swamy.	

TRADITIONAL RULERS

1. Emir of Bauchi	—	Alhaji Suleiman Adamu
2. Emir of Gombe	—	Alhaji Shehu Usman Abubakar
3. Emir of Katagum		Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir

4. Emir of Misau	—	Alhaji Muhammadu Manga III
5. Emir of Ningi	—	Alhaji Yunusa Danyaya
6. Emir of Jama'are	—	Alhaji Muhammadu Wabi II
7. Chief of Dass	—	Alhaji Bilyaminu Othman
8. Chief of Tangale	—	Alhaji Iliyasu Maiyamba
9. Chief of Cham	—	Mr. James Chachys
10. Chief of Dadiye	—	Alhaji Abubakar Cladima
11. Chief of Waja	—	Alhaji Muhammadu Guruza.

HOTELS

BAUCHI:

1. Bauchi International Hotel (Still under construction).	—	Jos Road, Bauchi.
2. Awalah Hotel Limited	—	Maiduguri Road, Tel.: 42344.
3. State Hotel	—	Dass Road, Tel.: 42580.
4. Horizontal Hotel	—	Yandoka Road, Tel.: 42177.
5. Karama Hotel	—	Gombe Road.
6. Sogiji Hotel	—	Ran Road,
7. Terminus Hotel	—	Jos Road, Tel.: 42912
8. Salama Holiday Inn	—	Kaduna Road,
9. Chinese Restaurant	—	Kaduna Road.
10. Village Inn	—	Yelwa Road.

GOMBE:

1. State Hotel, Tel.: 230.
2. Birma Lodge, Tel.: 208.
3. Jamila Inn.
4. Liberty Guest House, Tel.: 333.

AZARE:

1. State Hotel, Tel.: 32047
2. Royal Hotel.

MISAU:

1. State Hotel
2. Misau Guest House.

KALTUNGO:

1. State Hotel.
2. White House Guest Inn.

BENDEL STATE

BENDEL State has a land area of 35,000 Sq. kilometres with a population of about 2,460,962 according to the 1963 census projection. It is bounded in the North by Kwara State, in the South by Atlantic Ocean and the Rivers State, in the East by Anambra State, and on the West by Ondo State. It's 128 kilometres coastline in the south and southwest is bounded by the Bight of Benin and the Atlantic Ocean. It is a low lying area, except in the north, where it is marked by undulating hills rising to a peak of about 572 metres.

Bendel State (formerly Mid-West Region), became the fourth autonomous region in the Federation on August 9, 1963. This followed a plebiscite conducted in July of that year, on the recommendation of the Willink Commission, set up in 1958 by the then Federal Government.

Created in May 27, 1967 as one of the 12 States, Bendel State is one of the states that remained the same during the 1976 creation of 19 states, except for some parts of Ndoni, which were exised and merged with the Rivers State. Benin City remains the Capital.

ETHNIC GROUPS

The State is made up of the following ethnic groups Edo, Urhobo, Itsekiri, Ibo and Ijaw. Following the nation-wide local government reforms, the state was re-arranged into local Government Council areas.

RESOURCES

The State produces about 80 per cent of the country's rubber and crepe; it also supplies 60 per cent of Nigeria's total timber and about 35 per cent of it's crude oil. Other resources available in the state include natural gas, limestone and lignite.

INDUSTRY

There are many industrial undertaking in the State, led by glass ware production, carving, saw-milling production of floor tiles and carpet, boat building, palm oil and rubber processing, cement and textile production, brewing and flour milling.

AGRICULTURE

The State is ideally placed for the purpose of import trade through it's major ports at Warri, Koko, Burutu and Forcados. These ports handle a substantial part of the total volume of the nation's trade.

Bendel State produces export commodities such as timber, plywood and Veneer sheets, robber sheets and crepe, palm produce, cocoa and cotton. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of the State. The State Government is embarking on mass education of the farmers in the use of modern farming.

CULTURES

Bendel State has a rich cultural heritage. Benin City, the State capital is world renowned for it's famous bronze, brass and frosy works of art, which can be found in museums all over the world.

EDUCATION

Bendel State has made very significant progress in education since it's inception in 1963. Today, the State has 95,000 pupils in post primary schools and more than 1,831 primary schools, with a total number of over 20,000 teachers and 560,705 pupils. There are 155 secondary schools, while 14 new ones, plus five technical and vocation institutions are also being established. The State Government has also allocated some funds for the expansion of existing secondary schools.

TOURISM

Tourist attraction in the State include the royal palace of Benin and the Benin Museum

BENDEL STATE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Military Governor
Secretary to the Military Government and Head
of Service:

Lt-Col. J. M. Inienger

Mr. Patrick I.G. Onyiah

BENDEL STATE COMMISSIONERS

1. Mr. Charles Enahoro Adodo – Commissioner for Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs.
2. Dr. Thomas Okpe Audu – Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources.
3. Dr. Clement Imuenyitan Alile – Commissioner for Commerce and Industry
4. Mrs. Margaret Ahogboromaye Unukegwo – Commissioner for Health
5. Mr. Charles Nwafor Okolo – Commissioner for Justice and Attorney-General
6. Mr. Shyngle Adekromo Okii – Commissioner for Finance and Economic Planning.
7. Mr. Enouch Oruemeremwo Ejofodomi – Commissioner for Works and Transport
8. Mr. Abel Aboyewa Emiko – Commissioner for Information.
9. Mr. Abel Ibude Guabadia – Commissioner for Education.

BENUE STATE

LOCATION:

Benue State is the seventh largest State in Nigeria. It stretches between longitudes $6^{\circ} - 10^{\circ}$ East of Latitudes $6^{\circ} - 8^{\circ}$ North. It is bounded by Plateau State in the North, Gongola to the East, Anambra and Cross River to the South, and Kwara and Bendel to the West.

It has an estimated area of 69,740 square kilometres and a population of about 3,041,194 (1963 population census), which makes it the eight most populous state in Federation.

PHYSICAL FEATURES:

Benue State lies mostly within the geographical 'Niger-Benue Trough,' which separates the North Central Highlands from the South Eastern Scarplands and the Cross River Plains. The River Benue is the major geographical feature from which the state derives its name.

The River Katsina-Ala, is the most important tributary of River Benue. The Benue and her tributaries have lowered the State Highplains and deposited thousands of tonnes of alluvia in the Benue Trough. This forms the bulk of agricultural land that is the pride of the State.

The State is divided into three main geological divisions – the highland, lower intermediate areas and the flood plains.

These can be described in detail as follows:—

- (a) The Highland area extending between Dekina, Ankpa and Nsukka generally over 200 metres above sea level.
- (b) A lower intermediate level of 100–200 metres in altitude and
- (c) The flood plains of River Niger in the West, which vary from 0 to 100 metres. The central and Northern parts of the state are virtually a rolling plain. However, the Southern part of the state, especially in Kwande and Vandeikya local government areas, there are outcrops. These are possibly an extension of Eastern Highlands, a set of granitic massifs.

CLIMATE:

In general, Benue has a tropical Savana Climate. There are two marked seasons, the wet and dry seasons.

The dry season is usually a period of high temperatures in the state.

The average maximum and minimum temperatures for Makurdi are respectively about 35° (95°F) and 21° (70°F). The atmosphere which is always humid derives great influence from River Benue, with its land and sea breeze.

Rain in the state are the conventional showers that characterize the entire tropics. The state as a whole lies within the 508–1016mm (40–60") wet season belt of Nigeria and 0–254mm (0–10") range of the dry season pattern.

VEGETATION:

The state spans through two vegetation belts – the rain forest and the Selva type, which covers principally West Benue, in the Dekina, Ankpa, Idah and Bassa areas.

Typical trees in these areas include several species of palms, Iroko etc.

Guinea Savannah type vegetation is found in the Southern and Northern parts of the State in the Tiv speaking areas of Kwande, Giver, Vandeikya, Gboko, Katsina-Ala, Makurdi, etc. Tree species in this vegetation area are giant elephant grasses, oil bean trees, shea butter and locust bean trees. Stream channels in the Savannah in most cases, are lined with species of wild oil or raphia palms.

RELIGION:

There are three broad categories of religion in the State. They are: Christianity, Islam and

African Traditional religion. The christian population is about 1,092,946, made up of mostly the Tivs and the Idomas, the moslems are about 208,414, made up of mostly the Igalas, while approximately 1,121,658 are adherents of traditional religions. Islam has the least following unlike in the far Northern States where Islam dominates.

INDUSTRIES:

The state is making frantic efforts at industrialization. Some of these industries include the Benue Cement Company at Yandev near Gboko, Okura Mill, Burnt Bricks Industry, Otukpo, Sanitary Ware Industry, Idah Benue Breweries Limited, Makurdi Benro Packaging Company at Yandev with a host of others in the pipe line.

NATURAL RESOURCES:

The State is blessed with abundant valuable, but largely untapped mineral and natural resources.

Some of them with their locations are:—

Coal located at Okaba (Ankpa Local Government Area) Ogbaya, Ogboyaga and Odokpono (Dekina LGA).

Limestone Located at Yandev near Gboko.

Marble: Located at Elebu & Itobe.

Petroleum: Located at Okogbom (Idah LGA).

Iron Ore, Bauxite: Located at Uwokwu in Oju Local Government area.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES:

PRODUCT	LOCATION
(a) Beniseed	Gboko, Makurdi and Katsina-Ala
(b) Soyabeans	Gboko, Makurdi and Katsina-Ala
(c) Palm Kernels (Palm Oil)	Gboko, Makurdi and Katsina-Ala, Otukpo, Dekina, Ankpa, Otukpa and Okpokwu.
(e) Rice	All over the State.
(f) Citrus Fruit	Vandeikya, Utonkon, Gboko, Dekina.
(g) Coffee (Robusta)	Gboko, Katsina-Ala and Dekina.
(h) Fish	All over the state
(i) Goats and Sheep	All over the state.
(j) Pigs	All over the state.

THE PEOPLE OF BENUE STATE:

There are three major ethnic groups viz; Idoma, Igala and Tiv. There are however some smaller ethnic groups like Bassa-Nge, Bassa-Komo, Igede, Etulo, Hausa, Jukun and Igbirra.

Of the three major ethnic groups, the Tivs are the largest in the state, and the seventh largest ethnic group in the country.

The Igalas are the second largest ethnic group in the state, with a population of about 1.5 million, while the Idomas are the third largest, with a population of about 684,850 people.

EDUCATION:

Apart from a number of post primary institutions scattered all over the state, there are other institutions of higher learning like the Federal University of Technology, located in the state capital, Makurdi, though the institution is now to become a campus of the University of Jos. Another Federal Government institutions is the Federal Polytechnic Idah.

STATE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| a) Group Captain Jonah Jang | - Military Governor of Benue State. |
| b) Col. Pius Obi | - Commander, 31 Airborne Brigade, Makurdi. |
| c) Wing Commander Ben Ekele | - Commander Strike Group, NAF Makurdi. |
| d) Alhaji Abdulmalik Isa Kaita | - Commissioner of Police, Benue State Command. |
| e) Mr. Michael Achole | - Secretary to the Military Government and Head of Service. |
| f) Dr. John Eimonye | - Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources. |
| g) Mr. Edward Iyorkya | - Commissioner for Commerce, Industries & Co-operatives |
| h) Mrs. Lucy Zaiyol Aluor | - Commissioner for Health. |
| i) Alhaji Abubakar Audu | - Commissioner for Finance and Economic Planning. |
| k) Mr. Joseph Akagwu | - Commissioner for Works, Transport, Land & Survey. |
| l) Mr. David Attah | - Commissioner for Information, Social Development, Youth, Sports and Culture. |
| m) Alhaji Mohammed Sanusi | - Commissioner for Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs. |
| n) Hon. Bernard | - Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice. |
| o) Dr. Steven Ikurior | - Commissioner for Education. |

PERMANENT SECRETARIES

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| a) Mr. J.K. Ugele | - Ministry of Works, Transport, Lands and Survey. |
| b) Mr. M.D.A. Adole | - Admin; & Protocol, SMG's Office. |
| c) Mr. J. A. Tseayo | - Establishment and Service Matters - SMG's Office |
| d) Mr. D' D' Shene. | - Political, Security, Research & Policy Analysis - SMG's Office. |
| e) Mr. R. G. W. Erukaa | - Ministry of Commerce, Industries and |
| f) Mr. M. A. Braimah | - Ministry of Education |
| g) Mr. J. I. Gberkon | - Ministry of Health |
| h) Mr. J.O. Ikyaagba | - Ministry of Health. |
| i) Mr. A. E. Aileku | - Ministry of Information, Social Development, Youth, Sports & Culture. |
| j) Mr. S.P. Ejale (Solicitor General) | - Ministry of Justice. |
| k) Mr. J. I. Ahom | - Ministry for Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs. |
| i) Mr. J. A. Obe | - Ministry of Agriculture |

HIGH COURT JUDGES

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| i) Mr. Justice Alhassan Idoko | — Chief Judge, Makurdi |
| ii) Mr. Justice James Ogede | — Makurdi |
| iii) Mr. Justice Lawrence Chukwura Anoliefo | — Gboko |
| iv) Mr. Justice Ali Umaru Eri | — Katsina-Ala |
| v) Mr. Justice T.U. Puusu | — Idah |
| vi) Mr. Justice Nicholas Anuga | — Oturkpo |

MAGISTRATES

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| i) Mr. E.O' Ogbole | — Chief Registrar — Makurdi |
| ii) Mr. S.O. Ochimana | — Chief Magistrate — Makurdi |
| iii) Mrs. M.M. Igbetar | — Chief Magistrate — Makurdi |
| iv) Mr. J.M. Igba | — Acting Chief Magistrate II, Oturkpo. |
| v) Mr. G.A. Achema | — Acting Chief Magistrate II — Gboko |
| vi) Mr. S.U. Ikpe | — Snr. Magistrate I — Idah |
| vii) Mr. I. Hwande | — Senior Magistrate I — Adikpo |
| viii) Mr. D.T. Ahura | — Senior Magistrate I — Katsina-Ala. |
| ix) Mr. S.S. Idajili | — Senior Magistrate I — Dekina |
| x) Mr. C.I. Okolobia | — Senior Magistrate I — Ankpa |
| xi) Mr. J.K. Atuley | — Senior Magistrate II — Vandeikya |
| xii) Mr. J.J. Adzange | — Senior Magistrate II — Makurdi |
| xiii) Mr. A.O. Adama | — Senior Magistrate II — Aliade |
| xiv) Mr. A.A. Injo | — Magistrate I — Oturkpo |
| xv) Mr. D.A. Akogwu | — Magistrate I — Oju |
| xvi) Mr. S.J. Adah | — Acting Magistrate I — Idah |
| xvii) Mr. S.O. Ihie | — Acting Magistrate I — Makurdi |
| xviii) Mr. Aondover Kaikaan | — Magistrate II — Makurdi |
| xix) Mr. Solomon A. Dzungu | — Magistrate II — Makurdi |
| xx) Rhoda M. Ako (Mrs.) | — Magistrate II — Makurdi |

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS AND THEIR CHIEF EXECUTIVES

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) Mr. I. D. Agogo | — Ankpa Local Government - |
| b) Mr. B.A. Adole | — Bassa Local Government |
| c) Mr. A.S. Ikper | — Dekina Local Government - |
| d) Mr. Matthias Audu | — Gboko Local Government - |
| e) Mr. S.W. Tingir | — Gwer Local Government |
| f) Mr. J.I. Atsor | — Idah Local Government |
| g) Mr. J.J. Egwuma | — Katsina-Ala Local Government |
| h) Mr. Torkula | — Kwande Local Government |
| i) Mr. Ushe Uba | — Makurdi Local Government |
| j) Mr. C.I. Hua | — Okpokwu Local Government |
| k) Mr. I.B. Alfa | — Oturkpo Local Government |
| l) Mr. W.I. Uttah | — Oju Local Government |
| m) Mr. D.B. Sule | — Vandeikya Local Government |

TRADITIONAL RULERS

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| a) | Dr. J.A. Orshì | — | Tiv Land |
| b) | Alhaji Aliyu Obaje | — | Igala Land |
| c) | | | |
| c) | Mr. Abraham Ajene Okpabi | — | Idoma Land |
| d) | Alhaji Yakubu Adaji | — | Ankpa Local Government Area |
| e) | Mr. Joseph Alagani | — | Bassa Local Government Area only |

STATE-OWNED COMPANIES AND THEIR CHIEF EXECUTIVES

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|---|---|
| a) | Benue Brewery Limited | — | Mr. W. Sugr (Ag. General Manager) |
| b) | Benue Educational Supply Company | — | Mr. J.K' Ugela (Interim Co-ordinator) |
| c) | Benro Packaging Company | — | Mr. Zurcher |
| d) | Lobi Bank | — | Mr. E.K. Kim (Managing Director) |
| e) | Benue Bottling Company (BEN) | — | Mr. S.A. Maagbe (Assistant General Manager) |
| f) | Burnt Bricks Industries Limited | — | Mr. M.C. Pollick (Project Manager) |
| g) | Benue Soyamel Company | — | Mr. A.N. Azenge (Co-ordinator) |
| h) | Hawaiian Agronomics | — | Dr. Rayburn E. Parker (Managing Director) |
| i) | Ikyogen Cattle Ranch | — | Dr. Kparedzua (Ranch Manager) |
| j) | Benue Sanitaryware | — | Mr. J.R. Itanyi (Co-ordinator) |

STATE PARASTATALS AND THEIR CHIEF EXECUTIVES

- | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|
| a) | Radio Benue | — | Mr. Linus Amokaha (Gen. Manager) |
| b) | Benue Printing and Publishing Corporation (Nigeria Voice) | — | Mr. David Attah (General Manager) |
| c) | Benue Agricultural Development | — | Dr. J.I. Alagh (Sole Administrator) |
| d) | Benue Investment Corp. | — | Mr. Aaron Ako (Managing Director) |
| e) | Benue Investment Corporation | — | Mr. |
| e) | Benue Housing Agency | — | Mr. Lewis O. Ugabae (Ag. General Manager) |
| f) | Benue State Water Corporation | — | Mr. Edward Ujege (Ag. General Manager) |
| g) | Benue Printing Dept. | — | Mr. J.C. Werna (Govt. Printer) |
| h) | Sports Council | — | Mr. Iorhen Ortese (Director) |
| i) | Arts Council | — | Mr. E. Ayangaor (Director) |
| j) | Civil Service Commission | — | Mr. C.A. Aguga (Chairman) |
| k) | Local Government Service Commission | — | Mr. J.E. Agwu (Chairman) |
| l) | Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agric. | — | Mr. J.I' Akure (President) |
| m) | Benue State Library Board | — | Mr. P.A. Oko (Chief Librarian) |
| n) | Health Services Management Board | — | Dr. N.I. Bur (Executive Secretary) |

HOTELS' TOURIST ATTRACTIONS AND THEIR LOCATIONS

A. HOTELS

1. Savannah Guest House, Makurdi
2. Cool Inn Hotel, Makurdi
3. Iember Lodge, Makurdi

4. Plaza Hotel, Makurdi
5. Hotel Royal, Makurdi
6. Dolfin Complex, Makurdi
7. Gandy Hotel, Makurdi
8. Agbo Hotel, Makurdi
9. Rahama Hotel, Makurdi
- 10.
11. Ben Cross Hotel, Makurdi
12. Tinda Hotel, Makurdi
13. Ginats Hotel, Makurdi
14. Atlanta Hotel, Makurdi
15. Bem Hotel, Makurdi
16. Dayspring Hotel, Makurdi
17. California Hotel, Makurdi
18. Sheraton International Hotel (yet to be completed), Makurdi
19. Vanen Hotel, Makurdi
20. Terna Guest House, Makurdi
21. Paradise Hotel, Makurdi
22. Tourist Lodge, Makurdi
23. Royal Hotel, Oturkpo
24. Ijah Hotel, Oturkpo
25. El-Duniya Hotel, Oturkpo
26. National Independence Hotel, Gboko
27. View Point Hotel, Gboko
28. Moonwhine Hotel, Dekina
29. Executive Hotel, Idah
30. Kajo Hotel, Adikpo

- a) Traditional Dances/Festivals – all over the state.
- b) Aketa Fishing Festival – Katsina-Ala Local Government.

C. SCENIC ATTRACTIONS:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| i) Ushongo Hills | – found along the Adikpo-Katsina-Ala Road. |
| ii) Bassa Local Government Area | – Bassa Local Government Area |
| iii) Kpata Rocks | – Bassa Local Government Area |
| iv) Ofefiji falls | – near Okura Sawmills along the Ayangba – Ankpa Road. |
| v) Tse-Mker Gorge | – found 18 km away from Vandeikya town. |
| vi) Enemabia Spring | – situated along the Orokam Owukpa road (in Okpokwu Local Government area. |
| vii) Egane Natural Bridge | – halfway between Ankpa and Idah along the Ayangba-Ogugu road. |
| viii) Ber (Lake) Awuna | – Katsina-Ala Local Government Area |
| ix) Ikwe Wildlife Park | – Igbor along Oturkpo-Makurdi Road. |
| x) Ikyogen Cattle Ranch | – located on the Ikyogen Hills in the neighbourhood of Jato-Aka in Kwande Local Government Area. |
| xi) The Makurdi Manatarium | – located ½km off the Makurdi-Gboko road. |

- xii) Tarka's Tomb
 - on the outskirts of Gboko town along the Gboko-Yandev-Makurdi road.
- xiii) The Inikpi Statue
 - Idah
- xiv) Ampo — the Mysterrious Spring
 - 3km from Yandev on the Gboko-Makurdi road.

BORNO STATE

HISTORY:

The ancient kingdom of Borno has played an important part in the history of Africa since the middle ages and it was at one time a powerful kingdom of Kanemi referred to by the famous Arab Writer and philosopher El-bekri as stretching eastwards to Azhar University, Cairo, since 15th century. During the time of Mai Idris Aloma (1570 – 1602) the kingdom of Borno enjoyed an unbroken period of prosperity. He was the most powerful ruler in West Central Africa of his days.

After a period of decline, the kingdom of Borno was restored and revitalised at the beginning of the 19th century by a new line of rulers founded by Shehu El-Amin El-Kanemi a scholar and statesman.

He founded the town of kuka (Kukawa) less than 26 kilometres to Lake Chad in 1814. It was there that he received Denham and Claperton, the two British explorers of 1822 and 1824.

The principal tribe of Borno, the kanuri is considered to be a mixture of Arab, Hamatic and Negrotibes established in the area for many centuries and they can still be found east of the Chad Republic, an area which covers the greater part of the former Kanem Empire.

The Kanuris claim descent from Saif Ibn Dthi Yanzan, himself an Arab. As early as 145 A. D. a long line of the Sultans and Ma'as has ruled before the founding of Birnin Ngarargomu, the then capital of Borno Empire.

The early Mais of Borno brought Islam to the people of Chad and Sudan Basin. The Borno Moslem Era is known to have begun with Umme Jiani who reigned around 1086 A. D. A college for Borno Students had existed in Cairo since the 15th century.

Uptil the 1914 war, the present Dikwa Emirate and Gwoza Local Government Area were in German Cameroun. Subsequently, Dikwa and Gwoza were incorporated in Borno Province as mandated territories from the defunct league of Nations and its successor United Nations Organisations.

When both Nigeria and Cameroun became independent in 1960, the United Nations took over direct responsibility for the administration of Northern and Southern Cameroun Trust Territories and organised plebiscites in 1961, in which the people of the two territories were asked to vote either to join Nigeria or the Cameroun Republic. The North voted to join Nigeria and the South joined Cameroun Republic.

Equally important is the history of the three independent emirates of Biu, Fika and Bade which form part of Borno State.

The Biu Emirate is mostly inhabited by Babur who though without early written records had fairly rich oral tradition. Their great leader, Yamtar Wala was born in Birnin Ngazargamu. He first reached pabir at Linir, a place between Mandiragrau and Chelewakir.

The Fika Emirate is heterogenous in population and Bolewas have written history while the others recall their past orally. The Bolewas are said to have left Yemen in South Arabia about 600 years ago led by their war lord, Maigadi. They were probably Kanemi immigrants and when they left Yemen they moved together with some thirty-five other people including the Kanuris and the Jukuns.

The arrival of Bades to the Western part of Borno was believed to be around 1300 A. D. and from then on, they consolidated their position under the leadership of successive strong leaders prominent among whom was Lawan Babuje, son of Digur Alewiya with his headquarters at Gorgoram.

With the imposition of European colonial rule, the Sultanate of Borno and the Emirates of Bade, Biu and Fika were grouped in Borno Province in the then British Protectotote of Northern Nigeria.

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

SHEHU'S PALACE: The present palace of the Shehu of Borno was originally the residence of the Village Head of Kalwa, Bulama Bukar Kalwama. The surrounding of the palace was the original site of Kalwa village. The palace was built by four prominent Borno personalities. The front of the palace was built by Maina Gumsumi, the Eastern part by Digima, the Southern part by Kachalla

Madu Kawa and the northern part by Sanda Laminumi.

LAKE CHAD

The main drainage of Borno State is the Lake Chad. With an average area of 22,000 square kilometres, it is considered one of Africa's largest Lakes. Its depth varies, however depending on annual rainfall and the inflow of water from the Rivers Chari, El-Bee Serbewel, Taf-taf and Yobe. The Lagone-Chari complex is responsible for 95 per cent of its water. Lake Chad is shared by four countries namely, the Republics of Chad, Niger, Cameroun and Nigeria.

There are about 190 square kilometres of the Lake's water on the Nigerian side. An international Commission Lake Chad Basin Commission with headquarters at Ndjamena, Chad Republic has been set up by the four countries to explore its fishing and artisan water resources. Another development Authority with headquarters in Maiduguri which is to utilize the resources of the Lake particularly for irrigation and fishing projects.

LAKE ALAU SAFARI PARK

The most recent conservation project of the Forestry Division of Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources is the Lake Alau Safari Park. This project is still in its early development stage but hopefully will be opened to the public soon. It is an area of forest reserve bordering the southern shore of Lake Alau and into which suitable species of West and East African dry Zone Wildlife will be introduced to live and breed in as near natural conditions as possible.

Unlike many parts of Africa, Nigeria has precious little wildlife left and Lake Alau Park will provide a concentration of suitable animals within easy reach of Maiduguri. Excess animals from the Kyarimi park zoo will be released into the park and additional species will be procured; notably scimitar, oryx, giraffe, defassa water buck, hartebeest, bush cow, and redbellied gazelles. Many of these species are now extinct in Nigeria and the aim of the State Government is the reintroduction of these species into Lake Alau park with a view to breeding and, possibly, transferring them to other suitable areas of Nigeria.

KYARIMI PARK

The Kyarimi park situated in the centre of Maiduguri has developed over a period of five years from a communal forest reserve to a forty-two acre Zoological garden for public leisure. Many of the animals were provided as gifts from East African Wildlife by the late President Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya. There are plans to bring the Zoo to international standard, apparently in recognition of its role as major spot of attraction for tourists and local residents. There are also plans to stock the Zoo with comprehensive collection of wildlife from the savannahs of East West Africa.

Currently, the Zoo harbours 310 specimen of 63 species of animals. Among the inmates are black rhinos, cheetahs, Lions, Leopards, Impalas, Zebras, Blue wild beasts, warthogs and river hogs. The park has the singular honour of harbouring the only captured hippopotamus in West Africa.

Apart from the attraction offered by the animals, the Zoo also has a play ground for a camp site for trans-african tourists and a canteen with recreational facilities. It receives average number of over 200,000 visitors per annum.

NEIGHBOURHOOD PARKS, MAIDUGURI

These are open air social centres providing recreational facilities for both the young and old in a setting of plantations. A traditional open space inside the ward is drained, private bathroom of surrounding compounds are connected to the drainage and the area is properly equipped with children's playing instruments, a shade hall for koranic students, some corner for kiosks, benches and a public tap. Pottery, dying, tailoring, trading, playing, and studying the koran are amongst the activities taking place in these open grounds which have proved to be a well-desired contribution to the improvement of the urban environment.

HOTELS:

Lake Chad Hotel, Deribe Hotel, Deribe Motel, Sheraton Hotel (Under construction) all in Maiduguri. There is also State Hotel (formerly Government Catering Rest House) with branches at Potiskum, Biu, Barna, Nguru, Damaturu, Geidam, Ngala, Baga and Monguno. There are also smaller hotels and lodgings like Ali Chaman Guest Inn, Aceta International Hotel, Safari Hotel, Maiduguri Airport Hotel, Borno Holiday Inn and Mairi Palace Hotel.

TOURISTS SPOTS AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS:

Kyarimi Park, Shehu's Palace, Lake Alau, Artifacts Centre of Borno Arts Council, Open Air Theatre, Lake Tilla, Fishing Festival at Gashua (Usur), Birnin Ngazargamu, Rabeh's Fort at Dikwa, Tombs of late Shehus at Kukawa, El-Kanemi's tomb at Ngala, Gwoza Hills, Shehu of Borno's Palace etc.

BORNO TRADITIONAL DANCES:

ALHA TOWO from Limankara - an Uvaha mixed funeral dance; AMAYAN KAJUWA for birth celebrations; BARGA AUNO for social entertainment for youths aged from 12 and above; BOKA AMINA, a ritual and social dance; BONSUWE FROM Biu - a social dance performed during ceremonies; DUMAS SIGAL - loved by the Kanuris and Shuwa-Arabs; DZAGWA - DZAGWA, Multi-purpose dance from Uba; DANABA USUR, a social dance for males only; DUNDUFA from Fika; DUNU MAI DUNUMA and DUNU MUGURAN. Others are GANAGI DAWAYO for elderly women; GARDA from Guduf Nagadipo; GOGUE MUSA for hunters; GUNDA YERWA, a Kanuri dance; GURVA from Hambagda; JAGWA-JAGWA from BOKKO; KANJAU MAIMAI for Ngizims; KONO-KORO, a social acrobatic dance by the Shuwa Arab youths; MALIKI DANCE; SHAG-ALGA from Ngoshe and Agapalawa; SHILA-SHILA by Lefa Mai Ali from Ngala; etc.

TRANSPORTATION:

The state is connected to other states of the Federation by air, road and rail. There are three Nigeria Airways flights to and fro Lagos daily via Kaduna, alternatively Jos; and through Kano. In addition, the Gas Airline also fly to and from Lagos daily via Kano. The road network connected the state to Kano, Yola, Jos, Chad and Camerouns via Gamboru-Ngala boarder, and to Niger Republic. Borno State also has railway terminus of Maiduguri linking it with other parts of the country.

BORNO STATE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Names	Portfolio
1. Major Abdul Aminu	Governor of Borno State
2. Lt. Col. J.S. Ojo Kojo	Commander, 21 Armoured Brigade, Nigerian Army, Maiduguri
3. Alhaji Adamu Gombe Abubakar	Commissioner of Police
4. Alhaji Usman Gaji Galtimari	Secretary to the Military Government and Head of Service.
5. Mallam Mohammed Adam	Commissioner for Finance, Economic Development
6. Mallam Mahmud Lawan	Commissioner for Agriculture, Natural Resources
7. Mallam Abubakar Sadiq Ghide	Commissioner for Education
8. Alhaji Ahmed H. Godowoli	Commissioner for Health

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|---|
| 9. | Hajiya Fati Ngare Zanna | Commissioner for Home Affairs, Information, Youth, Sports and Culture |
| 10. | Mr. I. Shiyaku Aliyu | Commissioner for Trade, Industry and Co-operation |
| 11. | Alhaji Zarma Gorgoram | Commissioner for Local Government and Social Development. |
| 12. | Alhaji Aliyu Mohammed | Commissioner for Works and Housing. |

THE PERMANENT SECRETARIES IN BORNO STATE

Names	Departments
1. Alhaji Usman Gaji Galtimari	—Secretary to the Military Government.
2. Alhaji Ibrahim Musa	— Min. of Agric. and Natural Resources.
3. Alhaji Moh. Maina Bukar	— Ministry of Education
4. Dr. Adamu Fika	— Min. of Finance & Economic Development.
5. Alhaji Mahdi Bukar	— Ministry of Health
6. Dr. J. A. Mamza	— Min. of Home Affairs, Inf., Youth, Sports and Culture.
7. Ibrahim Garandawa	— Ministry of Justice
8. Mr. Mari Madu	— Min. for Local Government
9. Alhaji Baba Shehu Yarema	— Min. of Trade, Industry & Co-operatives.
10. Dr. Sa Mohammed	— Min. of Works and Housing
11. Alhaji Dauda Fika	— Administration (Governor's Office)
12. Hajiya Hamra Imam	— Establishments and Service Matters (Governor's Office)
13. Alhaji Othman Mustafa	— Political & Monitoring Div. (Governor's Office)
14. Alhaji Umara Gashua	— Security and Special Services (Governor's Office)
15. Alhaji Baba Ba'aba	— Permanent Secretary Liaison Office, Lagos.

HIGH COURT JUDGES

- Hon. K.M. Kolo Chief Judge.
- Hon. Justice Oye Adefila High Court Judge M/guri.
- Hon. Justice J.W.O. Kuyatsemi High Court Judge M/guri.
- Hon. J.S.O. Adagun High court Judge M/guri.
- Hon. Justice J.C.A.C. Iketuonye High Court Judge Maiduguri.

SHARIA COURT OF APPEAL.

- Alhaji Baba Imam — Grand Khadi
- Alhaji S. M. Abani — Khadi
- Alhaji Musa Kida — Khadi
- Alhaji Imam Ibrahim — Khadi

AREA COURT JUDGES

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. | Alhaji Alkali Kaka Mallam | Upper Area Court Judge. |
| 2. | Alhaji S. Imam | Upper Area Court Judge I. |
| 3. | Alhaji Mustapha Tahir | Upper Area Court Judge I. |
| 4. | Alhaji Ahmed Abubakar | Upper Area Court Judge I. |
| 5. | Alhaji Multar | Prin. Area Court Judge. |
| 6. | Alhaji Baba Ibrahim Ahmed | H. A. C. Judge. |

7.	Alhaji Goni B. Ibrahim	H. A. C. Judge.
8.	Habib Alkali Kagu	Judge Grade II
9.	Alkali Bukar Jamerema	Judge Grade II
10.	Alkali Muktor	Prin. Area Court Judge.
11.	Abdullahi Shettima	H. A. C. Judge.
12.	Bulama Yusuf Biri	Snr. Area Court Judge.
13.	Baba Kaurni Kolo	Judge Grade I
14.	Shettima B. Goni Imam	Judge Grade II

SOLE ADMINISTRATORS

NAMES		LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS	
1.	Alhaji Bormai Jaji	— Maiduguri Metropolitan	
2.	Alhaji Bukar Magu	— Bama „	
3.	S. L. Wakawa	— Konduga	Local Govt.
4.	Bukar K. Biu	— Askira/Uba	„ „
5.	Alhaji A. K. Kura	— Monguno	„ „
6.	Alhaji Abba Gana Terab	— Bade	„ „
7.	Alhaji Ali Adamu	— Gwoza	„ „
8.	Alhaji Adamu Biu	— Kaga	„ „
9.	Alhaji Ibrahim Kolo	— Damboa	„ „
10.	Alhaji Abba Bashir	— Gujba	„ „
11.			
12.	Alhaji Saleh Gashua	— Fune	„ „
		Geidam	
14.	Alhaji Mohammed Kukawa	— Nguru	„ „
15.	Alhaji Ibrahim Gana	— Damaturu	„ „
16.	Alhaji Mustapha Mallumbe	— Fika	„ „
17.	Alhaji Madu Mustapha	— Kukawa	„ „
18.	Idrissa Ndawaka	— Ngala	„ „
13.	Alhaji Babayo Potiskum	— Nguru	„ „
14.	Alhaji Mohammed Kukawa	— 112.	Alhaji Mohammed Alkali
Biu	„	„	

CHIEF EXECUTIVES OF BOARDS/PARASTATALS

1.	Civil Service Commission	— Alhaji Baba Bukar
2.	NEITAL Nigeria Limited	— M. Ahmed Ashemi
3.	Borno State Water Board	— Musa Ali Marte
4.	Health Management Board	— Malam Moh'd Abba Aji
5.	Local Government Service Board	— Adamu Gorga
6.	Council for Arts and Culture	— Ali Kellu Biu
7.	Borno State Library Board	— J. Y. Malgwi
8.	Borno Livestock Company	— Madu Bulama
9.	Borno Radio TV Corporation	— Alhaji Baba Malam
10.	Rural Electrification Board	— M. Madu Kagu
11.	Borno State Scholarship Board	— Mohammed Alamin
12.	Borno State Sports Council	— Alhaji Baba Kadau
13.	Borno State Housing Corporation	— A. A. Mshelbwale
14.	Borno State Accelerated Development Area Programme (BOADAP)	— A. J. K. G. Imam
15.	Education Centre	— Pindar Kwajafa

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|-----|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 16. | Borno State Pilgrims Welfare Board | — Alhaji Abba Ashigar |
| 17. | Borno State Hotels and Tourism Board | — Malam Jibrin Afkano |
| 18. | North East Line Corporation | — Alhaji Kaumi A. Kyari. |

BORNO STATE OWNED COMPANIES

COMPANY	CHIEF EXECUTIVE
1. Neital	— M. Ahmed Ashemi
2. Borno Clay Product	— Alhaji Musa Daggash
3. Borno Wire Industry	—
4. Nguru Oil Mills	— Jackson Ndahi
5. Maiduguri Flour Mills	— Mr. T. A. Ukoha
6. Vegfru Nigeria Limited	—
7. Borno State Livestock Company	— Madu Bulama
8. North East Line Corporation	— Alhaji Kaumi Kyari

HOTELS AND TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

- Deribe Motel Airport Road Maiduguri
- Deribe Hotel Maiduguri
- Sheraton International Hotels Maiduguri (under construction)
- Lake Chad Hotel Maiduguri
- Safari Hotel Maiduguri
- Catering Rest House Maiduguri
- Borno Holiday Inn Maiduguri
- Ali Chaman Guest Inn Maiduguri
- Catering Rest House Potiskum, Biu, Nguru, Bama, Gashua, Damaturu, Ngala, Baga, and Monguno.

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

- Lake Tilla — Kwaya Bura — Biu Local Government Area
- Kyarimi Park Maiduguri
- Sanibisa Game Reserve — Damboa Local Government Area
- Open Air Theatre — Maiduguri
- Artifacts Centre of Borno Arts Council Maiduguri
- Birni Ngazargamu
- Rabel's Fort Dikwa
- Shehu Laminu Tomb — Kukawa
- El-Kanemi's Tomb — Ngala.

TRADITIONAL RULERS

	Names	Areas of Authority
1.	Alhaji Mustafa Umar El-Kanemi, Shehu of Borno.	Borno Emirate
2.	Alhaji Umar Ibn Ibrahim El-Kanemi, Emir of Dikwa.	Dikwa Emirate
3. 3.	Alhaji Mustapha Aliyu, Alhaji Mustapha Aliyu Emir of Biu	Biu Emirate
4.	Alhaji Sale Suleiman The Emir of Bade.	Bade Emirate
5.	Alhaji Abali Ibn Muhammadu, The Emir Fika.	Fika Emirate
6.	Mallam Ismaila J. Mamza The Chief of Uba.	Uba Chiefdom
7.	Alhaji Shehu Idirisa Timta	Gwoza Chiefdom
8.	Alhaji Muhammadu Mailafiva, The Chief of Shani.	Shani Chiefdom
9.	Alhaji Muhammadu Askirama II, The Chief of Askira.	Askira Chiefdom

CROSS RIVER STATE

THE Cross River State formerly known as South Eastern State came into existence on May 27, 1967. It was renamed Cross River State on February 3, 1976.

The first administration of the State was set up in Lagos because at the time of its creation, its entire area was then under rebel control during the civil war in the country. With the liberation of the Northern sector of the State before mid-1967, a Sole Administrator was appointed for the Area with Ogoja as his base. The machinery of Government however moved to the State capital, Calabar after it had been liberated.

For effective administration, the State was divided into 11 Division which later gave way to the present 17 Local Government Areas.

Cross River State lies within the Cross River basin, between latitude $4^{\circ}25'$ and 7° North and longitudes $7^{\circ}15'$ and $9^{\circ}30'$ East. It is bounded in the East by the Cameroun Republic, on the West by Imo-Anambra and Rivers States, on the North by Benue State, and on the South by the Atlantic Coastline. It has an area of 28,585 Square kilometres.

The State falls within the tropical zone. However, the climate of the Obudu Plateau, with an elevation of 31,250 centimetres above sea level is temperate. There are two seasons — rainy and dry.

Along the coastal areas, rain fall all the year round. The cold dry harmattan wind which blows from the North is characteristic of the late dry season. Its effect on the coastal areas is mild.

The coastal areas have an annual rainfall of approximately 350 millimetres, while in the hinterlands, the figure ranges from 120 to 200 millimetres.

The land is undulating, gradually rising Northwards towards Benue State, and Eastwards towards the foothills of the Cameroun mountains. Its major river, the Cross River, flows the whole length of the State, emptying its waters into the Atlantic Ocean. Most of the State is forested, apart from the Northern-most areas, where the vegetation is predominantly grassland.

The State's major natural resources are timber, a variety of minerals and petroleum (commercial drilling of high quality crude oil in Eket Local Government Area), while its agricultural products include yams, cassava, cocoa-yams, maize, rice, beans, fruits and plantains, cattle, goats, pigs and poultry, fish and shrimps, rubber, cocoa, palm oil and kernel, groundnuts and copra.

The people of the State were among the first to migrate from East and Central Africa to this country. They comprise three major ethnic groups — Efiks, Ibibios, Annangs to the South. Ejagham include the Quas in Calabar Division, Ejaghams of Akamkpa, Efung speaking people of Ogoja Division, Ekoi — Biase in Akamkpa, Batumuno, Yakurr/Agbo and Mbembe in Obubra Division.

The smaller ethnic groups are Oron/Okobo, Eket/Ibeno and Andoni (South Divisions) Yalas/Yache/Ukelle and Bette/Bekwara Northern Division.

One false impression a stranger might have is that each of the ethnic groups has a distinct language and tradition unrelated to others, but this is untrue. This is because even though most of the ethnic groups speak dialects bearing their ethnic names, most, if not all these dialects come from the Bantu root. Another similarity among the various groups in their secret societies, music, swimming, dance patterns and pattern of traditional worship.

The population of the State according to 1963 Census figure is 3,633,593. More than 90 per cent of the population live in the rural areas as farmers, fishermen and craftsmen.

According to 1963 Census, Calabar has a population of 243,108. But with the new political set-up and its present position as a capital of the State, the population has more than doubled the last census figures.

The cultural life of the State has passed through rather trying times. The missionaries whose interpretation of the Bible saw the peoples' customs and crafts as pagan and heathen were one of the most corrosive influences. The various attempts to destroy those aspects of their culture only led, in most case, to their operation in Areas beyond the destructive eyes of the intruder. As a result, ceremonies like the Nkim and Ekpa of the upper Cross River, the reboku of the

Yakurr, and secret societies like Obon and Ekpe, have been handed down to the present day with hardly any serious changes. The effect of time on the peoples' crafts and skills has been equally mild.

Skills like mat and cloths weaving, carving and pottery are still to be seen in most parts of the State. The State government has opened a number of craft centres, while supporting privately owned ones like the Multi-purpose Co-operative in Ikot Ekpene.

There are several festivals such as Aji, which is celebrated every year, while "Ebre" marked the arrival of new yams. "Ebre" is a local vernacular word for yam and hence Ebre Festival.

EDUCATION:

It is the intention of the State Government to continue to expand and improve the existing facilities at all levels of education in the institution. Considerable emphasis is also being placed on deliberate manpower development for the various sectors of the economy. Such programmes are designed, to ultimately provide the type of education that will be relevant to the socio-economic needs of the State. Under such programme, considerable achievements have been made within the last few years.

In the primary school level, the Government has a total of 19 Nursery and International Primary Schools, with an enrolment of over 4,000 pupils. The Government has organised pre-service and in-service training courses and seminars for teachers in these schools. The U.P.E. programme has been consolidated, and the existing primary schools have a total enrolment of 831,153 pupils.

With the award of Honorary Grade II Teachers Certificate to over 500 experienced auxilliary teachers, the number of unqualified teachers has been reduced from 24,308 to 4,300.

The number and quality of teachers in the U.P.E. programme has been improved. The students enrolment is put at 10,764, while Secondary Institutions have risen from 243 to 291. The 215 Secondary Grammar schools have an enrolment of 92,201, while the Secondary Commercial Schools have students population of 21,055. Enrolment in Technical Institutions has stepped up to 9,385 students, this brings the total enrolment in post primary education institutions to 102,040.

Adult Education has not been left out. Literacy and post-literacy centres have enrolled a total of 65,125 students, while 310 classes for Secondary level programmes have a population of 15,200 students.

In 1984 revised budget, the State Government allocated ₦60.77 million representing 20 percent of the total expenditure of ₦310.24 million under the scholarship and bursary Award, the government has suspended its Automatic Bursary Award, while plans are afoot to re-introduce scholarship schemes, because the former had plunged it into debt.

HEALTH:

The Government's investment in Health care delivery is enormous because it acknowledges the importance of good health to enhance maximum development of all potentials.

The Ikot Iko Ibom Health Centre has been formerly opened after it has attracted ₦50,000 from the Ministry. Staff have been posted to the centre and services have been in full swing. Another Health Centre was opened at Ikot Obio Inyang, in Etinan Local Government Area.

PROJECTS:

The projects started before October 1979 on which construction work has been suspended include the Sestrade Supermarket, Cultural Centre and the State Library.

STATE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	POSITION
1.	Col. Dan Archibong	CRS Military Governor	Chairman
2.	Col. Boman T. Kachim	Commander of 13 Air Portable Brigade	Member
3.	Commander Ibrahim Ogohi	Representative of the Eastern Naval Command	"
4.	Davidson Madiebo Madiebo	CRS Commissioner of Police	"
5.	Mbom Jimmy Etuk	Commissioner for Finance	"
6.	Victor Ndoma Egba	Commissioner for Works and Transport	"
7.	Henshaw Timothy Inyang	Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice	"
8.	Elizabeth C. Ekong (Mrs.)	Commissioner for Health	"
9.	Edet Etim Bassey	Commissioner for Education	"
10.	Etang Edet Umoyo	Commissioner for Agriculture	"
11.	Chief Emmanuel U. Umoren	Commissioner for Information	"
12.	Chief Sylvester Inyang Henshaw	Commissioner for Local Government	"
13.	Dr. Michael Ogar Ogar	Commissioner for Commerce and Industries	"

PERMANENT SECRETARIES

NAME	OFFICE
1. Askia U. Usoro (SMG)	Cabinet Office
2. D. E. Nyambi	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
3. Chief B. E. Akpan	Ministry of Commerce and Industries
4. S. J. Ukanah	Ministry of Education
5. W. O. Inah	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
6. Obong S. R. Umoh	Ministry of Works and Transport
7. E. B. Otu (Mrs.)	Ministry of Justice
8. O. D. Etukafia	Ministry of Local Government
9. E. E. Ekpenyong	Ministry of Health
10. B. O. Ekpong	Department of Establishment — Cabinet Office
11. G. A. Ogar	Administration, Public Service Dept. Cabinet Office
12. U. U. A. Ebe	School Management Board
13. Joe Effiong Nyambi	Ministry of Information and Social Development, Youth, Sports and Culture.
14. Christopher E. Akpan	Lands Department — Cabinet Office
15. Chief I. U. Iyanam	Political Department — Cabinet Office

LIST OF JUDGES

1.	Hon. Justice E. Kooffreh	Chief Judge	Chief Judge's Chambers, Calabar
2.	Hon. Justice S. E. J. Ecoma	Judge	High Court of Justice, Ikom
3.	Hon. Justice E. T. Ndoma Egba	Judge	High Court of Justice, Etinan
4.	Hon. Justice M. U. Usoro	Judge	High Court of Justice, Eket
5.	Hon. Justice E. E. E. Effanga	Judge	High Court of Justice, Ogoja/Calabar
6.	Hon. Justice E. E. Arikpo	Judge	High Court of Justice, Uyo

7.	Hon. Justice J. T. Akpabio, Judge	High Court of Justice, Abak
8.	Hon. Justice E. I. Nkereuwem, Judge	High Court of Justice, Ikot Abasi
9.	Hon. Justice A. E. Mbanefo, Judge	High Court of Justice, Calabar
10.	Hon. Justice O. Ita, Judge	High Court of Justice, Obubra
11.	Hon. Justice, E. R. Nkop, Judge	High Court of Justice, Uyo (Chairman Armed Robbery and Fire Arms Tribunal)
12.	Hon. Justice (Dr.) B. U. Eka, Judge	High Court of Justice, Akamkpa
13.	Hon. Justice E. B. James, Judge	High Court of Justice, Oron
14.	Hon. Justice U. J. Udofia, Judge	High Court of Justice, Calabar
15.	Hon. Justice J. A. Binang	—
16.	Hon. Justice J. B. Essang	—
17.	Hon. Justice D. N. Eyamba Idem (Mrs.)	—
18.	Hon. Justice E. A. Uke	—
19.	Hon. Justice E. D. U. Idiong	—
20.	Hon. Justice W. R. T. Macaulay, Judge	Federal Court of Justice, Jos.

LIST OF MAGISTRATES

1.	Mrs. C. A. Anyaegbunam Chief Magistrate Grade I	Chief Magistrate's Court, Ikot Ekpene
2.	Mr. S. W. Egbo-Egbo Chief Magistrate Grade I	Chief Magistrate's Court, Calabar
3.		

LIST OF MAGISTRATES

1.	Mrs. C. A. Anyaegbunam Chief Magistrate Grade I	Chief Magistrate's Court, Ikot Ekpene
2.	Mr. S. W. Egbo-Egbo Chief Magistrate Grade I	Chief Magistrate's Court, Calabar
3.	Mr. A. Abasekong, Chief Magistrate Grade I	Chief Magistrate's Court, Calabar
4.	Mrs. M. I. Adam-Udoma Chief Magistrate Grade I	Chief Magistrate's Court, Ogoja.
5.	Mr. R. I. E. Odu, Chief Magistrate Grade II	Magistrate's Court, Eket
6.	Mr. M. A. Edet Chief Magistrate Grade II	Magistrate's Court, Uyo
7.	Mr. A. A. Attah Chief Magistrate Grade II	Magistrate's Court, Etinan
8.	Mr. E. O. E. Ekpo, Chief Magistrate Grade II	High Court Headquarters, Calabar
9.	Mrs. Em. M. Kooffreh, Chief Magistrate Grade II	Magistrate's Court, Calabar
10.	Mr. Ime E. Usen Magistrate Grade I	Magistrate's Court, Ikom
11.	Mr. S. T. Ekong, Magistrate Grade I	Magistrate's Court, Ikot Abasi
12.	Mr. O. A. Orok, Magistrate Grade II	Magistrate's Court, Ukanafun
13.	Mr. S. A. Obi, Magistrate Grade II	Magistrate's Court, Obubra
14.	Mrs. A. E. Young, Magistrate Grade II	Magistrate's Court, Calabar
15.	Mr. S. U. Uwem,	

	Magistrate Grade II	Magistrate's Court, Abak
16.	Mr. L. M. U. Ibuot-Ekpo	
	Magistrate Grade II	Magistrate's Court, Akamkpa
17.	Mr. S. E. Igube,	
	Magistrate Grade II	Magistrate's Court, Obudu
18.	Mr. Etim B. Etim,	
	Magistrate Grade II	Magistrate's Court, Itu
19.	Mr. Ekong U. Ekong,	
	Magistrate Grade II	Magistrate's Court, Ugep
20.	Mr. U. U. U. Ekeanem,	
	Magistrate Grade III	Magistrate's Court, Uyo
21.	Mr. M. U. Enyi,	
	Magistrate Grade II	Magistrate's Court, Ogoja.

ADMINISTRATORS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

NOS.	NAME	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA
1.	C. T. Udo	Abak
2.	E. J. Anoh	Akamkpa
3.	O. E. Eyo	Calabar Municipality
4.	O. R. U. Antia	Eket
5.	E. S. Umoh	Etinan
6.	S. Ewa	Ikom
7.	Effiong E. Akpan	Ikono
8.	A. A. U. Inyang	Ikot Abasi
9.	A. D. Umoh	Ikot Ekpene
10.	R. E. Umoh	Itu
11.	Okoi E. Obeten	Obubra
12.	P. B. Eta	Obudu
13.	Apostle E. Ukpogudoh	Odukpani
14.	Ogbe A. Ogbe	Ogoja
15.	A. B. Offiong	Oron
16.	E. U. Usukumah	Ukanafun
17.	J. B. Ikpe	Uyo

MANAGERS AND CHAIRMEN OF COMPANIES' INDUSTRIES AND PARASTATALS

Establishment	General Manager	Chairman
Cross River State Newspaper Corporation, Calabar	Michael Monn	Chief I. E. Etta
Cross River State Radio, Calabar	U. E. Ekaette (Engr.)	M. J. Mbong
Cross River State Agric. Dev. Corporation, Calabar	M. Akuang	Chief A. B. O. Odey
Cross River State Housing Corporation, Calabar	Chief E. B. Udoh	M. E. Archibong
Mercantile Bank (Nig.) Ltd., Calabar	J. L. E. Duke (M.D.) I. W. Inyang (G. M.)	O. J. Udombang
Investment Trust Company Limited, Calabar	A. J. Edoho	Chief Cyril U. Nyong
Manilla Insurance Company Limited, Calabar	A. A. Akpabio	Engr. G. A. Agba

Calabar Cement Comapny Ltd., Calabar	Dr. A. E. Young	Ime-J. Ebong
Cross River State Breweries Limited, Uyo	Chief Ita Ekpott	Professor U. Kandi Damachi
Niger Mills Co. Ltd., Calabar	K. Vallasopoulos	Dr. I. H. Itam
Sromwood Industries Ltd., Calabar	—	Chief Anthony Ani
Oban (Nig.) Rubber Estate Limited, Calabar	—	—
Cross River State Limited, Calabar	Charles S. Abel	Dr. J. Itafu Okey
Pamil Industries Ltd., Abak	—	Eyo Udo Akpan
Cross River Estate Ltd., Akamkpa	Pastor C. Akpan	—
Abestonit Limited, Oron	J. S. Akpan	Dr. E. J. Amana
Qua Steel Products Ltd., Eket	Engr. C. A. Akpan	Engr. E. U. Ekwere
Sun Shine Batteries, Ikot Ekpene	Engr. M. Essien	Dr. Emmanuel Nyong
International Biscuits Limited, Ikot Ekpene	Effiong E. Bassey	Dr. Lambert Udo
Plasto Grown (Nig.) Ltd., Uyo	I. U' Equere	Dr. E. E. Nkereuwem
Quality Ceramic Ind., Itu	E. U. Ekanem	—
C. R. Paints Ltd., Etinan	B. Brohauge	Professor S. J. Una
Mywood Indust., Calabar	—	—
Durafoam Limited, Ikom	—	U. J. Udoka
Water Board	L. Eyo Ita	E. U. Ukoka
Cross River Limestone Limited, Calabar	U. L. Adie	Perm. Sect., Min. of Comm. and Industries
Eastern Match Industries, Calabar	Nse S. Atang	E. O. Ayang
Crosslines Limited, Calabar	—	Dr. Bassey Udoekong

BOARD MEMBERS OF PARASTATALS/COMMISSIONS

Establishment	Chairman
Cross River Hotels Limited, Calabar	Dr. J. Itafu Okey
Cross River State Water Board, Calabar	E. U. Ukoka
Civil Service Commission, Calabar	J. U. Usen (Rtd.) Commissioner of Police
Teaching Service Commission, Calabar	M. B. Demden
Local Govt. Service Commission, Calabar	N. U. Obop
Judicial Service Committee, Calabar	State Chief Judge, Justice Edem Kooffreh
State Health Services Management Board, Calabar	Dr. Ebong S. Etuk
State Land Use & Allocation Committee, Calabar	rtd. Wing Commander Friday J. Udo
Governing Council of School of Basic Studies Akamkpa, Calabar	Chief U. B. Ugot
Governing Council of School of Arts and Science, Uyo	Dr. E. M. Abasiokong
University of Cross River State, Uyo	The Most Rev. E. S. Obot
State Schools Management Board, Calabar	Chief O. O. Awat
Governing Council of Calabar Polytechnic, Calabar	E. E. Okon

Paramount Rulers		Area of Authority/ Local Government
H.R.H. Obong Effiong Udo Akpan Authur	—	Abak
H. R. H. Etenyin Nya Ekwe Nya Owen	—	Akamkpa
H R. H. Edidem Bassey Eyo Ephraim Adam III	—	Calabar
H. R. H. Edidem Thompson Uyo-Ata Akpabio III (O.F.R.M.B.E.)	—	Eket
H. R. H. Chief Simon Tom Akpan-Nsubong	—	Etinan (Chairman)
H. R. H. Mumon Ojong Ndoma-Egba	—	Ikom
H. R. H. Obong Cosmas Okon Akpan	—	Ikot Ekpene
H. R.H. Edidem Ekpe-Obong Atakpa	—	Itu
H. R. H. Obong Nya Udo Inuaeyen	—	Ikono
H. R. H. Eval Samuel Akpan Nkanu	—	Obubra
H. R. H. Uti Joseph Davis Agba	—	Obudu
H. R. H. Butro Peter Abue Muan (M. O.N.)	—	Ogoja
H. R. H. Ata Okon Enyekunyi Isong	—	Oron
H. R. H. Etinyin Itam Bassey Efiong	—	Odukpani
H. R. H. Obong Sampson Udo-Idiong (M.O.N.)	—	Uyo
H. R. H. Ndidem Usang Iso	—	Quas - Calabar
H. R. H. Muri Munene Umo Efiom II	—	Efut - Calabar

GONGOLA STATE

Gongola is one of the seven States created on February 3, 1976. The second largest state in the Federation after Borno, it has an area of about 102,067 Square kilometres.

The state is bounded to the north and north-west by Borno and Bauchi States, and to the west and south-west by Plateau and Benue States; on the east and south, it is bounded by the Republic of Cameroun. The state is a combination of the former Adamawa Province with Sardauna Province with Sardauna Province (both of which were in the former North-West), and Wukari Province and part of Sardauna Province (which were in the former North-East), and part of Wukari Province, carved out of the former Benue Plateau State.

Many ethnic groups inhabit Gongola State. The major ones include the Fulani, Jukun, Bachama, Kilba, Mumuye, Chamba, Higgi, Gude, Vere, Bata, Longuda, Jen, Ndoro, Kaka, Jibu, Mambilla, and Kuteb. Each ethnic group has its distinct dialect, though Hausa and Fulfulde are a sort of Lingua Franca among all the groups.

With the second coming military administration to Nigeria on December 31, 1983, the Gongola State Local Government (Amendment) Law, the instrument which created forty local government areas in the state was replaced, and a reversion made to the local government reforms of Thursday, July 29, 1976. This means that there are seventeen local government authorities in Gongola State. These are Bali, Fufore, Ganye, Gombi, Guyuk, Jalingo, Karim-Lamido and Mayo-Belwa. Others are Micika, Mubi, Numan, Sardauna, Song, Takum, Wukari, Yola and Zing.

EDUCATION:

The government of Gongola State is fully aware of the role education plays in the bid for development. Primary schools have proliferated. There are presently 1,864 of such schools. As a result, post-primary institutions are being expanded to accommodate at least 1,500 students per school, while proposals to build new secondary schools are being implemented.

Apart from the Federal University of Technology, Yola, the Federal Polytechnic, Mubi, and the Federal College of Education, Yola, the state government has established two Colleges of Education at Jalingo and Hong. There is also a College of Preliminary Studies in Yola, to prepare students for university education. A proposal by the state government to establish a university was deferred in favour of the Federal University of Technology. A technical college has been established in Yola. This college provides the state with the much needed middle-level manpower. A college for legal studies has also been established in Yola, to provide middle-level judicial staff.

Equally important is the state government's determination to tackle the problem of illiteracy among adults and youths, who had no opportunity of formal education. An adult education centre has been built in Yola, to co-ordinate the 1,200 adult literacy classes that have been opened.

The state government continues to earmark large sums of money on a yearly basis for scholarship awards to its deserving students.

AGRICULTURE:

Gongola State is endowed with several natural resources. It has the largest arable land in the country. Its vast area of virgin land is suitable for large-scale farming, livestock breeding, forestry; its River Gongola, River Taraba, River Donga, and that part of River Benue that flows through it, are good for irrigation and fishery.

The state government has set up large-scale farms and farm training centres to complement the activities of the Upper Benue River Basin and Rural Development Authority. Large-scale mechanised farm units at Ganye, Lau, Gurin and Micika have successfully grown crops like maize, rice, guinea corn, millet, sugar-cane, cotton, ground-nuts and yams. Arabica coffee, tea and kola-nuts grow well on the Mambilla Plateau. Gongola state has the largest livestock resource in the federation. The Mambilla Plateau in Sardauna Local Government alone has about 640,000 heads of cat-

tle. The state generally has a cattle population of over 5,200,000 heads of cattle, that is not including sheep and goats. This is inspite of the killer cattle disease, Rinderpest.

MINERAL RESOURCES:

Untapped deposits of mineral ores available in the state include iron, zinc and associated metals. Limestone is found fifty kilometres to the north of Numan, and in Song and Hong areas. Barytes occur in several localities of Dugel and Ibi, while glans and salt deposits are located around Akwana and Arufu areas of Wukari Local Government.

Gongola state has a lot of industrial potentialities. Presently, the Savannah Sugar Company at Numan, the Bajabure Industrial Complex and the Bismahu Furniture Factory, both in Yola, the Lau Tomato Industry in Lau, and the cotton ginnery at Lamorde are the only large-scale industries existing in the state. There is also the Faro Bottling Company, manufacture of soft drinks in Yola.

However, work on some major projects are nearing completion at various locations. These are the 200-bed ultra-modern multi-million naira Yola International Hotel, the plywood and venner industry at Ba'issa is already in production, and the Mubi burnt brick industry at Mubi. There is also a non-government-owned Maishula Timber Industry near Bali, owned by three individuals led by Alhaji Garba Sule. Five million naira is expected to be spent on this project which will produce plywood, timber, ceiling tiles, newsprint and other paper products.

Small-scale industries like bakeries, block-making, carpentry, printing, poultry, mechanical work-shops, flour mills, etc. etc., abound. In addition, the government has given out large sum of money as loans to small entrepreneurs throughout the state. Industrial estates have been planned for Yola, Mubi and Wukari.

Gongola state, with its various ethnic groups, enriches Nigeria's cultural heritage. The variety of music and dances of the state reflect the dynamic cultural lives of the people. Music and dances are mostly social, although some of them are ritual and occupational. The richness of the state's culture is also generally reflected in works of art and crafts. These include leather work, calabash, mat-weaving, pottery, metal-work, cane carving and cloth-dyeing most prominent in Wukari.

Gongola state is a land of mountain ranges and highlands, rivers and river valleys. The Kamale Peakes of Mubi, the Three Sisters Rocks at Song, the Jangani Mountain range in Ganye, and the rolling uplands of Muri, are all great scenic beauty. The magnificent Mambilla Plateau, the winding roads, "hair-in" corners and canyons are tourist attractions of great potentials. At 1,830 metres above sea-level, the climate of the Plateau is cold throughout the year. Trees are rare, except where plantations exist.

Gongola state has enormous wild life. Areas around Wukari and Gashaka are well-known for their several species of birds, animals and rodents. Chimpanzees, elephants, hyenas, leopards and lions are found in various parts of the state.

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS:

Already, the government is developing the 6,410 kilometre Gumti/Gashaka Game Park in Ganye Local Government. A lot of game has been attracted to the park and work on it has reached advanced stage. Other game parks being planned are Ibi and Kashimbilla game reserves. Feasibility studies on Zing Holiday Resort have been completed.

There are three major festivals in Gongola State which annually attract people within and outside the state. These are the Njuwa Fishing Festival in Yola, the Ibi fishing festival at Ibi, and the Fare Festival at Fare in Numan.

HEALTH:

The government recognises that health plays an overriding role in the welfare of the people. Within the last eight years, the number of health facilities in the state has multiplied. Expansion work is currently going on the Teaching Hospital in Yola. A 100-bed, ₦4.4 million ultra-modern

hospital was officially declared open in Bali on December 22, 1983. Four hundred and sixty-five kilometres outside Yola, the hospital is believed to be the best in the state as at now.

In addition, there are General Hospitals and comprehensive medical centres in every local government headquarters and other important towns.

The government has established a School of Nursing and Midwifery to train junior and middle-level medical staff. There are also a School of Health Technology each in Mubi and Garkida, and the world-famous Leprosarium in Garkida, which also produces specialists on the disease. The School of Nursing in Yola is presently being expanded to cope with increased intake of students.

ROADS:

In road development, the government has constructed a total of 418 kilometres of roads. These are Takum-Kashimbilla Road, Mubi-Mayo Bani-Bazza Road, Sabore-Binyeri Road, Song Sorau Road, Mutum Biyu-Amar Road, Mubi Township Roads Phase I, Garba Chede-Mutum Biyu Road, Jalingo Township Roads, and Yola-Jimera Township Roads Phase III.

Other roads under construction are Abong-Nguroje-Lekitaba Road, Yola-Jimeta Township Roads Phase I, Yola-Jimeta Township Roads Phase II, and Mubi Township Roads.

There is a works training school established in 1977, to provide training for medium and low-level staff cadres, needed for road development and other engineering areas of the Ministry of Works.

GONGOLA STATE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Lt. Col. Yahanna Madaki	—	Military Governor
Alhaji Dahiru Bobbe	—	Secretary to Military Government and Head of Service
Alhaji A. A. Girei	—	Commissioner for Education
Dr. Godwin Billy	—	Commissioner for Agriculture, Animal Health and Forest Resources.
Dr. Mahmud Hammam	—	Commissioner for Local Government
Mr. Betu N. Mamuno	—	Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice.
Mrs. Elizabeth Jiddee	—	Commissioner for Social Development, Information, Youth, Sports & Culture.
Mrs. C. Myada	—	Commissioner for Commerce and Industry.
Alhaji Abdullahi A. Jalo	—	Commissioner for Works, Land & Survey and Transport.
Dr. Hidado Hilalu	—	Commissioner for Health.
Lieutenant-Colonel Cyril Iweze	—	Commander, 15 Mechanised Brigade, Yola.
Alhaji Nuhu Aliyu	—	Commissioner of Police, Gongola Command.
Mr. Bernard Barau Adi	—	Commissioner for Finance.

PERMANENT SECRETARIES IN GONGOLA STATE

Alhaji Zailani Ahmed	—	Permanent Secretary, Government House.
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Alhaji Muhammadu Mubi	—	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education.
Alhaji Abdurrahman Modibbo Girei	—	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture.
Alhaji Ahmed Tukur	—	Permanent Secretary, Ministry for Local Government.
Alhaji Bello Aminu Raji	—	Acting Solicitor-General and Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Justice.
Mr. John Mamman	—	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Information and Social Affairs.
Alhaji A. Lamorde	—	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
Mr. Jerome J. Fwa	—	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Works and Transport.
Mr. James Malgwi	—	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health.
Alhaji Muhammadu Shua'ibu	—	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance.
Mr. D. S. Ikilama	—	Permanent Secretary (Administration)
Mr. Penuel N. Magomya	—	Permanent Secretary (Political)

HIGH COURT JUDGES

Mr. Justice Muhammadu Buba Ardo	—	Chief Judge.
Mr. Justice Michael U. Anisiobi	—	Judge
Mr. Justice J. D. Gwam	—	Judge
Mr. Justice T. A. Irinoye	—	Judge
Mr. Justice Tokunbo Olouti	—	Judge.

MAGISTRATES

Malam Adamu Aliyu	—	Chief Magistrate
Alhaji Muhammed Baba Dadda	—	Acting Chief Magistrate
Alhaji Adamu Buba Mubi	—	Acting Chief Magistrate II
Mr. Amos Audu Daudu	—	Acting Chief Magistrate II
Mr. Paul A. Galinje	—	Acting Chief Magistrate II
Mr. Gambo Afaryu	—	Senior Magistrate
Miss Mairo Usman	—	Acting Magistrate Grade I
Mr. S. D. M. Vawe	—	Magistrate Grade II
Mr. Markus B. Sawa	—	Acting Magistrate Grade II
Malam Ahmed Atiku	—	Acting Magistrate Grade II
Mr. S. A. Ngavan	—	Acting Magistrate Grade II
Mrs. Josephine Y. Tuktur	—	Acting Magistrate Grade II
Mr. Joel H. Nwunuji	—	Acting Magistrate Grade II.

SHARIA COURT OF APPEAL

Alhaji Abubakar Mahmud	—	Grand Khadi
Alhaji Ahmadu Abba Yola	—	Sharia Court Judge
Alhaji Muhammadu C. M. Dodo	—	Sharia Court Judge
Alhaji Mustapha M. Yola	—	Sharia Court Judge.

TRADITIONAL RULERS IN GONGOLA STATE

Alhaji Aliyu Musdafa	—	Lamido of Adamawa
Alhaji Umaru Abba Tukur	—	Emir of Muri
Malam Shekarau Angyu Masa-Ibi Kuyyo II	—	Aku Uka of Wukari
Alhaji Danjuma Garshena Gulbasa III	—	Gara of Donga
Reverend Wilberforce Myawhegyi	—	Haman Bachama (Numan)
Alhaji Isa Ahmadu	—	Chief of Mubi
Muhammadu Mansur	—	Chief of Mambilla
Alhaji Adamu Sanda	—	Chief of Ganye
Alhaji Ali Ibrahim	—	Chief of Takum
Alhaji Humman Gabdo	—	Chief of Gashaka
Malam Isa Dasong	—	Chief of Shelleng
Mr. Joel Fwa	—	Chief of Mbula
Mr. Francis Dire	—	Chief of Bata
Chief of Longuda (Guyuk)*		

*Since the death of Pastor Dishion Dansanda, Chief of Longuda, in 1983, no new Chief has been installed to succeed him.

SOLE ADMINISTRATORS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

Alhaji Inuwa Salihu Gassol	—	Sole Administrator, Bali Local Government.
Alhaji Aliyu Ahmed Ciroma	—	Sole Administrator, Fufore Local Government.
Alhaji Gidado Abubakar	—	Sole Administrator, Ganye Local Government.
Alhaji Shu'aibu Gombi	—	Sole Administrator, Gombi Local Government.
Alhaji Hussaini Shelleng	—	Sole Administrator, Guyuk Local Government.
Alhaji Hamman Adama	—	Sole Administrator, Jalingo Local Government.
Malam Isa Mohammed	—	Sole Administrator, Karim Lamido Local Government.
Alhaji Ndottijo Yerima	—	Sole Administrator, Mayo-Belwa Local Government.
Malam Abubakar Abdullahi	—	Sole Administrator, Micika Local Government.
Malam Muhammadu Kaigama	—	Sole Administrator, Mubi Local Government.
Mr. Thomas Nathaniel	—	Sole Administrator, Numan Local Government.
*Alhaji Ahmadu Waziri	—	Sole Administrator, Sardauna Local Government.
Malam Usman Ngudala	—	Sole Administrator, Song Local Government.
Mr. Usman J. Kaigama	—	Sole Administrator, Takum Local Government.
Alhaji Atahiru Mamman	—	Sole Administrator, Wukari

Alhaji Ahmadu Jika Nyibango	-	Local Government. Sole Administrator, Yola Local Government.
Alhaji Umaru Waziri	-	Sole Administrator, Zing Local Government.

*With the exception of Sardauna Local Government, whose headquarters is Gembu, all other local government headquarters bear the same name with the local government concerned.

SOME STATE-OWNED COMPANIES AND THEIR CHIEF EXECUTIVES

Gongola State Brewery	-	No Chief Executive appointed yet.
Yola International Hotel	-	"
Hotels and Tourism Board	-	Alhaji Tafida Idrisu (General Manager).
Housing Corporation	-	Alhaji Baba Girei (General Manager).
Rural Electrification Board	-	Mr. R. Sengupta (Acting General Manager).
Health Services Management Board	-	Dr. Salihu Bello (Executive Secretary)
Metropolitan and Urban Development Board	-	Alhaji Muhammadu Ajuji Jimeta (Secretary)
Local Government Service Commission	-	Alhaji Muhammadu Girei (Secretary)
Pilgrims Welfare Board	-	Alhaji Isa Hamidu (Secretary)
Civil Service Commission	-	Alhaji Hamidu Alkali (Chairman)
Integrated Rural Development Programmes	-	Mr. A. Hinjari (Co-ordinator)
Water Board	-	Mr. A. H. Quareshi (Acting General Manager)
Ba'issa Timber Industry	-	(No Chief Executive appointed yet).
Mubi Burnt Brick Industry	-	"
Council for Arts and Culture	-	Mr. Bello Pur (Secretary)
Sports Council	-	Mr. Christopher Gambiye (Director of Sports)
Broadcasting Corporation	-	Mr. Fidelis Kaigama (General Manager).
Co-operative Financing Agency	-	(No Chief Executive appointed yet).
Judicial Service Commission	-	"
Electoral Commission	-	"
Lau Tomato Industry	-	Alhaji Umar Abdullahi (General Manager).

HOTELS AND TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

HOTELS:

- Yola Motel, Old GRA, Jimeta. TELEPHONE: 24034.
Ten fully air-conditioned V.I.P. suites at ₦35.00 a night.
Twenty-one fully air-conditioned single rooms at ₦20.00 a night.
Fifteen double rooms with fan at ₦25.00 a night.
Meal Charges ₦2 (Breakfast) ₦4 (Lunch) ₦4 (Dinner).
- Mahmud Guest Inn, Off Upper Luggere Road, Jimeta, TELEPHONE: 24929
Twelve fully air-conditioned executive suites at ₦50.00 a night per suite.
Meal Charges: ₦4.50 (Breakfast) ₦7.00 (Lunch) ₦8.00 (Dinner).
- Taraba Hotel, Secretariat Road, Jimeta. TELEPHONE: 24900.

- Twenty double suites at ₦50.00 a night per suite. All suites fully air-conditioned.
Meal Charges: ₦4.50 (Breakfast) ₦6.00 (Lunch) ₦7.00 (Dinner).
4. Hanco Hotel, Numan Road (Opposite Yola Airport) Jimeta. TELEPHONE: 24569.
Four executive suites at ₦50.00 per night.
Fourteen double suites at ₦40.00 per night.
Meal Charges: ₦4.50 (Breakfast) ₦5.50 (Lunch) ₦6.50 (Dinner).
 5. Hotel de Pride International, Nassarawo Ward, Jimeta. TELEPHONE: 24164.
Four V.I.P. suites at ₦40.00 a night.
Nine double rooms at ₦30.00 a night.
Catering service for guests only at the following charges. Breakfast: ₦4.00, Dinner: ₦5,
Lunch: ₦5.00.
 6. Bagale Hotel, Lamido Aliyu Way, Jimeta, TELEPHONE: 24736
Thirty-two double suites at ₦40.00 a night with breakfast.
Other meal charges: ₦5.00 (Lunch) ₦6.00 (Dinner).
 7. Jonax International Hotel, Damsawo New Layout, Jimeta. TELEPHONE: 24231.
Twenty double rooms at ₦35.00 a night.
Meal Charges: ₦4.50 (Breakfast) ₦8.00 (Lunch) ₦9.90 (Dinner).
 8. Bridge Hotel (Catering Rest House Annex), Bajabure, Jimeta (Only Hotel with swimming
Pool).
Two V.I.P. suits at ₦50.00 a night.
Two business suites at ₦35.00 a night.
Twenty single rooms at ₦18.00 a night.
Meal Charges: ₦2.00 (Breakfast) ₦4.00 (Lunch) ₦4.00 (Dinner).
 9. Jikadi Guest Inn, Nassarawo Ward, Jimeta.
Six executive suites at ₦50.00 a night
Six double rooms at ₦35.00 a night
Four single rooms at ₦25.00 a night.
All rooms have TV sets connected to a centrally controlled Vedio Cassette recorder
Meal Charges: ₦5.00 (Breakfast) ₦5.00 (Lunch) ₦5.00 (Dinner).
 10. Kota Guest Inn, Kashim Ibrahim Road, Jimeta. TELEPHONE: 24454.
Fourteen double suites at ₦25.00 a night.
Meal charges: NON-CATERING
 11. Peacock Hotel, Main Street, Jimeta. TELEPHONE: 24879.
Two double rooms at ₦20.00 a night.
Six single rooms at ₦10.00 a night.
Meal charges: Not fixed.
 12. Peacock Annex, Mubi Road, Jimeta. TELEPHONE: 24654.
Eleven V.I.P. suites at ₦40.00 per night.
Ten double rooms at ₦35.00 a night.
Three single rooms ₦30.00 a night.
Meal Charges: ₦3.50 (Breakfast) ₦4.50 (Lunch) ₦6.00 (Dinner).
 13. Zuwcon Hotel, Near Capital School, Damsawo Ward, Jimeta.
Eight V.I.P. rooms at ₦40.00 a night.
Meal Charges: ₦4.00 (Breakfast) ₦6.00 (Lunch) ₦7.00 (Dinner).
 14. Palace Hotel, Off Main Street, Jimeta. TELEPHONE: 24491.
Three V.I.P. suites at ₦30.00 a night.

Three double rooms at ₦25.00 a night.
 Nineteen single rooms at ₦15.00 a night.
 Meal Charges: NON-CATERING.

15. Bekaji Night Club, Galadima Aminu Way, Jimeta.
 Thirteen single rooms at ₦25.00 a night.
 Meal Charges: Catering on request at prices that vary.
16. Nigerian Airports Commercial Ventures (NACV) Restaurant, Galadima Aminu Way, Jimeta.
 NO ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES.
 Meal Charges: ₦4.50 (Breakfast) ₦6.50 (Lunch) ₦7.00 (Dinner).
17. Betola Hotel, Damsawo New Layout, Jimeta.
 Five double rooms at ₦40.00 a night.
 Fourteen single rooms at ₦35.00 a night.
 Meal Charges: ₦4.00 (Breakfast) ₦5.00 (Lunch) ₦6.00 (Dinner).
18. Paradise Lodge, Hospital Road, Jimeta. TELEPHONE: 24810.
 Ten V.I.P. suites at ₦30.00 a night.
 Twenty single rooms at ₦18.00 a night.
 Meal Charges: NON-CATERING.
19. Abra-Rut (Abraham & Ruth) Hotel, Opposite Federal Polytechnic, Yola Campus, Jimeta.
 Seven single rooms at ₦25.00 (Air-conditioned) and ₦20.00 (Fan) a night.
 Hair-dressing salon attached.
 Meal Charges: ₦4.00 (Breakfast) ₦5.00 (Lunch) ₦6.00 (Dinner).
20. Wadata Guest Inn,
 Eight V.I.P. suites at ₦50.00 a night.
 Meal Charges: NON-CATERING.
21. Hotel De Samobe, behind State Library Building, Jimeta.
 Five double rooms at ₦20.00 a night.
 Six single rooms at ₦10.00 a night.
 Meal Charges: NON-CATERING.
22. Njuwa Hotel, Yola By-pass, Yola Town.
 Hotel still under construction.
23. Catering Rest House, Ahmadu Bello Way, NUMAM.
 Six V.I.P. suites at ₦35.00 a night.
 Six double rooms at ₦15.00 a night.
 Six singles rooms at ₦15.00 a night.
 Meal Charges: ₦2.00 (Breakfast) ₦4.00 (Lunch) ₦4.00 (Dinner).
24. Damsa Guest Inn, Yola Road, Numan.
 Five V.I.P. suites at ₦25.00 a night.
 Two double suites at ₦20.00 a night.
 Four single rooms at ₦15.00 a night.
 Meal Charges: ₦2.00 (Breakfast) ₦3.00 (Lunch) ₦3.00 (Dinner).
25. Gateway Inn, Ahmadu Bello Way, Numan.
 Eight double rooms at ₦25.00 a night.
 Two single rooms at ₦15.00 a night.
 Meal Charges: ₦3.00 (Breakfast) ₦3.00 (Lunch) ₦3.00 (Dinner).
26. Catering Rest House, WUKARI.
 One V.I.P. suite at ₦35.00 a night.
 Twelve single rooms at ₦15.00 a night.
 Meal Charges: ₦2.00 (Breakfast) ₦4.00 (Lunch) ₦4.00 (Dinner).

27. Ishaku Hotel, Wukari,
Five double rooms at ₦35.00 a night.
Ten single rooms at ₦25.00 a night.
Meal Charges: ₦2.75 (Breakfast) ₦3.85 (Lunch) ₦4.40 (Dinner).
28. Myapuri Hotel, TAKUM,
Seven V.I.P. suites at ₦50.00 a night
Four single rooms at ₦25.00 a night.
Meal Charges: ₦5.00 (Breakfast) ₦8.00 (Lunch) ₦8.00 (Dinner).
29. Catering Rest House, MUBI,
Two V.I.P. suites at ₦35.00 a night.
Five double suites at ₦20.00 a night.
Four single rooms at ₦15.00 a night.
Meal Charges: ₦2.00 (Breakfast) ₦4.00 (Lunch) ₦4.00 (Dinner).
30. Gaya Guest Inn, Mubi,
Twelve single rooms at ₦15.00 a night.
Meal Charges: NON-CATERING.
31. Gaya Annex Guest Inn, Mubi,
Thirty double rooms at ₦30.00 a night.
Meal Charges: ₦2.00 (Breakfast), ₦3.00 (Lunch) ₦3.00 (Dinner).
32. Catering Rest House, JALINGO,
Two V.I.P. suites at ₦35.00 a night.
Eight doubles at ₦20.00 a night.
Twelve singles at ₦15.00 a night.
Meal Charges: ₦2.00 (Breakfast) ₦4.00 (Lunch) ₦4.00 (Dinner).
33. Muri Hotel, Jalingo.
Ten V.I.P. suites at ₦40.00 a night.
Ten double suites at ₦25.00 a night.
Twenty single suites at ₦15.00 a night.
Meal Charges: ₦2.00 (Breakfast) ₦3.00 (Lunch) ₦3.00 (Dinner).
34. Catering Rest House, Gembu (Mambilla Plateau) GEMBU,
Long in disuse.
35. Daula Hotel, Gembu
Five V.I.P. suites at ₦25.00 a night.
Eight doubles at ₦20.00 a night.
Four single rooms at ₦15.00 a night.
Meal Charges: ₦2.50 (Breakfast) ₦3.00 (Lunch) ₦3.00 (Dinner).
36. Chahum Lodge, Gembu,
Two V.I.P. suites at ₦20.00 a night.
Six single rooms at ₦12.00 a night.
Meal Charges: ₦2.00 (Breakfast) ₦2.50 (Lunch) ₦3.00 (Dinner).
37. Catering Rest House, BALI
Eight V.I.P. suites at ₦35.00 a night.
Six doubles at ₦20.00 a night.
Eight single rooms at ₦15.00 a night.
Meal Charges: ₦2.00 (Breakfast) ₦4.00 (Lunch) ₦4.00 (Dinner).

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

1. The 6,410 kilometre Gumti/Gashaka Games Reserve at Ganye Local Government. This

reserves is not fully developed yet.

2. The exotic climate of the Mambilla Plateau.
3. Zing Holiday Resort in Zing (still under construction).
4. Kiri Dam Resort, near Numan.
5. Savannah Sugar Plantation in Numab.
6. The annual Njuwa Fishing Festival in Yola.
7. The tomb of Moddibo Adama, founder of Adamawa Emirate in Yola.
8. The Marmara crocodile pond at Wukari, reputed to possess mystical powers.
9. The Kamale Peak, the highest on the Nigeria/Cameroun border.
10. The Lamurde natural hot water spring in Numan.
11. Rest Houses at Kowajel and Wuro Ande built by the Germans during their brief occupation
12. Numan Bridge near the confluence of Rivers Benue and Gongola..
13. The Jimeta Bridge across the River Benue.
14. Tea and Coffee plantations on the Mambilla Plateau.
15. The Three Sisters Rock in Song Local Government.
16. The world-famous leprosarium in Garkida.

IMO STATE**INTRODUCTION:**

Imo State was created out of the former East Central State in Nigeria on 3rd February, 1976. It shares boundaries with Cross River State on the East, Anambra State up North, Rivers State down South and Bendel State across River Niger on the West.

It occupies a total area of 12,689 square kilometres and had a population of 3,672,654 according to the 1963 Census. The projected population figure for 1984 is over six million. The State's population density of 486 persons per square kilometre is the highest in the country.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The land is somewhat level at the hinterland but rises gradually at the North-Eastern parts around the Okigwe/Ohaozara/Afikpo axis rolling hills.

Rivers, streams and lakes abound in the State. The major rivers are Imo (from which the state takes its name), Otamiri, Uasi, Njaba and the major lakes are Oguta Lake, Uburu Salt Lake and Abada Lake.

The state lies within the tropical rain forest zone and there is luxuriant growth of trees in the southern parts.

CLIMATE:

The two major seasons experienced in the area are dry season (from October through March) and the rainy season (from April through September) with a dry period in August known as 'August Break.' The rainiest months are July and September. December is the driest month while March is the hottest month.

EDUCATION:

Education is among the priority programmes of the State Government. Both the people and the Government make huge financial and material investments to promote education in the state. More than 75% of the primary and post-primary schools in the state were built by communal efforts.

The control of Education is vested in two main organs, namely, the Ministry of Education which is in charge of policy-making and the State Education Board which is in charge of management and policy implementation. The Commissioner for Education who is also the Chairman of State Education Board co-ordinates the functions of the two organs. There are, at present, 1,987 Primary Schools, 439 Secondary Schools, 10 Technical Colleges and four Vocational Colleges in the State.

Primary school enrolment in the 1983/84 school stands at 1,243,587 while that of the post-primary in the same period is 326,942.

The State places priority in the training of teachers to man the numerous schools. To this end, there are 14 Teachers' Training Colleges with a total enrolment of 11,191. In addition there is the Alvan Ikoku College of Education, Owerri, with campuses at Orlu and Umuahia. There are two Universities in the State, namely, the Federal University of Technology, Owerri and the Imo State University, Etihi.

SPECIAL EDUCATION:

The State has a special Education Centre at Orlu for the physical handicapped children.

HEALTH SERVICES:

Health-Care delivery in the state is the joint responsibility of the Ministry of Health and the Health Management Board. The former lays down policies and is responsible for the maintenance of public health including Staff Training and Development while the latter is responsible for the

Management of all government Hospitals and related Medical Institutions in the State.

CULTURE:

The State is inhabited all through by the Igbo who speak and understand the Igbo language in all parts of the State with minor differences in dialect.

Majority of the people of the State are subsistent farmers. The staple food crops are yams, cassava and cocoyam.

Traditional festivals are observed at certain times of the year. There is a festival to herald the planting season but by far the most popular of the festivals is the Ahiajoku Festival which is observed in all the communities by individual farmers to celebrate their rich harvests.

The typical Igbo man's traditional mode of dressing is made up of an over-flowing jumper or long sleeved shirt worn over a "George" wrapper with a good cap and walking stick to match. For the female counterpart, a blouse, george or 'abada' cloth (up and down) and a fitting headtie, ear-ring and necklace are popular choices.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE STATE:

Successive administrations in the State since its creation in 1976 have made strenuous efforts to establish industries to absorb the teeming school leavers in the State. The existing industries such as the Golden Guinea Breweries Limited, Umuahia, the Modern Ceramics Industries, Umuahia, and the Modern Shoe Industries, Owerri have been reactivated or expanded to make them more viable. Most of the industrial projects for which huge sums of public funds were spent by the last civilian administration are still at site-clearing or foundation level. The present Military Government in the State is assessing the industrial programme with a view to completing the more viable projects with the limited resources available to it.

Apart from Government effort, individuals, groups and organisations are doing their best to establish small scale industries.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF IMO STATE

Navy Captain Alison Madueke	—	Military Governor of Imo State.
Lt.-Col. Abdulkarim A. Adisa	—	Commander, 32 Field Artillery Brigade.
Mr. S. A. Edoigawere	—	Commissioner of Police
Dr. E. John Okereke	—	Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice.
Professor A. E. Afigbo, [O.O.N.]	—	Commissioner for Education.
Mr. H. M. Ofurum	—	Commissioner for Local Government.
Vacant	—	Commissioner for Finance and Economic Planning.
Chief (Dr.) Engr. E. A. Anyahuru	—	Commissioner for Works and Transport
Dr. Iheanacho N. Madu	—	Commissioner for Commerce and Industry.
Mrs. Bridget C. Nwankwo	—	Commissioner for Health
Dr. T. Enyinnia	—	Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources.
Dr. L. U. Akunnakwe	—	Commissioner for Information, Culture, Youth and Sports.
Mr. Festus Emeghara	—	Secretary to the Military Government & Head of Service.

PERMANENT SECRETARIES

MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT		PERMANENT SECRETARY
Works and Transport	—	Mr. F. U. Emeghara
Commerce & Industry	—	Mr. B. U. Ajoku
Local Government	—	Mr. N. C. Okoronkwo
Education		Mr. Chidi Ebere
Agriculture & Natural Resources	—	Mr. F. Oji
Health	—	Mr. A. E. N. Izuwah
Information, Culture, Youth & Sports	—	Mrs. A. A. Igwe
Finance & Economic Planning	—	Mr. M. B. Okereke
Justice	—	Mr. S. O. Ekpe

CABINET OFFICE

Special Services Department	—	Chief L. U. Okeahialam
Administration Department	—	Mr. I. D. Nwoga
Establishment Department	—	Mr. I. N. Ekezie
Political Department	—	Mr. G. C. Okezie
Economic Department (including Petroleum & Energy)	—	Nze E. O. Ezeigbo.

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR

Principal Secretary to the Governor	—	Mr. S. Ezuma Igwe.
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HIGH COURT JUDGES

Hon. Justice R. U. Aguta (Chief Judge)	—	Owerri
Hon. Justice S. W. Chianakwalam	—	Owerri
Hon. Justice F. I. E. Ukattah	—	Oguta
Hon. Justice A. A. Ononuju	—	Umuahia
Hon. Justice E. O. Ogwuegbu	—	Aba
Hon. Justice D. E. Njiribeako	—	Aba
Hon. Justice O. A. Okezie	—	Okigwe
Hon. Justice G. G. I. Ojiako	—	Owerri
Hon. Justice S. A. Nsofor	—	Aba
Hon. Justice Jonah Johnson	—	Nkwere
Hon. Justice J. Ogu Ugoagwu	—	Orlu
Hon. Justice G. O. Oyudo	—	Owerri
Hon. Justice M. C. Eziri	—	Afikpo
Hon. Justice I. C. E. Ihejietoh	—	Mbaise
Hon. Justice C. U. Mbachu	—	Aba
Hon. Justice S. N. Okoroafor	—	Mbano/Etiti
Hon. Justice M. O. Maranzu	—	Ohafia
Hon. Justice J. S. Anyanwu	—	Isiala-Ngwa
Hon. Justice Nnanna Nwa Wachukwu	—	Owerri

Hon. Justice I. C. Pats-Acholonu	—	Oguta
Hon. Justice E. I. N. Nwogu	—	Owerri.

CHIEF MAGISTRATES

S. N. Nwachukwu	(Chief Registrar)	Owerri
G. A. Umeh	(Deputy Chief Registrar)	Owerri
G. A. Egejuru	(Chief Magistrate Grade I)	Aba
D. M. Ogwo	Magistrate Grade I	Okigwe
O. Enendu	Magistrate Grade I	Umuahia
P. O. Ohaeri	Magistrate Grade I	Orlu
F. U. Ejimofor	Magistrate Grade I	Oguta
S. O. Umezurumba	Magistrate Grade I	Ohafia
R. I. Iweh	Magistrate Grade I	Mbawsi
J. O. Amadi	Magistrate Grade I	Ukwa
G. U. Malunta	Magistrate Grade I	Afikpo
H. N. Nsofor	Magistrate Grade I	Owerri
N. Okoroafor	Magistrate Grade I	Aboh-Mbaise
R. A. Wilson	Magistrate Grade I	Owerri
N. A. Ofoha	Magistrate Grade I	Umuahia
G. U. Emenike (Contract)	Chief Magistrate Grade II	Mgbidi
M. N. Mba	Chief Magistrate Grade II	Mbano
C. A. Agorua	Ag. Chief Magistrate Grade II	Aba.

SENIOR MAGISTRATES

B. N. Onyekwere (Contract)	Senior Magistrate Grade I	Nkwere
C. B. U. Wogu	Senior Magistrate Grade I	Etiti
B. A. Iheme	Senior Magistrate Grade I	Arochukwu
E. C. A. Anisiobi	Senior Magistrate Grade I	Ohaji
L. O. Ukeni	Senior Magistrate Grade II	Orlu
J. W. Nwaka	Senior Magistrate Grade II	Owerri

MAGISTRATES

F. I. Okeke	Magistrate Grade I	Owerri
J. A. E. Olua	Magistrate Grade II	Iho
R. U. Okonnachi	Magistrate Grade II	Okigwe
L. O. Nwokoro	Magistrate Grade II	Aba
C. E. E. Nkama	Magistrate Grade II	Ohazara
I. Offonry	Magistrate Grade II	Owerri.

GOVERNMENT OWNED COMPANIES

COMPANIES	CHIEF EXECUTIVES
1. Golden Guinea Breweries Limited, Umuahia.	— Mr. A. R. Williams, General Manager.

Standard Shoe Company Limited, Owerri.	-	MARW Moreth, General Manager.
International Glass Industries Limited, Umuahia.	-	Chief A. J. N. Nzeribe, Sole Administrator/Chief Executive.
Modern Ceramics Industry Limited, Umuahia.	-	J. C. Nwabagwu, General Manager.
Sachs-Hercules (Nig.) Limited, Owerri	-	Mr. W. J. D'e JONGE, General Manager.
Resin and Paint Industry, Aboh-Mbaise.	-	Yet to be commissioned.
Aluminium Extrusion Plant, Inyishi Ikeduru.	-	To be commissioned.
Aba Textile Mills, Aba.	-	Jointly owned by State and Federal Government.

PARASTATALS AND THEIR CHIEF EXECUTIVES

NAME OF PARASTATAL	CHIEF EXECUTIVE
1. Imo Broadcasting Service (IBS)	Mr. Anyim Ude (Acting).
2. Imo Television Authority (ITV)	Mr. Ralph Obiona
3. Agricultural Development Authority	Mr. E. N. C. Nwogu
4. Imo State Library Board	Mr. Njoku Ukaonu
5. Council for Arts and Culture	Mr. Gogo Anyanwu
6. Local Government Services Board	Mr. J. B. Onyia
7. Imo State Education Board	Professor Adiele Afigbo
8. Imo State Sports Council	Mr. Tony Nzeribe
9. Imo Housing Corporation	Vacant.
10. Health Management Board	Vacant
11. Central Investment Agency	Vacant
12. Environmental Sanitation Authority	Mr. O. C. Nwosu
13. Owerri Capital Development Authority	Mr. Peter Nwogu
14. Imo State Water Board	Mr. E. O. Elendu
15. Imo State Electricity Board	Mr. B. Akuta
16. Imo State Accelerated Agricultural Project (ISADAP)	Dr. Nduaka
17. Imo State Tourist Corporation	L. C. Anyanwu
18. Imo State Newspapers Limited, Owerri	E. N. Igboke (Sole Administrator).

TOURIST CENTRES

NAME	LOCATION
1. Palm Beach Village	Along the shores of Njaba River in Awo-manma in the Oru Local Government Area. Privately owned. Tel.: No. 230164.
2. Mezuville Resort	Situated at Emekuku Near Owerri. Privately owned.
3. Ojukwu Bunker	The former Biafran Army Headquarters and the domicile of its Commander-in-Chief (Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu).
4. Zoological Garden, Owerri	A government establishment situated in Nekede near Owerri. Very beautiful set-up.

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| 5. | Okiriko Fish Farms | — | Nice for family picnic.
Located at Aba and privately owned. |
| 6. | Oguta Lake Side Resort | — | Functional with national setting. (Government Owned). |
| 7. | Azumiri/Akwuete Holding Resort | — | A national setting which attract numerous local and foreign visitors. |
| 8. | Arochukwu Ohafia Traditional Centre | — | Its development and operation are purely communal. |

KADUNA STATE

KADUNA State is the former North Central State, and was one of the twelve states created in 1967. It was renamed Kaduna State following the creation of States by the then Federal Military Government in February 1976.

Kaduna State covers an area of about 70,245 square kilometres, with a population of about 7,098,306 based on the 1963 projected census figures.

The major ethnic groups in the state are the Hausas, Fulanis, Kajes, Gwans and the Pitis. The State derives its name from the abundance of crocodiles found in River Kaduna — the Hausa name for Crocodiles being "Kaduna". The most important mineral resources of the state are Cassiterite or Tin Ore, Columbite, Sapphire, talc, iron-ore, Kyanite, graphite and Gold. Other parts of the State possess further mineral potentials yet to be tapped.

LAND

15 towns in the state have been designated Urban areas. The towns are: Kaduna, Katsina, Zaria, Dawra, Kafanchan, Birnin-Gwary, Malunfashi, Saminaka, Mani, Kankia, Dutsin Ma, Duntina, Kachia and Zonkwa. Land in these Urban areas have been removed from the jurisdiction of local governments and placed under the authority of the Governor. Application for plots of land in these areas are also considered on the basis of merit, so that indigenes of the State can have a plot of land to build a house.

WATER SUPPLY

Water supply programme in the state, is fully undertaken by the States Water Board. Where there are rivers, streams, lakes or dams, water is piped to consumers through transmission mains, as is the case in urban areas. In other areas, bore-holes are constructed and pumps erected. Also small village dams are built to urgent local supplies.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture, an age-old industry in the state, is being fully developed to provide adequate food and raw materials for the state's growing industries and population. Increased mechanisation as well as better system of cultivation, harvesting, Storage and Marketing are being promoted.

Cotton is the states major cash crop. The State produces more than 40% of the country's total annual production. Other export crops produced are groundnut and ginger. Food crops include guinea corn, millet, Yam, Beans and rice.

ROADS

From 1979 to date, construction work on the Kankia-Inogana-Main-Mashi, Zungo-Rogogo-Babban Mutimi Saudamn-Rogogo, Makarifi-Ikara-Datsin-Wai-Kubau and Kurmin-Jibrin-Jere roads have been completed.

The State Government has also awarded contracts for the construction of other roads which are in various stages of construction.

INDUSTRIES

The Peugeot car assembly plant is located in Kaduna, and now meets a substantial proportion of the nation's requirements. Work has been completed on the construction of the nation's third petroleum refinery located in Kaduna.

Many of the existing manufacturing industries, especially textile are being expanded and new ones established.

Other industries in the state include oil-milling in Katsina, Cotton, seed crushing and cigarette manufacturing in Zaria. There are also a number of factories producing reinforced concrete

materials, asbestos, cement, ground-oil, dairy-flour, sheabutter, assembled bicycles and toiletries.

EDUCATION

In the 1979/80 school year, 15,720 students from the primary schools were enrolled into secondary schools. In 1981/82, there were 150,000 primary school leavers in the state, all first products of UPE, out of an enrolment of 1.02 million.

There are also teacher training colleges, a polytechnic and the Ahmadu Bello University in Zaria.

The State is well served by modern telecommunications and transportation system, which connects it with all parts of the country.

ARTS

Kaduna State is rich in arts and culture, and was the first to establish an arts council by Law. The council is charged with the responsibility of taking measures to explore, develop and preserve the states treasures in arts and culture.

TOURISM

The state has some of the country's best tourist attraction. The most interesting places include the Regimental Museum of the Nigerian Army at Zaria, the famous Nok terra heads, the Bayajida sword, and polished iron axes and weapons believed to be over 2,000 years old.

Other centres of attraction are the palaces of the Emir of Katsina, Dawra, and Zaria, the Gobarau minaret in Katsina, the legendary Kusingu well in Daura, and the River Garden in Kaduna, with its historic Lugard bridge.

The Hamdala and Durbar hotels in Kaduna provides first class services for tourists.

KADUNA STATE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

MILITARY GOVERNOR

— Major Abubakar Umar

SECRETARY TO THE MILITARY

GOVERNMENT AND HEAD OF SERVICE

Alhaji Isa M. Katsina

MINISTRY

Agriculture
Commerce and Industry
Educations
Finance and Economic Planing
Health and Social Welfare
Information and Home Affairs
Justice
Local Government and Community Development
Works and Transport
Commissioner of Police
Officer Commanding Nigeria Airforce Ground
Training Group
Commander, 1 Mechanised Infantry Division
Hq & Signals, N.A., Kaduna

COMMISSIONER

— Dr. Dalhatu Tafida
— Alhaji Sule Abubakar
— Dr. Musa Shok
— Dr. Halima Adamu
— Alhaji Mohammed Makarfi
— Mrs. Hanseen Donli
—
— Alhaji Saleh Usman
— Eng. Usman Daura
— Alhaji Aliyu F. Atta
— Wing Commndr. Fredrick Ilorin
— Lt-Col. E. N. Okolo

STATE PERMANENT SECRETARIES

SECRETARY TO THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT AND HEAD OF SERVICE

— Alhaji Isa M. Katsina

S/No. MINISTRY

1. Agriculture
2. Commerce and Industry
3. Education
4. Finance and Economic Planning
5. Health
6. Information and Home Affairs
7. Justice
8. Local Government and Community Development
9. Works and Transport
10. Animal Health and Forest Resources
11. Economic Planning

PERMANENT SECRETARIES

- Alhaji Mohammed Sani Katsina
- Alhaji Abubakar Laidan
- Alhaji Musa D. Abdullahi
- Alhaji Shehu Suleiman
- Mr. U. Gwani
- Alhaji Iro-Dan Sani
- Mr. J. B. Maigida
- Alhaji Abduraham Ngakano
- Alhaji Muhammadu Ibrahim
- Mr. Yohanna Sarki
- Alhaji Labo Muhuta

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

1. Political Affairs
2. Land and Survey Department
3. General Administration
4. Establishment and Training

- Dr. Basil Ikara
- Alhaji Lawal O. Musawa
- Mr. T. D. Akpapi
- Alhaji Aliyu Bala Kuki

KANO State occupies a land area of 43,285 Square Kilometres, approximately 4.7% of the whole of Nigeria, and is centrally located on the northern boarder of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Lying between latitudes 13°53' and 10°25' of Kaduna State in the West, it is bounded by Bauchi State in the East, Borno State and Niger Republic in the North, and Kaduna and Bauchi States in the South.

The official census taken in 1963 put Kano State's total population at 5.77 million people, but Federal projections made predicted and estimated 8.91 million inhabitants of Kano at the year 1980. However, the commonly accepted population figure for today is 10 million people. Although the growth rate in all other states of the Federation has been put at 2.5% per annum, that of Kano is placed at 5%, sur-passing Lagos' (the Federal Capital) 4% growth rate.

The State Capital, Kano, for centuries, a leading commercial hub in the Western Sudan, is today only second to Lagos in Industrial development.

In spite of the divisions of Nigeria into 19 states in 1976 from its original twelve, Kano State which has been created since April 1, 1968 still maintains its original boundaries. Kano is predominated by Hausas.

CLIMATE

The climate of Kano State consists of the different seasons of Harmattan, rainy and dry seasons. The harmattan season is subject to dry sandy winds blowing down from the Sahara, and temperatures in the state tend to drop during the harmattan months beginning in December, and ending in February. It is especially cool in the early mornings and evenings during this period. The dry season occurs from March to May, to be followed by a rainy period lasting till September and then another dry sunny spell before the harmattan.

EMIRATE

Kano is sub-divided into Emirates, falling into two categories. The first, the original four Emirates, consists of Kano, Hadejia, Gumel and Kazaure. The second group is comprised of the four former Districts of Dutse, Gaya, Rano and Auyo. Altogether they form the 14 Local Governments in the state.

Kano Emirate, the largest of the original four, covered the entire middle and Southern parts of the state, until its separation into a total of four Emirates as a means of speeding up development and increasing the status of some of the State's older cities.

TOURISM

For the visitor, getting around Kano poses little or no problems. Although Hausa is the indigenous language common to the seven states of Northern Nigeria, English as a national official language is spoken virtually everywhere. The Old city of Kano contains an array of amazing architecture to be found throughout the state. Both old and new buildings are constructed of mud with a plastered finish, painted in lively pastels and decorated with fine drawings and inscriptions; and more often than not, have peaks, which call to mind the hored cattle Unique to West Africa. Examples of old age creativity in building can be seen everywhere, but some outstanding ones are Gidan Dan Hausa (a magnificent structure with an historic value for being built as the home of the first British Resident Administrator in Kano, the Gidan Makama (the state Museum) and the arts council building. At Rano, a walled town almost as old as Kano, three prominent mountains of boulders dominate the landscape. This is one of the most mystifying features of Kano State. Trees and shrubbery grow out of the solid layers of granite, herds of goats scramble to them and buzzards are ever hopefully flying overhead. The Rock castle at Tvga and the Bagauda Lake Hotel, are in fact tourist attraction within themselves.

AGRICULTURE

Principal crops — Groundnuts, millet, guinea-corn, cotton, pepper, maize, cowpeas, rice wheat and a wide variety of vegetables. There is also a considerable population of livestock comprising cattle, sheep, goats, donkeys, horses and camels.

The Kano Agricultural Development Project (KNADP) and Kano Agricultural Supply Company Ltd. (KASCO), are too new outfit in agricultural argumentation efforts by the government. There is an estimated number of 1,082,692 farming families now in the state.

To ensure the Government's target of self-sufficiency in food in Kano, and commercial production of agricultural produce, areas of development have been sub-divided into five main groups, with each receiving special attention.

These consists of Irrigation projects, production of cash crops, modernised horticultures, improved livestock production and the development of fisheries. At the same time, the Ministry of Agriculture is assisting a number of training, co-operative and special programmes to encourage progress in each of these five areas.

EDUCATION

Kano State does not lag behind in terms of education. Since 1979, 22 new schools and five teacher training colleges have been completed and opened, while 29 new post-primary institutions, for which contracts were awarded are now at various stages of completion. There are currently 94 post-primary institutions in the state, and enrolment figures increase steadily. The number of intakes into post-primary institutions increased from 15,000 in 1979 to over 70,000 in 1983 and with the phasing out of boarding in the state, the number at the moment is over 150,000.

The Agency for Mass Education set up in 1980, with a target of making three million adults illiterate by 1985 is yeilding. The Agency graduated 100,000 male and female adult learners within 18 months months of it's inception.

INDUSTRY

A rapid proliferation of industrial establishments, the bulk of which is made up of medium and large scale industries, has been witnessed in this sector. There are 280 such establishments in the state (a considerable part of it's credit), with a combined annual output of ₦100,000,000 worth of manufactured products of a wide variety. The Ministry of Rural and Community Development operates a small-scale Industry Credit Scheme, under which loan assistance up to ₦80,000 is provided either to establish or expand small-scale Industrial projects. During 1979-80, 120 small-scale industries benefitted from this scheme involving ₦1.7 million. The figure is much higher today.

The Government offers incentives to prospective investors, including financial participation by government in carefully researched ventures designed on policy lines. Allocation of state Industrial and Commercial plots are made to approved developers and projects, and tax incentives and allowances such as the Industrial Development Tax and Capital Allowances are relaxed.

KANO STATE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Governor — Lt-Col. Mohammed Ahmed Daku.

COMMISSIONERS

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Finance & Economic Planning | — Alhaji Abba Abdullahi |
| 2. Works & Housing | — Alhaji Usman Sambo |
| 3. Information, Social Development, Youths Sports & Culture | — Hajiya Rabi Ilyasu |
| 4. Education | — Alhaji Ibrahim Ismaila |

- | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| 5. Agriculture | — | Alhaji Musa Shua'ibu |
| 6. Health | — | Alhaji Muhammadu Yan Kwashi Kazaure |
| 7. Local Government | — | Alhaji Imam Wali |
| 8. Justice | — | Sanusi Chiroma Yusic |
| 9. Commerce, Industry and Co-operative | — | — |

PERMANENT SECRETARIES

- | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Military Governor's Office
(Government House) | — | Alhaji Ibrahim Abubakar |
| 2. Military Governor's Office
(Land & Survey Division) | — | Alhaji Musa Karaye |
| i) Office of the Secretary to the
Military Government (Administration
& Finance) | — | Alhaji Ja'afaru Kaguna |
| ii) Office of the Secretary to the
Military Government (Security &
Cabinet Secretariat) | — | Alhaji Umaru Ibrahim |
| iii) Establishment & Service Matters
Division | — | Malam Tijjani Sulaiman |
| iv) Manpower Development | — | Alhaji Aminu Usman |
| v) Special Duties | — | Alhaji Bello B. Farouk |
| 3. Ministry of Finance and Economic
Planning | — | Alhaji Ibrahim Baba |
| 4. Ministry of Works/Housing | — | Alhaji Wada Aliyu |
| 5. Ministry of Information, Social Development
Youth, Sports & Culture | — | Alhaji Ibrahim Bello |
| 6. Ministry of Education | — | Alhaji Ado Gwaram |
| 7. Ministry of Agriculture | — | Alhaji Murtala Ahmed |
| 8. Ministry of Health | — | Alhaji Ahmed Usman |
| 9. Ministry of Local Government | — | Alhaji Musa Ahmed |
| 10. Ministry of Commerce, Industry
& Co-operatives | — | Alhaji Gidado Muktar |
| 11. Ministry of Justice | — | Alhaji Abubakar Modibo. |

SOLE ADMINISTRATORS

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Bichi Local Government | — | Alhaji Yahaya Mohammed Kura |
| 2. Birnin Kudu Local Government | — | Alhaji Dalha Kazaure |
| 3. Dawakin Kudu Local Government | — | Alhaji Ali Mohammed |
| 4. Dawakin Tofa Local Government | — | Alhaji Bashari Mohd. Garko |
| 5. Danbatta Local Government | — | Malam Babagana Adamu |
| 6. Dutse Local Government | — | Alhaji Isa Inuwa |
| 7. Gaya Local Government | — | Alhaji Zubairu M. Imam |
| 8. Gumel Local Government | — | Alhaji Imam Abdullahi |
| 9. Gwarzo Local Government | — | Malam Sirajo Wudil |
| 10. Hadejia Local Government | — | Malam Abdullahi Maikano Gwarzo |
| 11. Gezawa Local Government | — | Malam Ali Mahmud Babura |
| 12. Jahun Local Government | — | Malam Haruna Sambo |
| 13. Kazaure Local Government | — | Alhaji Munir Nuhu |
| 14. Kano Municipal Local Government | — | Alhaji Baffa Usman |

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 15. Kari Hausa Local Government | - Malam Aliyu Tijjani |
| 16. Minjibir Local Government | - Malam Idi Salihi Dal |
| 17. Rano Local Government | - Malam Salihi Ahmed Bichi |
| 18. Ringim Local Government | - Alhaji Umaru Adamu |
| 19. Tudun Wada Local Government | - Alhaji Marwana Manladan |
| 20. Wudil Local Government | - Alhaji Abdullahi Mahmud. |

KWARA STATE

Kwara State has a land area of 66,869 Square kilometres with a population figure of about 2,898,552 according to the 1980 projected population figure. It extends from latitude 11°7' N in its northern tip to latitude 7°45' N in its southern eastern reach.

Kwara State shares boarders with many states and a common international boarder with the Republic of Benin. To the east of Kwara State lies Benue, Plateau and Abuja, the Federal Capital Territory. Oyo, Ondo and Bendel States occupies its southern bank and Niger and Sokoto States to the North.

CLIMATE

The State has two alternating seasons, namely: Wet and dry seasons. While the Wet season begins towards the end of March and ends toward the end of October, dry season starts in November and lasts till late February. Rainfall begins towards the end of March and lasts till October. Heavy down pour is recorded between June and early August. Between August and September, a short spell of drought is always experienced.

THE PEOPLE

Kwara state is made up of Yoruba, Ebira, Nupe, Bariba, Fulani and Hausa speaking people. The people have a diversified culture, which is reflective of the diversity of the people. Similarity however is noticed in the organisation and celebration of various religious and traditional festivals.

FESTIVALS

The various traditional festivals feature prominently at different periods in the Year, either for ritual or social purposes. such festivals include Awon (in honour of River Awon believed to be a woman), Pategi Regatta (staged with a view to promoting Unity and encouraging good relationship among the Nupe people), Oro festival, Ekuechi, Echeor, Echeanee, Gani, Ogun and a host of others.

Apart from the various traditional dances, the state is also very rich in artistic work. The Esie and Ijara stone Images are still a mystery.

KWARA STATE EXECUTIVE

Wing Commander M. Umaru — Governor

2. Mrs. Veronica Iyabo Oyeyola
3. Malam Busari Alabi
4. Mr. Adebayo Ajayi
5. Alhaji Adamu Gene
6. Alhaji Audu Sule Yaro
7. Dr. Momoh Anate
8. Dr. Mohammed Ndakogi Haruna
9. Alhaji Suleiman Oba Saleeman
10. Mr. Joseph Kayode Obasa.

KWARA STATE

PERMANENT SECRETARIES

1. Mr. J. Ogünlowo Secretary to the Military Government and Head of Service.
2. Mr. D. A. O. Abegunde Permanent Secretary Ministry of Health.
3. Mr. M. A. Medupin Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Justice and Solicitor General.
4. Mr. Laja Olugbami Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
5. Alhaji Saka Saadu Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Works, Land, and Survey
6. Mr. N. A. Onaadebo Permanent Secretary Ministry of (Establishments and Training) Military Governor's Office.
7. Alhaji M. D. Salako Permanent Secretary (Administration)
8. Mr. James Olu Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources.
9. Alhaji Usman Sadiq Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Information, Social Welfare, Youth Sports and Culture.
10. Alhaji T. G. Akande Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development.
11. Mr. S. J. Yakubu Permanent Secretary, Kwara State Civil Service Commission.
12. Alhaji M. S. Koro Permanent Secretary, (Cabinet) Military Governor's Office.
13. Alhaji Tunji Ijaiya Permanent Secretary, (Economic Affairs) Military Governor's Office.

HIGH COURT JUDGES

1. Honourable Chief Judge T. A. Oyeyipo — Chief Judge.
2. Honourable Justice J. F. Gbadeyan.
3. Honourable Justice J. A. Fabiyi
4. Honourable J. A. Ibiwoye
5. Honourable Justice Ayo Issa Salami
6. Honourable Justice J. A. Olagunju
7. Honourable Justice D. I. Adeniyi

MAGISTRATES

1. Chief Magistrate Raliat Gambari
2. Chief Magistrate Oluyemisi Ajayi
3. Ag. Chief Magistrate Mrs M. T. Usman
4. Ag. Chief Magistrate Mr. Henry Olusiyi
5. Magistrate Grade I Mr. Yusuf Danga
6. Magistrate Grade II Mr. Richard O. Olorunfemi
7. Magistrate Grade II Mrs Olushola H. Ajayi
8. Magistrate Grade II Mrs M. A. Afolayan
9. Magistrate Grade II Mr. John Musa
10. Magistrate Grade II Mr. m. Owonibi
11. Magistrate Grade II Mr. Ayinla o. Bamgbola
12. Magistrate Grade II Mr. Said O. Abdulrahman
13. Magistrate Grade II Mr. M. O. Adewara
14. Magistrate Grade II Mr. Sulyman D. Kawu
15. Magistrate Alhaji Yusuf Lafiaji
16. Magistrate Chief Abraham A. Obanure
17. Magistrate Mr. Adepoju A. Akeju
18. Magistrate Mr. D. O. Iluromi
19. Magistrate Mr. C. A. M. Lakpini

JUDGES OF THE SHARIA COURT

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------|-----|---------------------------------------|
| (1) | GRAND KAHADI | ... | — HONOURABLE KHADI ABDUKADIR
ORIRE |
| (2) | HONOURABLE KHADI | ... | — USTAZ YONOUS ABDULLAH |
| (3) | HONOURABLE KHADI | ... | — HUSSAINI YAHAYA |
| (4) | HONOURABLE KHADI | ... | — MUTALLAB A. AMBALI |

SOLE ADMINISTRATORS

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|-----|---------------------------|
| 1. | Mr. E. A. Adewumi | ... | Asa Local Government |
| 2. | Mr. J. A. Adeniyi | ... | Borgu Local Government |
| 3. | Mr. V. N. Egbunu | ... | Edu Local Government |
| 4. | Mallam Yusuf Mamman | ... | Ifelodun Local Government |
| 5. | Alhaji A. O. Lawal | ... | Ilorin Local Government |
| 6. | Mr. M. J. Saromi | ... | Irapodun Local Government |
| 7. | Alhaji Saudu Olayinka | ... | Kogi Local Government |
| 8. | Alhaji S. H. Idris | ... | Moro Local Government |
| 9. | Alhaji A. K. Mohammed | ... | Okehi Local Government |
| 10. | Alhaji L. Oloruko-Oba | ... | Okene Local Government |
| 11. | Mr. M. F. Oye | ... | Oyi Local Government |
| 12. | Alhaji Usman Kawu | ... | Oyun Local Government |

GOVERNMENT PARASTATALS AND STATE OWNED COMPANIES

1. Kwara Printing And Publishing Company Limited
Chairman — Chief Adeleye Fagbemi
Editor — Mr. Doyin Mahmoud
2. Kwara Investment Company

Chairman — Ag. General Manager — G. A. Alao
3. Midland Supplies Limited
Ag. General Manager — S. A. Ajayi

4. Radio Kwara
Sole Administrator — Alhaji Duro Sulyman.
General Manager — Alhaji R. K. Yusuf
5. Kwara Breweries Ijagbo
General Manager — Mr. Ayotunde Raji
6. Kwara Paper Converters — Erin-Ile
7. Gate Way Insurance Limited
Chairman — Alhaji Isa Ozi Salami

TRADITIONAL RULERS

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|-----|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | Emir of Ilorin | ... | Alh. Zulkarnaisi Gambari |
| 2. | Ohinoyi of Ebira | ... | Alh. Muhammed Sanni Omolori |
| 3. | Emir of Borgu | ... | Alh. Musa Mohammed Kigera |
| 4. | Etsu of Patigi | ... | Alh. Idri's Gana |
| 5. | Ohimege Igu of Kotonkanfe | ... | Alh. Shuaibu Mamman Lafiya |
| 6. | Olofa of Offa | ... | Oba Mustapha Olanipekun Ariwajoye II |
| 7. | Olupg of Ajesse-Ipo | ... | Alh. Saliyu Durojaiye Arebiosu II |
| 8. | Emir of Lafiagi | ... | Alh. Sa'adu Kawu Haliru |
| 9. | Maigari of Lokoja | ... | Alh. Yahaya Muhammadu |
| 10. | Olujumu of Ijumu | ... | Oba David Olarewaju Olorunmaiye |
| 11. | Obaro of Kabba | ... | Oba Michael Folorunsho Olobayo |
| 12. | Elese of Igbaja | ... | Alh. Salami Olayiwola |
| 13. | Olomu of Omu-Aran | ... | Alh. Suleiman Durotoye Abegunde II |
| 14. | Emir of Kaiama | ... | Alh. Muhammadu Tukur Umar |
| 15. | Elerin of Erin-Ile | ... | Oba Abdul Ganiyu Ajibola Ibrahim |
| 16. | Chief of West Yagba | ... | Oba Mark Dada Olu |
| 17. | Aganchu of Kakanda | ... | Alh. Muhammadu Bawa Allah |
| 18. | Etsu of Sharagi | ... | Alh. Sule Ndakpoto |
| 19. | Olubunu of Bunu | ... | Oba Joseph Adebayo Ikusemoro |
| 20. | Etsu of Shonga | ... | Alh. Suleiman Alhasan |
| 21. | Olu of Oworo | ... | Alh. Abubakar Adoga Atugbere |

2.	Maiyaki of Kupa	...	Alh. Mohammadu Kabir Isa II
3.	Rogan of Eggan	...	Alh. Mamman Lafiya
4.	Elulu of Mopa	...	Vacant
5.	Onira of Ira	...	Oba Joseph Moronfoye Olayode
6.	Oba of Ifofa	...	Oba David Oyewole Arowolo
7.	Chief of Fashikera	...	Alh. Ahmed Lafia
8.	Chief of Okuta	...	Mallam Mohammed Boko Lafia
9.	Chief of Uesha	...	Alh. Yusuf Mohammed
10.	Chief of Gwarara	...	Mal. Ahmed Aliyu Sokobashi
11.	Chief Babana	...	Alhaji Salihu Mohammed
12.	Chief of Wawa	...	Mal. Usman Tondi
13.	Ologori of Ogori	...	Oba Festus Alasoka Akand Aisoni III
14.	Agbana of Isanlu	...	Oba Aaron Ikoborije
15.	Olukotun of Ife	...	Alhaji Abdulsalami Ajibola Asejogba II
16.	Elejuku of Ejuku	...	Oba Kadiri Babatunde
17.	Oloro of Oro-Agor	...	Mallam Muhammadu Dagba
18.	Olupako of Share	...	Alh. Abubakar Garba
19.	Olusin of Isin	...	Oba Solomon Bolarin
20.	Oloro of Oro	...	Oba Michael Ajiboye
21.	Elesie of Esie	...	Oba Jacob Oyeyipo
22.	Owalobbo of Obbo-Aiyegunle	...	Oba James Adesun Faseyi
23.	Ow of Eruku	...	Oba Michael Omonisi
24.	Olosi of Osi	...	Oba Ezekiel Afolayan
25.	Owa of Obbo-Ile	...	Oba Adeyemi Aromiseninu Alade
26.	Ohoro of Shao	...	Oba Yusuf Alabi Afulabi
27.	Onipee of Ipee	...	Oba Lawani Adeshina
28.	Olukotun of Ikotun	...	Oba Oladipo Kolawole

49.	Olojoku of Ojoku	...	Vacant
50.	Oba of Jebba	...	Alh. Ahmadu Adebara
51.	Ojomu of Omupo	...	Alh. Jimoh Oyewole Olarinoye
52.	Oba of Idofian	...	Alh. Zubani Agboola
53.	Olora of Ora	...	Oba J. B. Sule Asubiaro
54.	Elekan of Ekan	...	Oba Michael Adeoti Afolayan
55.	Olola of Odo-Ow	...	Oba Adegoke Adimula
56.	Alamuro of Amuro	...	Vacant
57.	Oba of Ponyan	...	Vacant
58.	Elesa of Oke-Ode	...	Vacant
59.	Elegbe of Egbe	...	Vacant
60.	Onidofin of Idofin	...	Oba Saka Ajanu

LAGOS STATE

LAGOS State was created in 1967. The Colony Province of the former Western Region – Ikeja, Epe, Ikorodu and Badagry – and the Federal Territory of Lagos were merged to form the state. When other states were created in 1976 out of the then twelve states, Lagos remained intact, except for the capital which was moved from Lagos to Ikeja.

Historically, Lagos Island was settled by people from the Nigerian hinterland. It became a port of call for Portuguese Merchants who later christened it Lagos de Curamo, because of its prominence during the slave trade in the 17th and 18th centuries. Lagos, which became the administrative capital of Nigeria in 1914, had grown to become the country's main commercial and industrial centre and its chief port. It is the second largest urban complex in the country after Ibadan. The area claims two per cent of the nation's population or less than .02 per cent of its land area.

As the nation's chief port, it handles the greatest percentage of the country's export and import. The central and most fully developed areas of Lagos State is the City of Lagos, generally referred to as 'Eko' by the inhabitants. Its suburban areas include Ikoyi, Victoria Island, Apapa, Ebute-Metta, Yaba, Ido-Oro and Iwaya. Others are Bariga, Maroko, Makoko, Ajegunle, Mushin, Shomolu, Ilupeju and Agege.

Islam and Christianity co-exist in the state in an atmosphere of religious tolerance.

Notwithstanding the many industrial activities coupled with its sprawling population and heavy traffic, transportation in Lagos State has improved dramatically due to heavy investment in road construction by the Federal and Lagos State governments. Means of transportation in the State include municipal bus services, taxi and car rental services. Ferries shuttle between the Lagos Island and Apapa and Mile 2.

The Murtala Muhammed International Airport is the only air outlet from Lagos both for domestic and international flights. The airport is about 24 kilometres away from central Lagos. The Nigeria Airways also operates internal air services which connect Lagos with other principal towns in the country.

Lagos State has rich cultural heritage. The 'Eyo' is the most popular festival in the state. The festival is held to mark a memorable occasion or the death of an important person, especially a distinguished member of the royal family. The celebration takes one day and is staged only on the Lagos Island.

The Bar Beach at Victoria Island and the Tarkwa Bay, are the most prominent seaside resorts in Lagos. The State Government is also trying to develop the historical towns of Epe, Badagry and Ikorodu into holiday resorts. There is also the National Museum in Lagos.

Lagos State Executive Council

Military Governor – Group Captain Gbolahan Mudashiru,

S/No.	Ministry	Commissioner
1.	Agricultural and Co-operatives	Mr. Olajide Alesinloye Williams
2.	Commerce and Industry	Mr. Paul Abayomi Awolaja
3.	Education	Dr. Ajibade Abayomi Rokosu
4.	Finance and Economic Planning	Mr. Tajudeen Adedapo Odofin
5.	Health	Dr. Isaac Olusola Olude

6. Information, Sports, Youth and Social Welfare
7. Justice and Attorney-General
8. Local Government
9. Works and Transport
10. Brigade Commander of the 9th Mechanised Brigade,
Nigeria Army Cantonment, Ikeja
11. Base Commander, Nigeria Air Force Base Command
Ikeja Wing
12. Police Commissioner

Mr. Ahmed Olatunde Onipede
Mrs. Hairat Adesola Balogun
Mr. Lateef Olayinka
Prof. Monsur Akagbe Kenku

Commander Patrick Ugbana
Saminu Daura

Lagos State Permanent Secretaries

Secretary to the Military Government and Head of Service
Lagos

Dr. Olufemi Lewis.

- Ministries**
1. Agriculture
 2. Commerce and Industry
 3. Education
 4. Finance and Economic Planning
 5. Health
 6. Information
 7. Justice
 8. Local Government
 9. Works and Transportation.

Permaent Secretaries Mr. S. O. Alafia

Mr. M.A. Awolesi
Mr. A. O. Anjorin
Mrs. A. A. Taire
Mr. F.B.O. William
Mr. T. A. Alabi
Mr. V.O. Ogundimu
Mr. K. A. Bameke

Governor's Office

10. General Administration Department
11. Lands and Housing Department
12. Projects Implementation and Monitoring Dept.,

Mr. A.O. Ojukomaiya
Mr. R.K. Raheem
Mr. J.T. Somoye

Secretary To The Governor's Office

13. Establishment and Civil Service Matters
14. Cabinet Department
15. Political, Economic and Home Affairs Department

Mr. F.A.O. Adeyemi
Mr. O. Oluwatayo
Mr. O. Jaiyesimi

Corporations

16. Lagos State Broadcasting Corporation
17. Metroline Nigeria Limited
18. Lagos State Transport Corporation
19. Roads Development and Construction Committee
in Works Management Board
20. Agriculture and Livestock Service Board
21. N.T.D.A.
22. Building Materials Company
23. L.S.D.P.C.
24. Local Government Service Commission

Mr. Jide Akinbiyi
Dr. R. A. Soule
Mr. I.A. Adenle

Mr. J.O. Kogbodoku
Mr. S.A. Oke
Mr. M. A. Jimoh
Mr. P. O. Oguntimehin
Mr. A.A. Akintan
Mr. A.O. Akinsemoyin

Niger State came into existence in February 1976 and took its place as a full fledged State in the Federation on April 1 of the same year. Niger State was brought about, when, as part of the nation-wide states creation exercise, the Federal Military Government, under the leadership of the late General Murtala Ramat Mohammed, created seven additional states in the federation. The State was carved out of the former Norther Western State and comprises most of what was known as Niger Province, the area from which it derives its name.

LOCATION:

Lying between Latitude $3^{\circ}20'$ and $7^{\circ}40'$ East and long. 80° and $11^{\circ}30'$ North, Niger State shares common border with Kaduna and Plateau States on the east, and south-east respectively, and Sokoto State to the north. The River Niger to the south demarcates the boundary between it and Kwara State.

The State covers a land area of 58,462.6 Sq. kilometres and has an estimated population of 1,745,664 (1963 Census) with an average of 30 persons per square mile.

The greater part of the Federal Capital Territory was carved out of Suleja, one of the Local Government areas of the State.

CLIMATE:

Situated in the Middle Belt of Nigeria, Niger State experiences distinct dry and wet seasons, the latter (May – October), decreasing in length and amount of rain from south to the north. The mean annual rainfall varies from around 1100mm in the north, to the more than 1600mm in the east, and the duration of wet season varies from 150–200 days north – south.

Seasonal variation of air temperature is fairly constant over the whole of Niger State. The mean maximum temperatures which do not exceed 38.8°C (102°F), are between March and June. The lowest minimum temperatures are usually in December and January.

The dry season starts in October and experiences the North–East Trade Winds from the Sahara. that brings about the harmattan effects. These are felt mainly between December and February, when the relative humidity could be as low as 14 per cent.

GEOLOGY:

Three main geological formations underline Niger State. The North–East half of the State lies on granites, gneisses and related rocks of the Basement Complex, while silt stones and clays of the Sandstones Formation underline most of the South-Western half of the State. There are deposits of alluvium of various ages in the river valleys which cross both the other major geological units.

ADMINISTRATION:

Niger State is made up of nine Local Government areas, viz:—

Local Government Area	Headquarters
1. Agaie	Agaie
2. Chanchaga	Kuta
3. Gbako	Bida
4. Lapai	Lapai
5. Lavun	Kutigi
6. Magama	Rijau
7. Mariga	Kontagora
8. Rafi	Kagara
9. Suleja	Suleja.

CITIES AND TOWNS:

Minna is the Capital City of Niger State. A famous railway town, Minna was the headquarters of the former Niger Province. It was chosen as the headquarters due to, among other things, its central location and relative easy accessibility from all parts of the State.

The main Lagos – Kano rail line passes through the town, while Baro rail terminus runs some 176 kilometres south-east.

New roads are being constructed that would bring the town more directly into the main national traffic movement. These include the Bida–Kataregi, Minna road and a link between Tegina Alawa and Guruma.

Being a gateway to the new Federal Capital, Abuja, Minna has a high industrial potential.

Other towns in the State are Bida, Suleia, Kontagora, Zungeru, Agaie, Lapai, Mokwa, Kagara Rijau, Kuta, Kutigi.

THE PEOPLE:

Niger State is a land of diverse ethnic groups who live in segmented large and small communities, speaking different languages. The ethnic groups can be classified into main categories or language families; Afro-Asian and Kwa sub-branch language families. The latter group consists mainly of the Nupes and Gwaris, who also form the bulk of the population. In the former class can be found the Koro, Kadara and Bassa. Other major indigenous ethnic groups in the State are Hausas, Kanbari and Fulani. There is however perfect harmony existing amongst the various ethnic groups, in the State and people from other parts of the Federation who live and work in Niger State.

Niger people are industrious and hardworking, peace-loving, though brave. They are also religious and very patriotic.

Niger is also a State of skills of arts that have a long and sometimes mingled history; for who knows exactly how the technique of glass manufacturing was in fact brought to Bida? And who can deny the fact that Hajiya Kwali's Abuja pottery is one in the continent?

Indeed skills in pottery making have been adapted and modern techniques applied to make Suleja a famous town for this art, and at the same time a potential industrial town. Niger State is indeed famous the world over for its glass beads and bangles, mat making, pottery, brass work, and bead polishing, embroidery, and dyeing.

NIGER STATE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Lt-Col. David Mark – Military Governor.

1. Mrs. Amina I. Ahmed.
2. Dr. Mohammed Usman Kandi.
3. Dr. Inuwa Musa.
4. Mr. Garuba Kuta.
5. Mr. Solomon Yisa.
6. Alhaji Abdulabi D. Kasim.
7. Alhaji Saidu Abubakar Wushishi.
8. Mr. Abdullabi Mustapha.

PERMANENT SECRETARIES

Ministry of Health & Social Welfare
 Ministry of Works, Transport & Housing
 Ministry of Agriculture & Natural Resources

— Mr. David Ndaoji Nmadu
 — Alhaji I. M. Kagara
 — Mr. Martin Sauda

Ministry of Finance & Economic Development	—	Alhaji A. Gimba
Ministry of Trade & Industry	—	Mallam Aliyu Umaru
Ministry of Information Youth & Sports	—	Alhaji Umaru Tifi
Ministry of Local Government & Community Development	—	Mr. P. Kaura
Ministry of Education	—	Alhaji M. Abbas
Ministry of Justice	—	Malam J. N. Ndajiwo
Cabinet Office	—	Alhaji M. A. Ndatsu

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

Niger State is made up of nine Local Government Areas.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	HEADQUARTERS	LOCAL GOVERNMENT POPULATION 1963 CENSUS
1. AGAIE	AGAIF	52,153
2. CHANCHAGA	KUTA	268,254
3. GBAKO	BIDA	196,963
4. LAPAI	LAPAI	49,784
5. MAGAMA	RIJAU	147,966
6. LAVUN	KUTIGI	188,130
7. MARIGA	KONTAGORA	116,411
8. RAFI	KAGARA	82,888
9. SULEJA	SULEJA	101,959

HOTELS IN NIGER STATE

1. SHIRORO HOTEL, MINNA.
2. RAMATU DANGANA MOTEL, BIDA.
3. CATERING REST HOUSES.
4. JA'AFARU MARIGA HOTEL, MINNA.
5. MASFALA HOTEL, MINNA.
6. BIDA GUEST INN, BIDA.
7. NASSARA GUEST INN, BIDA.
8. KONTAGORA GUEST INN, KONTAGORA.
9. SULEJA MOTEL, SULEJA.
10. BAGUDU MOTEL, SULEJA.

TRADITIONAL RULERS IN NIGER STATE

1. ETSU NUPE	—	Alhaji Umaru Sanda Ndayako
2. EMIR OF KONTAGORA	—	Alhaji Saidu Namaska
3. EMIR OF SULEJA	—	Alhaji Ibrahim Dodo Musa
4. EMIR OF AGAIE	—	Alhaji Muhammadu Bello
5. EMIR OF LAPAI	—	Alhaji Muhammadu Kobo
6. EMIR OF MINNA	—	Alhaji Ahmadu Bahago

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------|---|----------------------|
| 7 | CHIEF OF KAGARA | — | Mallam Salihu Tanko. |
|---|-----------------|---|----------------------|

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|---|----------------|
| 1. | GURARA FALLS | — | |
| 2. | MASAGA BEADS AND
BRASS WORK | — | BIDA |
| 3. | SULEJA POTTERY | — | SULEJA |
| 4. | ZUMA ROCK | — | SULEJA |
| 5. | NAGWAMATSE WELL | — | NEAR KONTAGORA |
| 6. | SHIRORO DAM | — | SHIRORO |

HIGH COURT JUDGES

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | CHIEF JUDGE OF THE STATE | — | Justice Muazu Mohammed |
| 2. | HIGH COURT JUDGE | — | Justice Lanrewai Ayodele
Awoniyi. |
| 3. | HIGH COURT JUDGE | — | Justice Oseni Oyewo |
| 4. | HIGH COURT JUDGE | — | Mr. Justice Umaru Isiaku |

OGUN STATE

OGUN STATE, otherwise known as the Gateway to Nigeria, emerged in February, 1976, as part of the momentous, nation-wide, States-creation exercise undertaken by the then Military Regime, headed by the Late General Murtala Muhammed. Its emergence followed the merger, by a special decree, of both the Abeokuta and Ijebu Provinces, into a full-fledged State, within the nineteen-State structure of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Situated within the tropics, and covering some 16,400 square kilometres, Ogun State is bounded in the West by the Republic of Benin (Dahomey), in the South by the Lagos State, and the Atlantic Ocean, in the East by Ondo State, and in the North by Oyo State.

GATEWAY

For thousands of people coming into Nigeria by land from Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ghana, Togo and Benin Republic among others, an historic first point of contact with Nigeria is IDIROKO, the famous Nigerian-Benin Republic border town based in Ogun State. To the numerous travellers passing through this normally very busy border town, enroute to the Federal capital or to other parts of the Federation, Ogun State is the Gateway to Nigeria.

POPULATION

Ogun State is an homogenous State, peopled pre-dominantly by the Egbas, Egbados, Ijebus, Ijebu-Remos, Aworis and Eguns, who, in the main, belong to the Yoruba ethnic group, the largest ethnic group on the West African coast, and one of the largest ethnic group on the West African coast, and one of the largest and longest-established ethnic groups on the African continent. Nigerians from other parts of the country, and expatriates from within and outside Africa, have over the decades lived in different parts of the areas that form the State, and enjoyed the traditional hospitality of its people.

The current (1984) estimated population of Ogun State is 2,773,584. This figure is based on a projection of the 1963 census, which put the State's population at approximately 1.5 million. In view of the large-scale under-counting during the 1963 census, and the widespread apathy towards the exercise in some parts of the State, it is generally believed that the State's population was much more than 1.5 million in 1963, and that the current population is well over three million.

CLIMATE

Ogun State's climate follows the usual tropical pattern with the rainy season starting about March and ending around November, followed by a dry season. The State enjoys throughout the year a sunny weather in daytime, and cool weather in the evenings and at night. Its natural resources include extensive fertile soil suitable for agriculture, rivers, a lagoon, rocks, mineral deposits and an ocean front.

CAPITAL

Its capital and largest urban centre is the historic city of Abeokuta, situated barely 80 kilometres or one-hour drive from the Federal capital, Lagos. Other major towns include Ijebu-Ode, Shagamu, Ilorin, Ijebu-Igbo, Ota, Aiyetoro.

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|-----|-----------------------|---|--|
| 9. | Mr. Julius Ogunn | — | Commissioner for Works and Housing |
| 10. | Mr. John S. Edun | — | Commissioner for Information |
| 11. | Mr. T.A. Taiwo | — | Commissioner for |
| 12. | Prof. S.O. Onakomaiya | — | Commissioner for Local Government and Social Development |
| 13. | Mr. B.A. Sangokunle | — | Commissioner for Health. |

IV. PERMANENT SECRETARIES

1. Governor's Office
 - (a) Economic Affairs and Parastatals
— Mr. A.A. Osikoya
 - (b) Government and Administration
— Mr. A.A.D. Bankole
2. Ministry of Information, Social Welfare, Youth, Sports — and Culture — Mr. J.K. Bangbelu
3. Ministry of Local Government and Community Development — Mr. E.V.O. Koleoso
4. Ministry of Finance — Mr. I. O. Ogunseye
5. Ministry of Health — Mr. A.A. Odulana
5. Ministry of Education — Mr. Niyi Adekola
6. Ministry of Health — Mr. A.A. Odulana
7. Ministry of Justice — Mr. A.G. Oduyemi
8. Ministry of Commerce and Industries — Mr. B. Okubango
9. Ministry of Works
 - (a) Works and Transport — Mr. Babatunde Runsewe
 - (b) Lands and Housing — Mr. Peter Ogundalu
10. Ministry of Agriculture
 - (a) Department of Extension Services, Veterinary, Livestock and Produce — Mr. D.A. Osinibi.
 - (b) Department of Fisheries, Forestry and Water Resources
— Mr. M.A. Adekoya.
11. Teaching Service Commission — Mr. J.B. Fabuyi
12. Civil Service Commission — Mr. B. Pelu
13. Local Government Service Board —
- Executive Secretary — Mr. Wole Banjo
14. State Health Board —
- Executive Secretary — Mr. M.O. Somuyiwa

V. DIRECTORATES

- | | | | |
|----|--|---|-----------------------|
| 1. | Director of Audit | — | Mr. S.A. Adebajo |
| 2. | Director of Medical Services | — | |
| 3. | Director of Nursing Service | — | |
| 4. | Director of Pharmaceutical | — | |
| 5. | Director of Information | — | Mr. M.A. Odunleye |
| 6. | Director of Sports | — | Dr. Olubunmi Sanyaolu |
| 7. | Director of Works and Mechanical Services
(Department of Works and Transport) | — | Eng. A.O. Joseph |
| 8. | Director of Electrical Services
(Department of Lands and Housing) | — | Eng. Ogunfemi |

Director of Agricultural Services

— Mr. M.A. Omolaja

Directors of Forestry Services

— Mr. S.K. Karimu

HIGHER INSTITUTIONS

OGUN STATE

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Ogun State University (Ago Iwoye) | — | Professor John Olubi-Sodipo |
| Vice Chancellor | | |
| 2. Ogun State Polytechnic, Abeokuta | — | Dr. A. Adebayo |
| RECTOR | | |
| 3. Ogun State College of Education, Ijebu-Ode | — | Dr. S. O. Jiboku |
| RECTOR | | |

VII BOARDS OF STATUTORY CORPORATIONS

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Civil Service Commission | — | Prof. T.O. Ogunlesi |
| 2. Teaching Service Commission | — | Mr. L.A. Sofenwa |
| 3. Local Government Service Commission | — | Mr. O.A. Akapo |
| 4. Pilgrims Welfare Board (Muslims) | — | Alhaji S.A. Balogun |
| 5. Pilgrims Welfare Board (Christians) | — | Rt. Revd. J. Sanusi |
| 6. Ogun State Housing Corporation | — | Mr. Frederick O. Abiodun |
| 7. Ogun State Broadcasting Corporation | — | |
| 7. Ogun State Water Corporation | — | Mr. P.K' Kehinde |
| 8. Ogun State Broadcasting Corporation | — | Mr. Alex Taiwo |
| 9. Ogun State Television Corporation | — | Mr. Yomi Onabolu |
| 10. Agricultural Development Corporation | — | Alhaji M.O. Rabiun |
| 11. Agro-Service Corporation | — | Engineer D.A. Falana |
| 12. Ogun State Bulk Purchase Corporation | — | Mr. Gbolahan Taiwo |
| 13. Ogun State Property Development Corporation | — | Mr. Wale Otesile |
| 14. Ogun State Market Management Board | — | Mr. Abiodun Banwo |
| 15. Ogun State Sports Council | — | Dr. Olubunmi Sanyaolu |
| 16. Ogun State Industrial & Finance Corporation | — | Mr. J.F. Ayoade |
| 17. Ogun State Printing Corporation | — | Mr. J.A. Awolana |

OGUN STATE JUDICIARY

The Judges at Abeokuta.

- Hon. Justice Ebenezer Babasanya Craig CON (Chief Judge).
- Hon. Justice O. O. Odunlami Chief Judge of High Court No. 2
- Hon. Justice Adegboyega Odunsi, Court No. 2.
- Vacant, Court No. 4.
- Hon. Justice A. O. Kufoniji, Court No. 5.
- Hon. Justice F. O. Odubiyi, Court No. 6.
- Hon. Justice A. O. Oduntan, Court No. 7.
- Hon. Justice S. A. Oyefeso, Court No. 8.

CHIEF MAGISTRATE COURT, ABEOKUTA

- Mr. S.O.O. Sodeke, Chief Magistrate Grade I
- Mrs. E. A. Akinlawon, Senior Magistrate Grade I
- Alhaji J.A. Rafidipe, Associate Magistrate

4. Mr. A. O. Aboaba

ILARO HIGH COURT

1. Hon. Justice S.A. Oduwole Court No. 3
2. " " C.A. Sekoni " " 2
- 3.

CHIEF MAGISTRATE COURT, ILARO

1. Mr. O. Sobande Chief Magistrate Grade 1
2. Mrs. M.A. Manuwa, Magistrate
3. Mr. T.O. Ajala, Associate Magistrate

HIGH COURT OTA

1. Hon. Justice I.O. Sonaiki

HIGH COURT IJEBU-ODE

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------|-------------|
| 1. | Hon. Justice S.O. Sogbetun | Court No. 1 |
| 2. | " " I.B. Delana | " " 2 |
| 3. | Vacant | " " 3 |
| 4. | Hon. Justice T. Mabogunje | " " 4 |

CHIEF MAGISTRATES' COURT, IJEBU-ODE

- | | | |
|----|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | Mrs. Y.A. Adewolu | Chief Magistrate |
| 2. | Mr. P. A. Odubakun | Associate Magistrate |

HIGH COURT, IJEBU IGBO

1. Hon. Justice O.A. Ajibola

CHIEF MAGISTRATE COURT, IJEBU-IGBO

1. Mrs. O.A. Adesida

HIGH COURT, SAGAMU

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|-------------|
| 1. | Hon. Justice J.O. Sofolahan | Court No. 1 |
| 2. | " " O.O. Somolu | " No. 2 |
| 3. | " " | |

CHIEF MAGISTRATE COURT, SAGAMU

1. Mr. E.O. Olatoye — Chief Magistrate Grade I
2. Mr. A.O. Adesanya — Senior Magistrate Grade II
3. Mr. M.O. Ogunlesi — Associate Magistrate.

PRESIDENTS OF GRADE I CUSTOMARY COURTS

- | | | |
|----|------------------------------|--|
| 1. | Chief A.O. Oduntan | Ake-Abeokuta Local Government |
| 2. | Mr. J.O. Adebesin | Owode-Obafemi, Owode Government |
| 3. | Mr. J.A. Jibulu | Odeda-Odeda Government |
| 4. | Otunba J.A. Ogunsanya | Ijebu-Ode, Ijebu-Ode Local Government |
| 5. | Mr. F.A. Sanawiyu-Fajingbesi | Ogbere, Ijebu-East Local Government |
| 6. | Mr. A.A. Adejimi | Aiyetoro, Egbado North Local Government |
| 7. | Chief F. A. Solarin | Sagamu, Ijebu Remo Local Government |
| 8. | Mr. A.O. Keleke | Ijebu-Igbo, Ijebu North Local Government |
| 9. | Mr. M.O. Dosunmu | Ota, Ifo/Ota Local Government |
| 10 | | Grade I Customary Court, Ilaro – Vacant. |

ONDO STATE

Ondo State of Nigeria, one of the Seven States created on February 3, 1976, was carved out of the former Western state of Nigeria, and with slight modification following boundary adjustments, covers exactly the original old Ondo Province. The State took-off formally on 1st April, 1976.

Lying between longitudes 4° 30' and 6° 00' East of Greenwich Meridian and latitudes so 45' and 8° 15' North of the Equator, Ondo State is entirely within the tropics. With over 20,595 square kilometres in area, the population of the State (according to the Nigeria Census of 1963) is 2,729,690. The State lies South of Kwara State, West of Bendel State, East of Ogun and Oyo States and North of the Atlantic Ocean.

Geomorphologically, the area is composed of low lands and rugged hills with granite outcrops in several places. Generally, the land rises from the coastal of Ilaje/Ese-Odo areas in the south to the rugged hills in the Northern portion of the State. Notable among the hills are the Idanre hills, Ikere-Ekiti hills, Efon-Alaye hills, Akoko hills and Ado-Ekiti hills. The numerous rivers include Oni, Owena, Oluwa, Ala, Ofara, Ofosu, Ose, Ominla, Ero, Ogbese and Osun. The drainage is southwards to the Atlantic Ocean. In addition, creeks and lagoons are found in Ilaje/Ese-Odo areas of the State.

In the State, the climate is tropical with two distinct seasons, the rainy season (April–October) and the dry season (November–March). The annual rainfall varies from 2,000 millimetres in the southern parts of the State to 1,150 millimetres in the northern areas. Rainfall decreases in amount and distribution from the coast to the hinterland. A high forest is found in the south, while the northern fringe is mostly savannah forest.

Like most Yorubas, the people of Ondo State live mostly in towns. Most of the large centres are compact settlements each with a population of over twenty thousand (20,000). Akure, the State Capital has a population of 71,106 according to the 1963 census. Some of the other large towns and their populations also according to the 1963 Census are: Ado-Ekiti, 157,519; Ikere-Ekiti, 107,216; Ilawe-Ekiti, 80,833; Owo, 80,413; Ondo, 74,343; Efon-Alaaye, 67,090; Oka-Akoko, 62,761; Ikare-Akoko, 61,696; Ise-Ekiti, 45,323; Ijero-Ekiti, 41,935; Ikole-Ekiti, 39,437; Emure-Ekiti, 32,241; Igede-Ekiti, 31,041; Idanre, 30,781; Okemesi-Ekiti, 30,213; Ipoti-Ekiti, 29,214; Ode-Ekiti, 26,835; Aramoko-Ekiti, 26,500; Igbara-Odo-Ekiti, 26,26,355; Ilutitun, 24,711; Iyin-Ekiti, 24,476; Omuo-Ekiti, 22,812; Otun-Ekiti, 22,396; Ilara, 21,717; Ijare, 21,323; Ilupeju-Ekiti, 20,843; Ile-Oluji, 20,178; Igogo-Ekiti, 20,150; Ifaki-Ekiti, 19,007; Okitipupa, 17,736; Ido-Ekiti, 17,637; Erijiyan-Ekiti, 17,538; Ikoro-Ekiti, 17,342; and Ayetoro-Ekiti, 17,174.

THE PEOPLE

The people of the State are mostly Yoruba comprising mainly the Ekitis, the Akokos, the Owos, the Ondos, the Ikaes, the Ilajes, the Akures, the Apois and the Arogbos who are Ijaw speaking people.

Generally, the people of the State have the same way of life, including culture, tradition and customs. The official languages for communication are Yoruba and English. Although, varying dialects of the Yoruba language are spoken locally, all are understood by nearly all the inhabitants of the State.

ARTS AND CULTURE

In the field of arts and culture, Ondo State is one of the richest in the Federal Republic of Nigeria, in the variety and quality of its traditional sculptures and cultural ceremonies. The people are lovers of art, music and literature.

The ivory carvings, bronze and brass works, and wood carvings from Owo are basically

Yoruba sculptures excavated at Egberen Street in the town in 1971 show affinity to the naturalistic art of classical Ife.

The carved houseposts and decorated doors from Ekiti and Idanre are among the best known internationally. Small-scale museum of antiquities are to be found in parts of the State, mostly in the palace of traditional rulers who are invariably the custodians of the people's rich culture and ancient tradition.

The beautiful cultural varieties of the State are expressed in dance of both ceremonial and ritual nature, fancifully designed crowns, different modes of dressing and hair styles, the sum total of which makes the State a respected cultural entity in Nigeria.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people, providing income and employment for over 75% of the population of the State. It also contributes well over 70% of the State's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The main cash crops are cocoa, palm produce (palm oil and palm kernels) and timber.

Cocoa is still the major cash crop of the State and the largest non-oil foreign exchange earner in the entire Federation. About 60% of Nigeria's output of cocoa is produced in Ondo State. As for palm oil and palm kernel, Ondo State was producing 65% and 15% respectively of the total export of these products from the old Western State. Apart from small individual holdings, there are extensive oil palm plantation at Okitipupa, Omiorisa, Igbotako, Ilutitun, Ikoya, Iyasan, Araromi-Obu and Irele in the southern part of the State. These plantations were established and managed by the Government-owned Okitipupa Oil Palm Company and the State Investment Corporation. At Ode-Irele, the Federal Government has established a 12,000 hectares of oil palm plantation with a mini-oil mill.

Because of the climatic conditions, the State enjoys luxuriant vegetation. Thus, the State has abundant resources of different species of timber. Timber produces raw materials for the expanding wood-based industries in the State.

Other notable crops include rubber, cashew, kola-nuts and coffee. Among the food crops are yams, cocoa-yams, cassava, rice, plantain, beans, maize, pepper, tomatoes and a great variety of vegetables.

Efforts have also been geared towards the development of livestock projects in the State. To this end, the State Investment Corporation established a poultry project at Owo. There are cattle ranches at Oke-Ako-Ekiti and Akunnu-Akoko.

WAR AGAINST HUNGER:

The War Against Hunger was launched by the State Government on June 5, 1984, buttressing official action to boost food production through the involvement of the general public including civil servants in farming. The Government has also embarked upon direct food production on commercial basis at six centres — Osin, Orin, Ayede, Eporo, Epemakinde and Sobe — where a total of 3,600 hectares of maize, cassava and cowpeas were planted. The centres also serve as demonstration projects for farmers including small-holders.

PRODUCTION COMPANIES:

To act as a catalyst for large-scale mechanised commercial farming by the communities, the Government has incorporated six agricultural production companies which will be a joint venture between the Government and interested farmers.

These companies are:

- (i) Agricultural Mechanisation Company

- (ii) Food Crops Production Company
- (iii) Tree Crops Production Company
- (iv) Integrated Livestock Company
- (v) Fish Production Company
- (vi) Processing, Storage and Marketing Company.

The Government participation in the companies has been pegged between 20% and 25% while leaving the rest to private entrepreneurs. The company will be divested of government control and allowed to operate as a flexible, profit-oriented enterprise, which among other functions, will make farming equipment available on hire to private farmers who would be encouraged to undertake co-operative farming in certain areas. The seed multiplication centres at Ijero, Erio, Onishere, Ido-Ani, Owo, Sope and Ile-Oluji have continued to provide improved and high-yielding seeds of rice, maize, cassava and cowpeas. The Agro-Service centres located at Ikare, Iyin/Awo, Owo, Odigbo and Erio have also continued to assist farmer with inputs such as improved planting materials, fertilizers and chemicals, farm machinery hire service and technical advice. Plans are under way to expand this programme by ensuring that one centre is established in each of the 17 Local Government areas of the State so as to bring the services nearer to the farmers.

The establishment of the Ekiti/Akoko Agricultural Development Project which covers Ekiti Central, Ekiti North, Ekiti East, Akoko North and Akoko South Local Government areas is another effort of Government to alleviate food crisis in the State. This project, which benefits over 100,000 farming families in its area of operations is a joint venture between Ondo State Government, the World Bank and the Federal Government.

The objectives of the Project are mainly to:

- (a) Assist in increasing farm productivity and annual food crop production thereby raising the income and standard of living of the farming families;
- (b) provide seasonal credit for farm inputs and medium-term credit for farm capital investment to groups and farmers co-operatives;
- (c) promote efforts of farmers by providing essential infrastructural support facilities including farm service centres for input distribution, construction of feeder roads and upgrading of farm roads;
- (d) construct earth dams for dry season farming and workshops for the repair and servicing of farm machinery.

The project has its headquarters in Iko-Ekiti in Ekiti North Local Government area. To date, among other achievements, it has constructed over 200 kilometres of rural roads for easy evacuation of farm produce. Currently it is constructing another rural road to link Omuo in Ekiti East Local Government and Ajowa in Akoko North Local Government Area.

AGRICULTURE IN SCHOOLS:

The Ministries of Agriculture and Education have embarked on joint effort to integrate agriculture more effectively with education in all secondary schools, teacher training colleges and technical colleges. This is designed as another strategy to increase food production and train real agriculturists of tomorrow. Agriculture is now virtually compulsory in schools.

ANIMAL PROTEIN:

In an effort to increase the animal protein intake of the people, the Government has embarked on commercial poultry, sheep and goats, cattle and fish farming. There is a feed-mill in Ado-Ekiti for the production of poultry feeds for farmers. The sheep and goats project is being established at Otun-Ekiti while the cattle project is at Ado-Ekiti. The fisheries programme includes the

organisation of fishermen co-operative societies which are assisted with essential fishing inputs such as fishing trawlers, outboard engines, fibreglass canoes and fishing nets at subsidized rates.

HORTICULTURE:

The State Horticultural Unit has stations all over the State and it has the following as its objectives:

- (a) Production of fresh vegetables and vegetable seeds;
- (b) Production and distribution of improved fruit tree seedlings e.g. Citrus, pear, pawpaw, cashew and guava;
- (c) Production of ornamental plants for landscaping;
- (d) Serving as demonstration centres to farmers;
- (e) Regular consultation with horticulture crops research experts in order to take advantage of latest developments.

TREE CROPS:

With regard to tree crops development, the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development continues to direct efforts and channel investment particularly into cocoa production in the State. The State has retained its position as the leading producer of cocoa in Nigeria and the Department will continue to provide necessary assistance to farmers through the Ondo State Cocoa Development Unit in order to make the State maintain this leading position. Currently assistance is being rendered in the form of supply of improved high yielding seedlings, chemicals, fertilizers and training of farmers.

The State Government takes interest in the development of oil-palm in the State. In this regard, the Oil-Palm Small-Holders Management Unit (S.M.U.) based at Okitipupa is responsible for the establishment of small oil-palm holdings for farmers in the riverine areas of the state and also for assisting other farmers interested in the cultivation of oil palm anywhere in Ondo State.

FORESTRY PROJECTS:

The Government has embarked upon an Afforestation Project which will establish, over a period of five years, 11,300 hectares of fast growing *Gmelina* species in Epemakinde in Ifesowapo Local Government Area. The Project which is financed by the World Bank, Federal and Ondo State Governments will cost over ₦22 million. This is an effort of the government to replace the trees being rapidly felled in our forests, and to meet part of the demand for raw materials by the Iwopin Pulp Wood Factory in Epe.

EDUCATION

In the field of education, the State has made considerable progress. Different types of educational institutions have been established in the State by the Government, various communities and religious organisations. Tuition is free in all schools but, parents make token financial contributions in matters of education which is heavily subsidized by the Government.

At the beginning of the 1984/85 School Year, the State had 1,627 primary schools and 464

secondary schools. There are eleven technical colleges; two teacher training colleges; one College of Arts and Science at Ikare, one College of Education at Ikere-Ekiti with a campus at Ode-Aye, a Federal School of Arts and Science at Ondo, two Federal Secondary schools located at Akure and Idoani; Federal Polytechnic at Ado-Ekiti; the State University at Ado-Ekiti, the Federal University of Technology at Akure, the University of Ife's Institute of Agricultural Research and Training (School of Agriculture) located at Akure; the Adeyemi College of Education of the University of Ife, Ondo and the Ondo State Polytechnic located at Owo. There are three schools for handicapped children, they are: School for the Deaf at Akure, School for the Blind at Owo and the School for the Physically Handicapped at Ikare-Akoko.

IMPROVEMENT IN STANDARD:

A number of steps have been taken to check the decline in the performance of the various schools. One of these is the boosting of the morale of teachers by catering for their welfare. A Teaching Service Commission and Local Teaching Service Committees in each of the Local Government areas of the State have been set up in place of the Central Schools' Board while a Scholarship Board has also been established.

In order to promote reading and the advancement of knowledge, a Library Board has been set up to ensure progressive development of library services. The Board will maintain a functional central service at the State capital while branches will be provided in all the Local Government areas.

CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT:

The Government has adopted the continuous assessment system in schools so as to ensure that students retain in their memory, a good proportion of what they are taught. Another step is the decision that only qualified and certificated teachers are allowed to teach in the state. To make pupils more devoted, placement and promotion examination have been re-introduced in the state.

The new National Policy on Education, the 6-3-3-4-system which provides for a comprehensive education that allows the pupils to be piloted according to their attitude and interest has been introduced in the state.

In accordance with the new policy, approval has been given to 24 private proprietors to establish and operate nursery schools while two private primary schools have also been given approval to open with effect from the beginning of the 1984/85 academic session in addition to the 8 nursery/primary schools already functioning. Other applications are being processed. As of now, there are 26 nursery and 10 fee-paying primary schools in the State. In addition, there are 3 Nursery/Private Primary Schools run by the Federal University of Technology, Akure, the Federal Polytechnic and State University, Ado-Ekiti.

CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT:

Recently, the State Government released an amount of ₦1.5 million for capital development in schools, for construction of classrooms, provision of lockers and chairs and repairs. To enhance the study of Science, the Government recently supplied laboratory equipment worth ₦4.4 million to some secondary schools.

CONTINUING EDUCATION:

In an effort to assist the growing number of drop-outs at various levels and facilitate further self-development by the working class, continuing education centres are run by the Ministry of Education in the evenings to prepare such students for the G.C.E. 'O' and 'A' level examinations. Over one thousand students are currently pursuing such courses at various centres throughout the State. Forty-two such centres are also run by private proprietors.

SOCIAL SERVICES

On the provision of these amenities, substantial progress has already been made with the urban centres and many rural areas already supplied with electricity and pipe-borne water.

The First Phase of Ero Water Supply Scheme was commissioned on March 15, 1985 by Major-General Muhammadu Buhari, Head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, while work is in progress on Little Ose Water Supply Scheme.

Both will supply potable water to 128 towns and villages in the State. There is a network of all-season roads which link many parts of the State. Some of the roads: Akure—Ondo, Ore—Ondo, Ondo-Ife, Akure—Ilesa, Akure—Owo are typical examples. Construction or rehabilitation of urban and rural roads as well as the dredging of canals are continuing in all parts of the State.

HOUSING

Already, thousands of housing units have been completed in the State by the Government and its agency since its inception in 1976. In continuation of the Government's efforts to provide adequate and comfortable accommodation for the inhabitants of the State, the State Government erected a number of housing units in different locations in the State.

For smooth and efficient running of its administration, the State Government is doing its best to provide conducive office accommodation for its workers. In this connection, many beautifully designed modern complexes spring up in various parts of the State.

HEALTH CARE

In the field of health-care delivery, various categories of health and medical facilities exist in the State, owned by the government, religious organisations and private individuals. Medical services are free at all government-owned health-care institutions for children below the age of 18 and students up to the age of 21 years.

There are Schools of Nursing at Akure, Ado-Ekiti, Owo and Ondo for the training of career nurses; Schools of Midwifery at Akure State Hospital, Ile-Abiye and Maria Assumpta Hospitals both at Ado-Ekiti and Saint Louis Hospital at Owo. There are Schools of Health Technology at Akure and Ijero-Ekiti where middle-level manpower in health-care are trained. In all, there are 160 health and medical Establishments in the State.

There is a great emphasis on preventive services in the health-care programme, notably immunization and environmental sanitation. The pilot project of the Expanded Programme on immunization was launched in Owo early in 1984. The programme which has been acclaimed as a huge success in Owo area, will cover the whole of the State. In order to keep the environment clean in the State and enforce the rules and regulations of environmental sanitation, the State

Government set up an Environmental Sanitation Task Force which has achieved tremendous success. The Government has built public toilets for the convenience of the citizens.

MINERAL RESOURCES

Ondo State is potentially rich in mineral deposits. The following have so far been identified: Tar-sand in Southern parts of Ondo State; Clay at Erusu and Alade; Columbite Charnockite at Iyin, Ikere and Ita-Ogboko; Granite at Ilawe and Idanre; Iron-Ore at Akunmu, Akungba, Erusu, Igede and Ikogosi; Kaolin at Ifon; Limestone at Arimogija, Ifon and Owo; Petroleum in Itaie/Ese-Odo area; Quartz Sand for glass making at Igbokoda and Coal Deposits at Ute.

INDUSTRIALISATION

Some industries have already taken off in the State, notable among which are the N6 million Textile Mill at Ado-Ekiti and the N23.358 million Nigerian/Romanian Wood Industries at Ondo both of which are owned by the Odu'a Investment Company Limited, jointly established by the Ondo, Oyo and Ogun State Governments. Others in which the State Government directly or through its agencies is sole owner or major part include the N2.8 million Okitipupa Oil Palm Mill; the N6 million Burnt Bricks Project at Ire-Ekiti; the N1.4 million Medical Products Factory at Ikere-Ekiti and the N3.1 million Alpha Industries at Arigidi-Akoko which manufactures exercise books and envelopes. The establishment of a second Oil Palm Mill by the Investment Corporation is at an advanced stage at Ayesan-Araromi Plantation at a cost of N1.8 million while a N0.25 million Crumb Rubber Factory has been built at the Araromi Rubber Estate to complement the old sheet rubber factory which is already in production.

A Warehouse and Palm Oil Marketing Depot has also been completed at Akure at a cost of N0.25 million for the sale of manufactured and primary products. Other depots have been opened in various Local government areas of the State.

The Government owned N6 million Ultra-modern Owena Motels Limited and the Midland Cleaning Company, are in business at Akure while a modern shopping centre owned by Odu'a Investment Company Limited has been built in the State Capital by the Government.

The N20 million Cocoa Processing Factory at Ile-Oluji is already in production while the N65 million Glass Sheet Factory at Igbokoda and the N12 million Ceramic Industry at Ifon, will be commissioned shortly. Other industries which have either reached different stages of construction or are in the pipe-line include the Alliance Brewery at Akure, Premier Metal Factory at Ondo, the Medical Products Factory at Ikere-Ekiti, and Beatron Automotive.

PRIVATE FACTORIES:

Four Industries wholly owned by private interests are also in production. These are Polamp Electric Bulbs Industry at Ikole-Ekiti, two soft drinks bottling companies, the Afri-cola and Time-cola factories at Akure and Ayede-Ogbese respectively, and Onward Electronic Industry at Akure. A cocoa residue factory, in which the state Government holds majority shares, is also in production at Akure, on pilot basis.

A Small-scale Industries Credit Scheme, administered by the Ministry of Commerce and Industries, has been instrumental in the promotion or expansion of many privately-owned enterprises since the inception of the State. The number of such enterprises will continue to increase as more funds become available under the scheme.

CO-OPERATIVES:

The idea of co-operation has become a way of life in the State, covering various fields, especially agriculture and commerce. There is hardly a community of up to 1,000 population in the State without co-operative produce marketing stores, supper-markets and thrift and credit societies. With this network, the co-operative movement has become a major employer.

TOURISM

A variety of tourist attractions abound in the State, namely; the popular Ikogosi Warm Spring, the Idanre Hills, the Ipole-Iloro Water Falls, Oke-Maria at Oka-Akoko, the Ebomi Lake and Ayetoro Holy Apostles Community Island.

The Ikogosi Tourist Centre is the most popular and most developed tourist centre in the State. The warm spring is a unique natural feature and the supporting facilities now available at the centre include two (2) V.I.P. guest chalets and two (2) other chalets. Four additional chalets and eight (8) bedsitters to accommodate thirty-two (32) families have been constructed while the Baptist Camp acquired by the State Government has been renovated to provide accommodation for more tourists at the centre. Industrial bottling of the spring water is planned.

Others are the Owo Museum of Antiquities, the Fajuyi Memorial Park, Ado-Ekiti and the Alagbaka Cenotaph at Akure.

ONDO STATE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

1.	Governor Michael Okhai Akhigbe	—	Governor
2.	Lt. Col. Mak Wilfred Itonyo	—	Commanding Officer, 19 Mechanised Infantry Battalion, Akure.
3.	Lt. Col. Idu Enoche	—	Brigade Comm. 35 Ari Defence Artillery Brigade, Akure.
4.	Mr. Nsang	—	Commissioner of Police, Ondo State
5.	Ayodele Afolabi	—	Commissioner for Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs.
6.	Dr. Gabriel Filani	—	Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources.
7.	Mr. Samuel Amoye	—	Commissioner for Finance and Economic Planning
8.	Dr. Ayo. Akinbobola	—	Commissioner for Information, Youth and Social Welfare
9.	Dr. Benjamin Fajewonyomi	—	Commissioner for Health
10.	Professor David Adedayo Ijalaye	—	Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice
11.	Dr. Moses Ajaja	—	Commissioner for Commerce and Industry
12.	Mrs. Olufunke Iluyemi	—	Commissioner for Education
13.	Mr. Isamail Olowolafe Daisi	—	Commissioner for Works and Housing
14.	Mr. S. O. Oni	—	Secretary to the Military Government and Head of Service.

PERMANENT SECRETARIES

1.	Prince Adewole Adesida	—	Ministry of Works and Transport
2.	Mr. J. A. Ogundele	—	Ministry of Education
3.	Dr. J. I. A. Adetosoye	—	Health Management Board
4.	Mr. G. A. T. Akinrele	—	Health Service Commission
5.	Mr. J. B. Alakuro	—	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
6.	Mr. G. O. Akosile	—	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
7.	Mrs. J. O. Oluwasanmi	—	Military Governor's Office
8.	Mr. S. I. Omotola	—	Teaching Service Commission
9.	Mr. A. J. Omiyale	—	Ministry of Information, Youth and Social Welfare
10.	Mr. S. O. Oni	—	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
11.	Mr. R. A. Faba	—	Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs
12.	Mr. R. O. Modupe	—	Ministry of Health
13.	Mr. J. Coker	—	Governor's Office
14.	Mr. D. A. Olaiya	—	Department of Lands and Housing
15.	Mr. E. O. Olamosu	—	Ministry of Justice

HIGH COURT JUDGES

Hon. Justice S. F. Adeloye	—	Chief Judge
Hon. Justice E. A. Ojuolape	—	Judge
Hon. Justice S. A. Afonia	—	Judge
Hon. Justice S. A. Akintan	—	Judge
Hon. Justice A. O. Ogunleve	—	Judge
Hon. Justice R. O. Fawehinmi	—	Judge
Hon. Justice S. A. Ajayi	—	Judge
Hon. Justice J. A. Adeniji	—	Judge
Hon. Justice J. A. Ajakaiye	—	Judge.

ONDO STATE COUNCIL OF CHIEFS

1.	Alara of Aramoka, Oba Arasowole II	—	Chairman
2.	Ogoza of Ikere, Oba S. A. Akayejo II	—	Member
3.	Deji of Akure, Oba Adelegan Adesida III	—	"
4.	Osemawe of Ondo, Oba R. I. Adekolurejo Jisomosun II	—	"
5.	Ajero of Ijero, Oba Eyeowa II	—	"
6.	Olowo of Owo, Oba J. A. Ogunoye II	—	"
7.	Olojudo of Ido, Oba Olayisade II	—	"
8.	Abodi of Ikoya (Ikale), Oba J. A. Adetuwo II	—	"
9.	Olujare of Ijare, Oba J. A. Aropupa II	—	"
10.	Agadagba of Arogbo, Peru Kukuru Aagah II	—	"
11.	Elekole of Ikole, Oba Adetula Adeleye II	—	"
12.	Ewi of Ado-Ekiti, Oba Adeyemi Adelabu I	—	"
13.	Jegun of Ile-Oluji, Oba A. A. Odundun II	—	"
14.	Olukare of Ikare, Oba Saliu Akadiri Momoh	—	"
15.	Ologotun, Oba S. O. Oyebade	—	"
16.	Olubaka of Oka, (Vacant)	—	—
17.	Olode of Ode (Vacant)	—	—

LIST OF SOLE ADMINISTRATORS

NO.	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	NAMES OF SOLE ADMINISTRATORS
1.	AKOKO NORTH	Mr. S. O. Ijaboyede
2.	AKOKO SOUTH	Mr. A. Awopetu
3.	AKURE	Mr. J. O. Olajide
4.	EKITI CENTRAL	Mr. J. A. Alade
5.	EKITI EAST	Mr. O. K. Aina
6.	EKITI NORTH	Mr. A. A. Ajayi
7.	EKITI SOUTH	Mr. Olufemi Ojo
8.	EKITI SOUTH WEST	Mr. Prince R. A. Adesida
9.	EKITI WEST	Mr. S. A. Akinlosotu
10.	ERO	Mr. T. O. Ajayi
11.	IDANRE/IFEDORE	Mr. C. O. Bamisile
12.	IFESOWAPO	Mr. A. O. Adeyemi
13.	IJERO	Mr. E. O. Ajayi
14.	IKALE	Mr. J. A. Oderinde
15.	ILAJE-ESEODO	Mr. A. Yanki
16.	ONDO	Chief J. A. Gboyega
17.	OWO	Mr. A. O. Olowu

ONDO STATE OF NIGERIA

CHAIRMAN OF STATUTORY CORPORATIONS, BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

1.	Civil Service Commission	—	Professor (Canon) Akin Omoyaiowo
2.	Local Government Service Commission	—	Chief J. K. Akingbade
3.	Radiovision Corporation	—	Engineer S. A. Adefemi
4.	Owena Bank Limited	—	Chief S. B. Falegan
5.	Investment Corporation	—	Mr. T. O. Olupitan
6.	Housing Corporation	—	Engineer Ife Akintunde
7.	Owena Motels Limited	—	Mr. J. Coker
8.	Health Management Board	—	Dr. J. Adebuseye
9.	Pilgrims Welfare Board	—	Dr. Tiamivu Adebayo
10.	Confidence Insurance Company Limited	—	Chief Akin Owoseni

11. Sketch Publishing Company Limited	—	Major (Rtd.) I. A. Olatunji
12. Ile-Oluji Cocoa Products Limited	—	Mr. J. B. Alakuro
13. Water Corporation	—	Mr. E. O. Omoyele
14. Sports Council	—	Chief P. A. Arikawe
15. Scholarship Board	—	Mr. Olu Daramola
16. Teaching Service Commission	—	Chief E. O. Agagu
17. Okitipupa Oil Mills	—	Mr. M. A. Ademua
18. Agricultural Credit Corporation	—	Mr. Oladeji Fasuan (General Manager)
19. Judicial Service Commission	—	Hon. Justice S. F. Adeboye
20. Library Board	—	Mr. B. O. Adeniran

OTHERS ARE THE GOVERNING COUNCIL

21. Ondo State University	—	Professor J. F. Ade Ajayi
22. College of Education, Ikere	—	Professor Kola Folayan

ONDO STATE HOTELS GUIDE

No.	Name	Address	Facilities	Entertainment
1.	Owena Motels Ltd.	Oda Road, Opposite New Ondo State Secretariat, Akure.	Bar, Car Park	Stereo Music, TV
2.	Hotel Honey Moon	Ondo Road, Akure	Bar, Car Park	TV, Intercom Stereo Music Music
3.	Modulore Guest House	Ijapo Housing Estate, Akure	Bar, Car Park	TV, Stereo Music
4.	Hotel Tanico	100C, New Hospital Road, Akure.	Bar, Car Park	—
5.	Fairmont Hotel	120, New Hospital Road, Akure.	Bar, Car Park	TV, Intercom, Stereo Music
6.	Akure Plaza Motel	Ijomu/Oke-Ijebu Road, Akure	Car Park, Bar, Generating Plant Music. Conference Hall.	TV, Life Band, Stereo Music.
7.	Rainbow Hotel	Oluwatuyi Quarters, Akure	Car Park, Bar	Disco Music
8.	Raico Hotel	Oshinle Street, Akure.	Car Park, Inter- com	Stereo Music
9.	Oyemekun Inter- national Hotel	Igboliki Street, Akure.	Bar, Car Park	Disco Hall, Stereo Music, TV.
10.	Akure Guest House	Ilesa Road, Akure	Car Park, Telephone	TV, Stereo Music
11.	Hotel Continental, Akure.	1A, Surulere Street, Hospital Road, Akure.	Car Park, Bar.	Stereo Music
12.	Hotel Sabino	Oja Oshodi Street, Akure.	Car Park, Bar.	Stereo Music
13.	Edo Lodge, Akure	Otenioro Layout, Oke- Ijebu, Akure.	Car Park, Bar	TV, Stereo Music
14.	Ajafa Hotel	Oluwatuyi Quarters, Akure	Car Park, Bar	TV, Stereo Music
15.	Ideal Guest House, Akure.	Oshinle Street, Akure.	Stereo Music, Car Park, Bar	Stereo Music, Life Band 2 times per week.
16.	Hotel Du Comfort	11B, Oda Road, Akure	—	—
17.	Owena Motels Ltd.	Former Government Catering Rest House, Ado-Ekiti.	Car Park, Inter- com, Bar.	TV, Life Band

18. Kenny Guest House	Okebola Street, Ado-Ekiti.	Car Park, Bar	—
19. Hotel Comfort	Akure Road, Ado-Ekiti.	Car Park, Bar	Disco, Stereo Music.
20. Bove Guest House	Hospital Road, Box 70, Ikare.	Car Park, Bar	Film, Disco, Swimming Pool.
21. Prestige Hotel International	Ugbe-Ikare G/2, Okoja Street, Ikare	Bar, Car Park	Stereo Music

ONDO

22. Motorway Hotel	Ife/Akure Road, Box 548, Ondo.	Telephone	Occasionally Disco
23. Onilegogoro	Yaba Street, Ondo	Bar, Car Park	Life Band
24. Lisaluwa Guest House.	Ife/Akure Road, Akure	—	—
25. Ocean Wealth Hotel Limited.	P. O. Box 136, Akure Road, Ondo.	—	Disco Stereo, Music, TV.
22. 1. Owena Motels Ltmted			
26. Fifo Palace Hotel	1, Fifo Close, New Town, Ondo.	Bar, Car Park	Life Band, Disco
27. Betty Mayfair Hotel	New Town, Ondo	Bar, Car Park	Disco
28. Prince Hotel	New Town, Ondo	Bar, Car Park	Disco
29. Garden of Aden Guest House	Off Gani Fawehinmi Avenue, Ondo.	Bar, Car Park	TV
30. Government Guest House	G. R. A. Barrack, Ondo	Bar, Car Park	TV
31. Olamojiba Hotel	Ondo-Ore Road, Ondo	Bar, Car Park	
32. Star Light Hotel	Idishin-Yaba, Ondo	Bar, Car Park	Live Band, TV, Stereo Music.
33. Travellers Inn	Ondo-Ore Road, Texaco Station, Ondo	Bar, Car Park	—
34. Obayanju Hotel	64, Irugbe Street, Owo	Bar, Car Park	Live Music, Disco.
35. Onireke Hotel Ltd.	104, Okeogun Street, Owo	Bar, Car Park	—
36. Presidential Hotels	2B, Isolo Street, Ikare Road, Owo.	Bar, Car Park	—
37. Alafia Hotel	1A, Isolo Street, Owo.	Bar, Car Park	Disco

OKITIPUPA

38. Mayland Hotel	Ikoja-Okitipupa Road	Bar, Car Park	Life Band
39. Bola Hotels Nigeria Limited.	Box 25, Okitipupa	Bar, Car Park	Cool Music

ORE

40. Travellers Lodge	Express Lagos Road, Ore.	Bar, Car Park	Cool Music.
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OYO STATE

OYO State came into being on 1st April, 1976 as a result of the creation of three States out of the former Western State by the then Federal Military Government of Nigeria.

Covering an area of approximately 11,000 square kilometres, the State is bounded in the south by Ogun State, in the North by Kwara State, in the West partly by Ogun State and partly by the Republic of Benin (Dahomey) and in the East by Ondo State.

Oyo State consist of twenty-four Local Government namely Ibadan Municipal, Irepo, Obokun, Atakumosa, Ifelodun, Iwo, Odo-Otin, Osogbo, Ejigbo, Akinyele, Ifedapo, Kajola, Lagelu, Irepodun Ibarapa, Ede, Iseyin, Irewole, Oluyole, Ila, Ilesha, Ogbomosho, Oranmiyan and Oyo.

The State is homogenous, comprising the Oyos, the Ibadans, the Osuns, the Ibarapas, the Ijesas and the Ifes, all belonging to the Yoruba family and speaking the same Yoruba language. However, people from other parts of the country and outside trade and settle in the State, mostly in large urban centres.

POPULATION

According to the 1963 census, the State has a population of 5,308,944 (5.2 million). Its capital Ibadan, which is the largest indigenous city in Africa South of the Sahara has a population of 1.3 million people. Among other major towns in the State are Oyo (population 112,240), Ile-Ife (population 130,050), Osogbo (population 208,966) Ogbomosho (population 319,881), Ilesà (population 165,822), Ila (population 114,688), Ede (population 134,550), Iwo (population 158,585), Ikirun (population 79,516), Eruwa (population 26,963), Iseyin (population 95,220), and Saki (population 76,290).

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the traditional occupation of the people of Oyo State. The tropical nature of the climate favours the growth of variety of food and cash crops. The food crops include yam, maize, cassava, beans, millet and plantains, while the cash crops include cocoa and palm produce.

Its vegetation being largely grassland, the State is suitable for rearing cattle. The existence of three vast cattle ranches in Oyo State denotes the great potentialities for dairy farming which abounds in the State, particularly in Oyo Zone. The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, the Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria, and the Federal Department of Agricultural Research, are all located in Ibadan, the State Capital, Farmers in the State requiring information about up-to-date farming techniques benefit from these institutions.

INDUSTRIALISATION

In the area of Industrialisation, the State is fortunate in having both private and public business ventures established in it, particularly in Ibadan. With its natural position linking both the north and the south of the country, and availability of infrastructures such as treated water, electricity, roads and rails, it is expected that more and more industries will continue to spring up in the State.

EDUCATION

The State has about 750 Secondary Grammar Schools; 2,836 Primary Schools, eighteen Teacher Training Colleges, one Polytechnic with four satellite campuses, thirty-six Technical Colleges, one College of Arts and Science, two Colleges of Education with five satellite campuses and two Federal Government Universities – the Universities of Ibadan and Ife are situated in the State. The enrolment number of students in secondary Grammar Schools is 557,295, primary schools 1,971,774, teacher training colleges 14,018 and in pre-vocational and technical colleges 5,200.

HEALTH

Health services in Oyo State are largely provided by the Military State Government and Local government authorities. Other agencies such as commercial and industrial firms, statutory corporations as well as private individuals also provide medical services. The State Government takes the largest percentage of all medical and health services in the State, through the Ministry of Health and local government agencies. Local Government are solely responsible for environmental and general.

Adequate medical care of citizens in the State is ensured through an extensive range of health institutions. There are three state hospitals, twenty-five general hospitals, one children's hospital, eight comprehensive health centres, twenty-four primary health centres, 445 dispensaries and maternity centres, with a total of 24 million hospital attendances per annum in the state.

There are also sixteen infectious diseases isolation units, twenty-three leprosy clinics, and segregation villages, child welfare centres, rural health offices all over the state.

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

There are many roads linking towns and villages, which make communications easy and facilitate activities in the State. The express road from Lagos to Ibadan, constructed by the Federal Military Government, serves as quick link between Ibadan, the State capital and Lagos, the Federal capital. Rail services, posts and telegraphs and telephone services also put the State at a good advantage.

Because of the prevailing favourable industrial climate, both government and privately owned banking institutions are available at urban and rural areas of the State. Agodi Gardens in Ibadan, the Upper Ogun Games Reserve, the Oshun Osogbo Shrine, the Cultural Centre in Ibadan, and other places of attraction are expected to meet the demands of the growing tourist industry in the State.

OYO STATE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Lt. Col. Tunji Olurin	Military Governor
Mr. D. A. Abinusewa	Secretary to Government
Mr. Christopher Aderibigbe Ariyo	Finance and Economic Planning
Mr. Samuel Ojelabi Morakinyo	Local Government
Mr. Victor Olusegun Ojutalayo	Agricultural and Natural Resources
Alhaji Ramoni Ayilara Adekola	Attorney General and Justice
Deacon Jonathan Adegbejo Aderonmu	Education
Dr. Olayiwola Adejare Lawal	Works and Housing
Mr. Adeniran Oluropo Adetoye	Commerce/Industry
Mr. Christopher Agboola Ajao	Information
Mrs. Ruth Arinade Ogunjinmi	Health
Lt. Col. Fidelis Ogiri Ochefu	Commander 2 Mechanised Division
	Headquarters and Signals,
	Nigerian Army, Ibadan.
	Commissioner of Police

Mr. Archibong Nkana

OYO STATE JUDICIARY

The Hon. Justice O. D. Agbaje Williams	(Chief Judge)
	Ibadan Court 1, Ibadan
	Ibadan Court 2, Ibadan
The Hon. Justice A. O. Apará	Ibadan Court 3, Ibadan

The Hon. Justice O. Adio	Ilesha Court 1, Ilesha
The Hon. Justice J. A. Olowofoyeku	Oyo Court 1, Oyo
The Hon. Justice V.A.O. Aboderin	Ogbomosho
The Hon. Justice K. Ibidapo-Obe	Ibadan Court 4, Ibadan
The Hon. Justice A. A. Sijuwade	Ibadan Court 5, Ibadan
The Hon. Justice S. A. Oloko	Ibadan Court 8, Ibadan
The Hon. Justice O. Lajide	Ibadan Court 7, Ibadan
The Hon. Justice A. O. Ige	Ibadan Court 6, Ibadan
The Hon. Justice O. A. Adeyemi	Ibadan Court 10, Ibadan
The Hon. Justice T. A. Ademakinwa	Ibadan Court 11, Ibadan
The Hon. Justice S. A. Falade	Ibadan Court 12, Ibadan
The Hon. Justice S. O. Ajileye	Oshogbo Court 2, Oshogbo
The Hon. N. O. Adekola	Ife Court 2, Ile-Ife
The Hon. T. O. Adeniran	Saki
The Hon. Justice O. Adesina	Ibadan Court 13, Ibadan
The Hon. Justice A. Alao	Ibadan Court 14, Ibadan
The Hon. Justice S. L. Popoola	Eruwa (Ibadan branch)
The Hon. Justice J. O. Oye'kan	Ibadan Court 15, Ibadan
The Hon. Justice J. D. Ogunidere	Oyo Court 2, Oyo
The Hon. Justice A. O. Babalakin	Oshogbo Court 1, Oshogbo (Federal Court of Appeal)

CHIEF MAGISTRATE GRADE 1

Mr. E. Kolawole	Ibadan
Mr. A. Ajose	Customary Court 1, Ibadan
Mrs. C. O. Olufawo	Customary Court 2, Ibadan
Mr. S. A. Oriade	Customary Court 3, Ibadan
Mr. A. A. Kolapo	Customary Court 4, Ibadan
Mr. A. A. Olagunju	Customary Court, Oyo
Miss F. O. Akanbi	Customary Court 5, Ibadan
Mr. G. A. Labisi	Customary Court, Shaki
Mr. C. A. Bolarinwa	Acting Customary, Oyo
Mr. A. Sanni	Customary Court 6, Moniya.

CHIEF MAGISTRATES GRADE II

Mr. A. Fabiyi	Ilesha
Mr. J. O. Moradeyo	Customary Court, Iwo
Mr. T. A. Oyeyemi	Oshogbo
Mr. J. L. Akinbowale	Ogbomosho
Mr. E. F. Akingbade	Ife

SENIOR MAGISTRATES GRADE I

Mr. O. A. Osanyin	Customary Court, Ede
Mr. M. O. Odina	Court 7, Ibadan
Mr. M. B. Olanrewaju	Ife
Chief S. A. Ojo	Oshogbo

THE NIGERIA YEAR BOOK 1986
MAGISTRATES GRADES III

317

Mr. A. A. Ogundepo
 Mr. E. B. Olowookere
 Mr. A. Abiona
 Chief S. A. Adebiyi
 Mr. E. O. Adegbola
 Mr. J. A. Adeleke
 Chief S. A. Akinyemi
 Mr. T. O. Olagbaju
 Mr. M. O. Olujide
 Mr. O. I. A. Fafowora
 Mr. F. G. Oshin
 Mr. B. A. Eyiolawi

Ibadan Court 8
 Ifesha
 Ogbomosho
 Ibadan Court 13, Ibadan
 Ibadan Court 12, Ibadan
 Court 10, Ibadan
 Ibadan Court 9
 Ife
 Ibadan Court II, Ibadan
 Ifesha
 Oyo
 Oshogbo

PERMANENT SECRETARIES

Chief J. A. Adedeji
 Mr. B. Farotimi
 Chief A. R. Ojede
 Mr. P. O. Ishola
 Mrs. F. F. Ogunlade
 Chief A. O. Oyediran

Mr. N. O. Ogunjide
 Mr. S. G. Adeleye
 Mr. M. O. A. Ojede
 Chief C. O. Olatunji
 Mr. B. A. Osunkunle
 Mr. Kunle Adeleke
 Dr. E. B. L. Oyedeji
 Mr. M. A. Adesiyun
 Mr. T. A. Ariyo

Ministry of Local Government
 Ministry of Works, Transport, Lands
 and Housing.
 Parastatals Department
 Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
 Ministry of Commerce and Industries
 Department of Establishments and Training,
 Office of the Military Governor
 Central Schools Board
 Ministry of Health
 Liaison Office, Lagos.
 Office of the Military Governor,
 Ministry of Finance & Economic Planning
 Ministry of Information
 Civil Service Commission
 Ministry of Education
 Solicitor-General and Ministry of Justice

GENERAL MANAGERS OF STATUTORY CORPORATIONS AND BOARDS

Mr. S. A. Sulu
 Mr. O. M. Ogunyemi
 Mr. M. O. Fanimokun

General Manager. Beverage and Refuse
 Disposal Matters
 General Manager. Ajoda New Town
 Development Corporation
 General Manager. Investments and Credit
 Corporation

SECRETARIES

Mr. J. A. Osundina
 Mr. S. A. Adeyemo
 Mrs. D. E. Nottidge

Secretary, State Health Council
 Secretary, Local Government Service
 Commission
 Executive Secretary, Council for Arts and
 Culture.

SOLE ADMINISTRATOR AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

Mr. A. O. B. Ogunlowo
 Mr. E. O. A. Taiwo
 Mr. M. I. Aboaba
 Mr. O. O. Dare
 Mr. S. O. Opadiran
 Mr. M. O. Akinola
 Mr. J. B. Alao
 Mr. J. A. Fapahunda
 Mr. C. B. Tejumola
 Mr. B. Obakin
 Mr. B. A. Obasa
 Mr. A. O. Omojowolo
 Chief A. Ekanola
 Mr. S. A. Sanni
 Mr. T. A. Esan
 Mr. F. O. Abiona
 Mr. O. I. Olowoye
 Mr. B. O. Osunro
 Mr. M. O. Oni
 Mr. L. O. Dada
 Mr. T. A. O. Ojetunde
 Mr. O. A. Okanlawon
 Mr. A. I. Osanyin
 Mr. F. I. Oyewumi

Obokun Local Government
 Ifelodun Local Government
 Iwo Local Government
 Oshogbo Local Government
 Akinyele Local Government
 Ibarapa Local Government
 Ede Local Government
 Irewole Local Government
 Ilesa Local Government
 Ogbomoshole Local Government
 Oranmikan Local Government
 Oyo Local Government
 Ibadan Municipal Government
 Oluyole Local Government
 Irepo Local Government
 Atakumosa Local Government
 Odo-Otin Local Government
 Ejigbo Local Government
 Ifedapo Local Government
 Kajola Local Government
 Lagelu Local Government
 Irepodun Local Government
 Iseyin Local Government
 Ila Local Government

TRADITIONAL RULERS

Ooni of Ife
 Alafin of Oyo
 Owa Obokun of Ijesaland
 Olubadan of Ibadan Land
 Orangun of Ila
 Ataoja of Oshogbo
 Oluwo of Iwo
 Timi of Ede
 Okere of Saki
 Onjo of Okejo
 Aseyin of Iseyin
 Owa of Igbajo
 Elejigbo of Ejigbo
 Soun of Ogbomoshole
 Eleruwa of Eruwa

Oba Okunade Sijuwade Olubuse II
 Oba Lamidi Adeyemi
 Oba Adekunle Aromolaran III
 Oba Yesufu Oloyede Asanike I
 Oba Williams Ayeni
 Oba Iyiola Matanmi II
 Vacant
 Oba Tijani Agboron II
 Oba Omotosho
 Vacant
 Oba Moshood Osuolale Adeyeri II
 Oba Famodu
 Oba Omowonuola Oyesosin
 Oba Oyewunmi Ajagungbade II
 Oba Bolanle Olaniyan

HOTELS IN OYO STATE

IBADAN

Premier Hotel

Mokola Hill, Ibadan

Trans Nigeria Motel
Lafia Hotel
Green Spring Hotel
K.S. Motel
Segi Restaurant

Jericho, Ibadan
Apata Ganga, Ibadan
Old-Ife Road, Ibadan
Ibadan, Total Garden
Booking House, Dugbe, Ibadan

IFE

Sijuwade Motel Royal
Mayflower Hotel
Trans Nigeria Motel

Ile-Ife
Ile-Ife
Ile-Ife

OYO

Labamba Hotel
Trans Nigeria Motel

Oyo/Owode Road, Oyo
Oyo

OSHOGBO

Oshun Presidential Hotel
Hotel Terminus
Trans Nigeria Motel

Old Ikirun Road, Oshogbo
Oshogbo
Oshogbo

OGBOMOSHO

Hotel Terminus
Rotal Hotel
Trans Nigeria Motel

Ogbomosho
Ogbomosho
Ogbomosho

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN OYO

Agodi Wild Life
Zoological Garden
Erin Water Fall
Oshun/Osogbo Shrine

Ibadan
University of Ibadan, Ibadan
Erin Ijesha.
Osogbo

PLATEAU STATE

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW: The whole of what is today known as Plateau State remained for a long time, part of the former Bauchi and plateau Provinces. For political and administrative reasons, however, this large terrain was in 1967, broken up, like other former provinces, into smaller but more modern administrative units, part of which together with other areas, become the Benue-Plateau State. The other portion underwent a similar fate to constitute the North-Eastern State.

On account of its merits, the state creation exercise was given an impetus by the Federal Military Government under General Murtala Mohammed in conformity with the wishes of the people. This saw the emergence of Plateau State out of the defunct Benue-Plateau State.

LOCATION: The state embraces the whole of the Jos Plateau Highlands, with a cartographical position of between latitudes 70 degrees and 110 degrees north and longitudes 70 degrees and 250 degrees east.

Flanked by the Federal Capital Territory and five States, namely Bauchi, Kaduna, Niger, Kwara and Benue States in different directions, Plateau State with a land mass of approximately 53,585 square kilometre is situated almost at the centre of the country.

RELIEF: Much of the state is made up of undulating highlands of an average height of 1,200 metres above sea level, ranging from the Benue Valley to the south to Plateau highlands to the north. Several rivers and hillocks are interspersed among the highlands, giving the landscape a striking scenery. Tin mining is perhaps the only human activity which has contributed to accord the State its unique landform.

CLIMATE: On account of its altitude, much of Plateau State enjoys a fairly moderate climate. There is a monthly average temperature of between 10 degrees and 32.2 degrees centigrade, and an average annual rainfall of over 146 cms. Temperatures are lowest between December and February and highest between March and April. Jos, the State capital is a town which owes its fame partly to its abundant tin deposits and partly to its good climate.

THE PEOPLE: Plateau State is a state where unity has been very compatible with diversity. The diverse peoples of the state—predominantly farmers, are very affluent in culture, with which they are still very much abreast today as they had been with the changing world.

It is the good fortune of Plateau State that albeit it's over 50 ethnic groups, there is in effect no single group large enough to claim the majority position..

Plateau State has been described, and rightly too, as a miniature Nigeria. This is to say that it contains within itself, all or almost all the various tribes of Nigeria. Plateau State alone has the greatest share of the different tribal groups of the country. In almost every village, there can be found members of the various tribes of the country. Some of these tribes are: Berom, the Hausas, Ngas, Fier, Kadung, Mupun, La'ankay, scattered throughout the state, Rukuba, Jere, Buji, Chawai, Challa, Gashit, Atem, Chip, Tal, Miriam, Kwalla, Goemai, Youm, Ron-Kulere, Mwaghavul, Pyem, Burmawa, Rindire, Mada, Arun, Mama, Eggon, Fulani, Julian, Tarok, Algo, Gwandara, Tiv, Kabbai, Mighili, Gwari, Afo, Egbura, Bassa (Gwari). Gbagyi, Yeskwa, Koro, Nimzams Jukun, Miango, Montol, Piapung, Nakere, Yasni among others.

A general attribute of the peoples of Plateau State is the fact that they are generally hospitable and accommodating. There is closeness and similarities in the various cultural and traditional ways of life of these peoples, which enables them live in harmony. Their accommodating way of life has also made it possible for other tribes of the Federation to live in peace and unity, hence the comparison of the State to a melting pot of various tribes and cultures of the country. This, as well as the climate and other factors, has also resulted in the influx of so many expatriate settlers and workers in the state.

Traditional Institutions in the state are varied and many, depending also in the multi-ethnic groupings. Wase, Lafia, Keffi and Nasarawa are emirates run by emirs. These emirates jointly have a traditional Emirate Council. The remaining local government areas are chiefdoms, run by chiefs.

These also jointly have traditional Chieftdom Council.

Methods of Succession to these traditional rulers' titles are sometimes based on primogeniture, that is, when the chief or emir dies, his first son takes his position and sometime it is elective.

CULTURE:

Culturally, Plateau State can be termed a miniature Nigeria. This is because of its diverse cultural groups. The State alone has upwards of fifty languages (or cultural) groups.

Among the major cultural groups are the Berom, Tarok, Angas, Ankwai (Goemai) Eggon, Nfo, Jaraw, Alago, Nimku, Gwari, Rindre and some few Hausa settlers, just to mention a few. Interestingly, the various cultural groups in the state have some close similarities. This, perhaps, is instrumental to their peaceful coexistence.

The State Government on her part, makes deliberate efforts to organise and encourage various traditional and cultural activities. In this regard, the state is engaged in the organisation and conduct of cultural festivals, exhibitions and drama. The state also engages in the documentation of the Arts and Culture of the State.

EDUCATION: Educationally, Plateau State ranks one of the highest developed in the Northern part of the country. In most towns and villages, both the young and old alike can be found to be literate to some extent. Most can speak and understand at least a little English.

The state has one University, which helps to produce some of its educational manpower needs and the country in general. The state is also proud to host one of the highest institute in the country — the National Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies (NIPSS) Kuru. The state also has three colleges of Education, Akwanga, Gindiri and Pankshin respectively. There are also three Theological seminaries one Catholic and the rest Protestant.

The state has one school of Preliminary Studies in Keffi, which prepares students for direct University admissions, and two Polytechnics (one for the state at Barakin Ladi and a Federal one at Nasarawa).

HEALTH

Health, they say, is wealth. In her efforts to provide health facilities to the state, the government has established seven General Hospitals in the state. These are located in Barakin Ladi, Langtang, Shendam, Lafia, Keffi, Pankshin L. G. A's

The General Hospital at Jos is currently serving as the temporary site for the Jos University Teaching Hospital.

Other health institutions include one comprehensive Health Centre; seven Rural Health Centres; Five Primary health Centres; Twenty-six Basic Health Centres; Thirty-four Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics and Eight School Clinics.

AGRICULTURE:

Like in any other part of the state in the Federation, a lot of importance is attached to agriculture in the state, hence Plateau State has been described as bread basket of the Federation.

A lot of food crops are grown in Plateau State in view of the fact that the climate is very much sterilised. Among the food crops grown here are yams, cassava, cocoyam, guniea corn, millet, banana, groundnuts, and rice. It is to be noted that these food crops are not grown in all parts of the state. Yams for example thrive well in Shendam, Lafia and Keffi Local government areas of the state, while Acca is grown mostly in Jos and Barakin Ladi local government areas.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL .

Lt.-Col. Mohammed C. Alli

— Governor

Dr. Dalhata Araf — Secretary to Gov. & Head of Service

Mr. Thomas Kangnasan

Mr. Mike Kwardan

Alhaji M. Othman

Mr. Maxwell Yakubu

Mrs. Joyce Mangnet

Dr. Salihu Karshi
 Alhaji Mustapha Bello
 Mr. Dacholom Dambol

PERMANENT SECRETARIES

1.	J. D. Tyoden	—	Establishments
2.	Alhaji Mustapha Bello	—	Ministry of Finance
3.	S. S. Walbe	—	Parastatals
4.	S. S. Karshi Dr.	—	Ministry of Agriculture
5.	J. N. Kum	—	Lafia Agric. Project, Lafia
6.	Mr. A. D. Bingel	—	Cabinet Office (Admin.)
7.	D. O. Ashikeni	—	NIPSS, Kuru
8.	A. D. Ayenajeh	—	Ministry of Health
9.	Mrs. Hauwa S. Gofwen	—	" " Education
10.	I. D. Mohammed	—	" " Works and Housing
11.	Mrs. S. K. Mamven	—	" " Commerce and Industries
12.	Mr. S. E. Alu	—	" " Local Government
13.	Mr. I. D. Gyang	—	" " Information & Social Dev.
14.	Mr. Oliver Longkwang	—	Dept. for Lands and Survey
15.	Dauda azaki	—	Ministry for Justice
16.	Mr. F. G. Rogers	—	Special Duties.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SOLE ADMINISTRATORS

1.	Umaru Yahaya	—	Awe L. G.
2.	Fidelis Taggyn	—	Jos
3.	J. Y. Davou	—	Wase "
4.	Bello Ahmed	—	Shendam L. G.
5.	Aliyu Oga	—	Nassarawa L. G.
6.	Chris Habu	—	Lafia L. G.
7.	Umaru Guruku	—	Akwanga L. G.
8.	Anthony Mwatumba	—	Keffi L. G.
9.	Abubakar Dauda	—	Langtang
10.	Usman Doma	—	Kanam L. G.
11.	M. Ntung	—	Bassa L. G.
12.	A. F. Nuhu	—	Mangu L. G.
13.	Dr. Haruna Abdullahi	—	Pankshin L. G.
14.	M. N. Mohammed	—	B/Ladi L. G.

JUDGES IN PLATEAU STATE

1.	" Luke Emefo	—	Chief Judge
2.	" A. Ahinche	—	"
3.	" Yusufu Yakubu	—	President Customary Court
4.	" J. H. Dandaura	—	Judge
5.	" S. G. Pam	—	Judge " "
6.	" M. B. Garba	—	"
7.	" Alhaji Yahaya Kanam	—	Grand Khadi Sharia Court
8.	Alhaji Ismaila Adamu	—	Khadi
9.	Alhaji Liman	—	"

GOVERNMENT OWNED COMPANIES, BOARDS AND PARASTATALS

1.	Mr. Amos Jimwan	-	Sole Admin	Plateau Publishing Co.
2.	Mr. Jacob Isandu	-	" "	Plateau Radio TV Co.
3.	Mrs. Elizabeth Nyam	-	" "	Plateau Investment Co.
4.	Mr. David Isa	-	" "	Plateau Utilities Board
5.	Mr. Samuel Pam Pwat	-	" "	P. U. D. B.
6.	Mr. James Kpason	-	" "	Plateau Supplies Company
7.	Mr. J. K. Lewa	-	" "	Lion Insurance Company
8.	Mr. J. N. Kum	-	" "	Plateau Agric. Dev. Board
9.	C. Tsemwan	-	" "	Plateau Hotel & Tourism Board.
10.	A. B. Tanko	-	Chairman,	Civil Service Commission, Jos
11.	Mallam I. Adamu	-	"	Teachers Service Com., Jos
12.	Alhaji Ahmadu Zakari	-	"	Local Govt. Service Board.

HOTELS IN PLATEAU STATE

No.	Name & Address	Rate Per Night		N	Entertainment
		N	N		
1	Plateau Hotel, Tudun Wada Road, Jos Tel. 55740	35.00	45.00 Exe N75.00	100.00	Banquet Hall Dancing Hall
2	Hill Station Hotel 10 Tudun Wada Road, Jos Tel. 553999, 54847, 52808	45.00	50.00	120.00	Swimming Pool, Chinese Restaurant Concession Shops, Banquet Halls, 3 Bars, Board Room
3	Jos Hotel, Zaria Road Tel. 55381	20.00	30.00	-	Newstand, Hair Saloon
4	Natoguta Country Club Mile 3 Jos Bauchi Rd., Tel. 53646	-	35.00	75.00	A la Carte
5	Duala International Hotel Dogon Dutce, Jos Tel. 53340	35.00	45.00	75.00	Car Hire Service TV & Music, Conference Banquet Hall, Bar
6	Pankshin Hotel, Pankshin	15.00	20.00		Packed Lunches
7	Shendam Hotel Shendam	15.00	20.00		Packed Lunches
8	Agwai Hotel Jos Road, Lafia	30.00			Lawn Tennis Court TV Discotheque, Night Club
9	Lafia Hotel, Shendam Road, Lafia	15.00 15.00	25.00 25.00		Packed Lunches Packed Lunches
10	Keffi Hotel Akwanga Road, Keffi	10.00	15.00		Packed Lunches

RIVERS STATE

THE area of Nigeria that is now known as the Rivers State, has been a supplier of wealth to various Empires and nations for centuries. In the nineteenth century, when the Industrial Revolution reached its peak in England, the area then known as the Oil Rivers area was without doubt the wealthiest and most important section of the African arm of the British Empire. It is a matter of great interest that in those years, when vegetable oil served the multiple purposes of industry, as raw material for processing, as well as fuel and lubricant for machinery, this part of Africa became famous for its supply of this valuable commodity. Today when much of the uses of vegetable oil has been taken over by crude oil, the life-blood of the modern world, this area remains at the fore front, as a supplier of wealth to the world community.

GEOGRAPHY

The Rivers State is one of the nineteen states in Nigeria. More than three quarters of the State is occupied by water, with a low land stretching from Ekeremor to Ndoni on the North, and Opuoko on the south-east. A net-work of creeks spans the southern part which stretches into the Atlantic Ocean through Akassa, Opobo, Brass and Bonny. The State has a mangrove forest on the lower delta, while the northern part has a thick forest with arable lands. Rainfall is heavy throughout the State, but decreases from 430 centimetres to an average of 342 centimetres at the northern periphery. The dry season lasts from November to March, interrupted occasionally by sporadic down-pours.

LAND

The Rivers State occupies an area of about 50,000 square kilometres, and is bounded by the Bendel, Imo and the Cross River States. The shores form part of the West African Coastlines. Two-thirds of it lies within the Niger Delta Basin.

RIVERS

There are a number of rivers whose source is the great River Niger. These include the River Nun, River Orashi, River Sombrairo, the New Calabar River, San Bartholomew River, Santa Barbara River, St. Nicholas and Bonny River. There are also a number of smaller Rivers emptying into the Atlantic Ocean.

PEOPLE

There are nearly three million people in the Rivers State. The indigenous communities are divided into several ethnic groupings, the major ones being Ijaws, Ikwerres, Etches, Ogonis, Ekpeyes and Ogba/Egbemas. These groupings are further divided into sub-groupings that are clearly defined in terms of their cultural heritage. Although the difficult terrain had led to the geographical isolation of the various groups, yet the inter-relationship between them has growth as a result of trade, inter-marriage and the cultural affinity.

TOWNS

Important towns in the Rivers State include:- Port Harcourt, Isiokpo, Ahoada, Nchia, Bonny, Nembe, Bori, Sagbama, Degema, Yenagoa, Okrika, Brass, Buguma City, Opobo and Omoku.

OCCUPATION

The people of Rivers State are predominantly fishermen and farmers. Other traditional occupations such as hunting, tapping, weaving, pottery, carving and trading are still prevalent in the State. The State Governor, has already stressed that the present administration would tap the abundant

resources in the State to produce enough food for the people. Against this background, the government has embarked on the establishment of farm settlements. Already, three (3) of these have been commissioned by the governor. They include the Atali, Bori and Abua Farm Settlements in the Port Harcourt, Bori and Ahoada Local Government Area respectively.

The farms would be used principally for the cultivation of Cassava and other food crops. The last Civilian Administration purchased a lot of fishing trawlers which were not adequately utilized and managed.

The present administration has recovered some of these trawlers and handed them over to the Ministry of Agriculture for use in fishing.

Already, the Ministry has started using them effectively and sells fish in large quantities to the public daily at subsidized prices.

CULTURE

The Rivers people have a culture that is distinctive, impressive and to a large extent without outside influence.

Featuring prominently in the Rivers Culture are the Iria, and marriage ceremonies, new yam festivals, such as the Nchaka in Ogbaland, and Yor-mii in Ogoni, wrestling ceremonies, burial rites, installation ceremonies and many other rites connected with the day to day life of the people. The State has a large number of traditional rulers. The installation ceremonies of the groupings vary, but are usually very colourful.

Masquerades, some of them colourful and artistic in either their make-ups or paraphernalia, are a common sight throughout the State, especially during festive occasions.

A variety of dances, each unique in its form, also abound. Musical instruments include pots and drums, wooden gongs, horns and xylophones. All these are made locally by experts with an ancient tradition behind their craftsmanship.

Carving of masquerades and ceremonial canoes is a revered art, and carvers have greatly improved the quality of their work over the years. Gradually, the purely functional forms of these carvings are being given a new dimension and finish, that reflect the people's innate respect for aesthetic values.

The dances, plays and masquerades depict the religious, social and working life of the people. In turn, the life of the people has been greatly influenced by their culture. Thus, a spiritually ennobling circle has been set up.

RELIGION

Christianity is the predominant religion in the Rivers State. Prominent among the Christian denominations are the Anglican, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Jehovah's Witness and the Spiritual Churches. There are also Moslems and idol worshippers.

COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT

The Rivers State is linked with other States in the Federation by air, land and sea. Port Harcourt, the State capital has an International Airport, which maintains regular flights to and from Lagos, Calabar, Enugu, Kaduna, Benin, London and Rome.

The airport, situated at Omuagwa, also operates direct flights weekly to other major cities in the world.

There is also a network of roads linking the state with other states of the Federation, particularly the East-West Road.

The East-West Road which starts from Cross River State and cuts across Rivers State had made journey from Rivers State to Lagos much shorter than before as people travelling to Lagos do not necessarily have to pass through Onitsha but Bendel State.

Land communication with the rest of the country is facilitated by a railway line, Port Har-

court being a railway terminus linking the whole country.

There is also a fleet of boats plying the riverine areas, while self propelled barges are available for the evacuation of produce from the creeks to the Port Harcourt Port.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

S/No.	L.G.A's	Units
1.	Port Harcourt (PHLGA)	Port Harcourt, Diobu, Trans-Amadi, Worji and Obio/Akpor.
2.	Ahoada (ALGA)	Ekpeye, Engenni, Ogba/Egbema, Omoku, Abua, Odual, Emago/Amuruto and Ndoni.
3.	Brass (BALGA)	Membe, Ogbia, Okoroma, Akassa and Brass/Okpoma.
4.	Bori (BOLGA)	Nyo-Khana, Ken-Khanna/Babbe, Gokana and Bori
5.	Bonny (OLGA)	Bonny, Andoni and Opobo/Nkoro
6.	Degema (DELGA)	Kalabari, Buguma, Abonnema, Tombia and Bakana.
7.	Ikwerre-Etche (KELGA)	Ikwerre Etche, Omuma, Elele and Okehi
8.	Okrika, Oyibo, Tai-Elеме (OTELGA)	Okrika, Oyigbo/Asa, Tai-Nodki and Elеме
9.	Sagbama (SALGA)	Sagbama, Aleibiri and Ekeremor
10.	Yenagoa (YELGA)	Epie/Atisa, Kolokuma/Opokuma, Odi, Okolobiri/Ikpetiama, Oporoma, Apoi/Bassan/Kiluama, Amassoma/Amatolo and Boma.

RIVERS STATE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Military Governor: Police Commissioner Fidelis Oyakhilome

Secretary to the Rivers State Military Government and Head of Service, Mr. S.K. Dagogo-Jack.

COMMISSIONERS

Name	L. G. A.	Ministry Assigned
Mrs. Ingor Ogan	Otelga	Information
Mr. Charles Obowu	Alga	Commerce and Industry
Mrs. Chinyere Nwokidu	Olga	Health
Mr. B.M. Wife	Bolga	Attorney-General and Justice
Dr. Edward Spiff	Balga	Agriculture and Natural Resources
Dr. Felix Wigwe	Ikwerre/Etche	Education
Mr. Nyeche Okpobiri	Phalga	Finance and Planning
Mr. Diamond Ogele	Salga	Local Government
Dr. B.A. Ozogu	Yelga	Works and Transport

PERMANENT SECRETARIES

Name	Ministry
Mr. H.M. Mannie	Ministry of Information
Mr. T. O. Abigo	Ministry of Works & Transport
Mr. J. E. Amadi	Ministry of Education
Mr. J. C. Dawriye	Ministry of Local Government
Mr. L. R. Uku	Ministry of Health
Mr. F. N. Ngochindo	Ministry of Finance and Planning
Mr. G. N. Lolo	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
Mr. J. D. Briggs	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Mr. K. ST. Sagbe	Ministry of Justice
Mr. G.T.G. Toby	Governor's Office Special Services Division.

JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT OF RIVERS STATE

Justice D. Graham-Douglas (Chief Judge)
 Justice S. A. Wai-Ogosu
 Justice J. A. Fiberesima
 Justice R. J. Jacks
 Justice J. D. Manuel
 Justice R.P.G. Okara
 Justice W.D. Dappa
 Justice G. I. Okoro-Idogu
 Justice F.N.N. Ichoku
 Justice H.I. George
 Justice O. Opene
 Justice K. D. Ungbuku
 Justice B. G. Whyte
 Justice V. M. Okor

SOLE ADMINISTRATORS FOR THE TEN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

S/No.	Name	Local Government Area
1.	Mr. G. V. Iroanwusi	Port Harcourt
2.	Mr. F. F. Higgwe	Bori
3.	Mr. E. N. Ikoro	Degema
4.	Mr. Dagbo Alazigha	Brass
5.	Mr. E. A. Akpa	Ahoada
6.	Mr. T. I. Iti	Sagbama
7.	Mr. N. Theophilus	Bonny
8.	Mr. A. Elele-Datubo	Okrika, Obigbo, Tai/Elemo
9.	Mr. V. N. Wali	Ikwerre/Etche
10.	Mr. R. I. C. Koko	Yenagoa

PROFESSIONAL HEADS OF VARIOUS MINISTRIES IN RIVERS STATE

1.	Ministry of Information	Mr. Lawrence Allagoa (Chief Information Officer)
2.	Ministry of Health	Dr. A. Ibiama (Director of Health Service)
3.	Ministry of Education	Mr. C.E. Okpara (Director of Education)

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 4. | Ministry of Justice | Mr. I.C. Inko-Tariah (Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions) |
| 5. | Judicial Department | Mr. V.M. Okor (Chief Registrar) |
| 6. | Ministry of Finance and Planning | Mr. I. T. Ifidi (Accountant-General) |
| 7. | Ministry of Commerce and Industry | Mr. C. E. Amadi (Chief Industrial Promotion Officer) |
| 8. | Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources | Mr. M.S.B. Ikara (Chief Agricultural Officer) |
| 9. | Ministry of Works and Transport | Mr. E.J. Wakama (Director Civil Engineering) |

SCHEDULE

S/No.	Local Government Area	Traditional Area	Stool	Incumbent
1.	Ahoada LGA	Ekpeye	Eze Ekpeye Logbo	H.R.H. R.O. Robinson
	" "	Engenni	Okilomibe of Engenni	H.R.H. G.G. Obonna
	" "	Ogba/Egbema	Oba of Ogbaland	H.R.H. C. N. Obi II
	" "	Abua	Uwema Abuan	H.R.H. V.O. Ukwu III
	" "	Ndoni	Awo of Ndoni	H.R.H. G.O. Obi II
	" "	Odual	Q'Lema Odual	H.R.H. Noel Adeki Osogini
2.	Brass LGA	Nembe	Amayanabo of Nembe	Mingi A.E. Allagoa, Mingi XI
	" "	Ogbia	Obanobhan of Ogbia	H.R.H. B. A. Isiki
3.	Bori LGA	Gokana	Gbenemene of Gokana	H.R.H. J.P. Bagia
	" "	Ken-Khaha	Gbenemene of Baen/Khaha	H.R.H. Melford Eguru
	" "	Nyo-Khana	Gbenemene of Baa I	H.R.H. W.Z.P. Nzidee
	" "	Babbe	Gbenemene of Babbe	H.R.H. Mark Tsaro-Igbara
4.	Degema LGA	Kalabari	Amayanbo of Kalabari	H.R.H. Obaye A. Amachere
	" "	Bille	Amadabo of Bille	H.R.H. J.H. Igolima-Dappa
5.	Bonny LGA	Bonny	Amayanabo of Bonny	H.R.H. C.O.S. Pepple, Ferekule II
	" "	Opobo/Nkoro	Amayambo of Opobo	
	" "	Andoni	Chief of Ngo	H.R.H. Harry Ngeri
6.	Ikwerre/Etche	Etche	Onye-Isi-Etche (Ochie)	Ochie E.N.B. Oporum I
	" LGA	Ikwerre	Nye-Weli Isiokpo	H.R.H. Bekweri Iye
7.	P.H. LGA	P. H	Eze Apara Rebisi	H.R.H. S.N. Woluchem
	" "	Obio	Eze-Oha Evo	H.R.H. J. W. Eke
	" "	Akpor	Nye-Nweli Akpor	H.R.H. Wali Worlu
8.	Okrika/Tai- Elemo LGA	Okrika	Amayanabo of Okrika	H.R.H. S.P.U. Ogan Ado VIII
	" "	Elemo	One-Eh-Elemo IX	Emeren Ngei A.O. Ngei
	" "	Tai	Gbenemene Tai	Tee B. A. Mballey
	" "	Asa/Ndoki	Eze Umuihueze	H.R.H. Charles O. Akawo
9.	Sagbama LGA	Sagbama	Pere of Kumbowei	Pere Jones Sofade Akadach
10.	Yenagoa LGA	Kolokuma	Ibedaowei of Kolokuma	H.R.H. G.F. Aganaba
	" "	Epie/Attisa	Ebeni-Ibe of Atisa	H.R.H. B.L.W. Mabinton
	" "	Boma	Ibenanaowei of Boma	H.R.H. W.S.J. Igbugburu X

THE NIGERIA YEAR BOOK 1988

Name and Address	Telephone	Lodging	Breakfast	Launch	Dinner	Other Facilities
Hotel Presidential, Aba Road Port Harcourt	335655 334830	Double = N60 Mini Suite = N110 Executive Suite N170 10% Service Charge 5% Sales Tax	Continental N4.40 English Breakfast N7.70	N13.00 Alacarte Menu	N13.00	Swimming Pool, Tennis Courts, Cinema, Boutique Shops, Newspaper/Book Stand, Bank Discotheque, Night Club, Airlines Booking Shops, Barber's Shop, Car Hire Service Available and Confe- rence Rooms
Hotel Olympia, 4-5 Force Avenue P.M.B. 5045 Port Harcourt	334941 333709 334936 334911	Double N55 Mini Suite N80.00 Ex. Suite N110.00 10% Service Charge, 5% Sales Tax	N6.00	N12.00 Alacarte Menu	N12.00	Lobby Bar, Snacks Bar, Baggueting Hall, Restaurant, Golf Course, Swimming Pool, Squash Court, Telex/Telephone Services, Bookshops, Hair Dressing Saloon and Car Hire Service available.
Hotel Chez-Theresa 23, Udom Street, D/Line Port Harcourt	330820	Single N35 Double N60 Presidential Suite N198 Double Suite N110.00 Suite N88 Single N35 Double N45 Suite N75 10% Service 5% Sales Tax	N5.50	N9.90	N8.80	Lobby Bar, Snacks Bar Restaurant Hair Dressing Saloon Arts Shop
Cedar Palace Hotel 11, Harbour Road, Port Harcourt	331900	Single N35 Double N45 Suite N75 10% Service 5% Sales Tax	Continental	Ala Carte Menu		Lobby Bar, Car Park, Fully Aircondi- tioned Rooms with Fridges
Catering Rest House 1, Harley Street Port Harcourt	334047	Single N33 Mini Suite N55 Execu- tive Suite N110.00 Single N33 Double N44	N5.50	N9.90	N8.80	Airconditioned Room, Lobby Bar Car Park
1, Indig, 158/159,	332630		N3.00	N5.50	N6.50	Lobby Bar Car Park

Benlbo International Hotel, 7 Bekwerre Nwosu Street, Port Harcourt D/Line Hotel Manatee, 23 Kaduna Street D/Line, Diobu Port Harcourt	335899	Single N35 Double N50	N4.00	N5.50	N50	Lundry Services Car Hire Service Lobby Bar Telephone Service Lundry Service Snacks Bar Airconditioned Room with Television
Hotel-De-Nas 52, Ikwerre Road Port Harcourt	333912 335881	Double N45 Suite N80.00 Single N26 Double N36 Suite N42	N5.00 N3.00	N8.00 N6.00	N8.00 N6.00	Snacks Bar Lundry Service Snacks Bar Fully Airconditioned Room with Television Sets
Hotel De Sinteh 11 Bekwerre Nwosu Str. D/Line, P. H. Bernence-Guest House 46 Kolokuma Street Borikiri, Port Harcourt Regent Guest House, 37 Immaculate (Nembe) Street, Borikiri Port Harcourt	335477 334291	Single Single N30 Double N50	N50.00	N8.00	N8.00	Snacks Bar Lundry Service Snacks Bar Fully Airconditioned Room with Television Sets
Igbani Castel Hotel 31, Harold Wilson Drive Port Harcourt	333244	Single N20 Double N30 Suite N36 10% Service Charge	N3.00	N3.50	N4.00	Snacks Bar
Straco Guest House 25/27 Ikot Ekpen Street, Port Harcourt Park Hotel, Aba Road P. O. Box 339, Port Harcourt	333511 334813	Single N28 Double N33 Suite N36 Single N33.50	Bed and Breakfast Bed and Breakfast	N4.00 N7.00	N4.00 N7.00	Snacks Bar Lundry Service Snacks Bar Aircondition Rooms with Colour TV Sets
Labake Hotels P.M.B. 5940, Port Harcourt 3, Odu Street, Rumuadalu Port Harcourt	331745	Single N35 Double N45 Suite N65	N4.00	N6.50	N6.50	Snacks Bar Car Park Lundry Service

Zuro Hotel 1A Rebi Street Oroworoku Street, Port Harcourt	335073	Single N38.50 Double N55 Suite N88	N5.50	N8.80	N9.90	Lobby Bar, Snacks Bar, Restaurant, Car Hire Service Available
Catering Rest House Alhuda (Alga)	Nil	N22.00 10% Service Charge	N4.00 Continental Dishes Available	N5.00 and African	N5.00	Car Park
Catering Rest House Brass (Nalga)	Nil	N20.00	N3.00 Continental Dishes Available	N4.50 and African	N5.00	Nil
Catering Rest House Degema (Delga)	Degema 49	N22.00	N4.00 Continental Dishes Available	N5.50 and African	N5.00	Nil
Catering Rest House Bori (Bolga)	Bori 42	Double Bed Only N30	N4.50	N5.50	N5.00	TV, A/C Room Car Park
Wisdom International/ Luxury Guest House, Wisdom Street, Box 40 Bori, Bolga	Bori 46	Single N20 Double N30	N5.00	N6.00	N6.00	Air Conditioned Room, Car Park.
Palm Garden Guest House Marina Road Bonny (Olga)	Nil	Single N30 Double N45 Suite N60	N5.00	N6.00 Ala Carte	N6.00	Lobby Bar Air Conditioned Room Lundry Service
Addis Guest House Bonny (Olga)	Nil	Single N30 Double N45 Suite N60	N4.00	N3.00 African English	N3.00 N5.00	Airconditioned Room Snacks Bar

RIVERS STATE GOVERNMENT OWNED COMPANIES AND PARASTATALS

S/No.	Name of Company/ Parastatal	Chief Executive	Location
1.	Rivers State Council for Arts and Culture	Mr. Comish Ekiye	Bonny Street, P. H. (a) 3 Degema Str. P.H. FM (b) 22 William Jumbo Str., P.H. (AM)
2	Rivers State Broadcasting Corporation	Mr. Ernest Ogbanga (GM)	Bernard Car Street, P.H
3.	Rivers State Library Board	Mr. S. Yobe	4 Ikwerre Road, P.H.
4.	Rivers State Newspaper Corporation	Mr. Magnus Bara-Hart (GM)	c/ Hotel Olympia, Forces Avenue, P.H. or P.O. Box 227, P.H.
5.	Rivers State Sports Council	Mr. Rollins Eben-Spiff (Director)	Marine Base, P.H.
6.	Waterglass Boatyard Limited	Mr. S.K. Ikiriko	Trans-Amadi Ind. Layout, P.H.
7.	Eastern Wrought Iron Limited	—	Trans-Amadi Ind., Layout, P. H.
8.	Nigerian Engineering Works (NEW) Limited	M. L. Pachisia	1, Azikiwe Road, P.H.
9.	Pabod Supplies Limited	Acting G.M. C. A. Egbunefu	Trans-Amadi Ind., Layout, P. H.
10.	Pabod Breweries Limited	Engineer B. Ben-Itari	Borokiri, P. H.
11.	Rivers State Guff Fisheries Limited	No Operational	Mr. Wigwe
12.	Delta Holtels Limited	Mr. Amakele	Aba Road, P. H.
13.	Rivbank Insurance Co. Ltd.	Dissolved	Ikwerre Road, P. H.
14.	Rivers State Transport Corporation	Lt.-Commander Adokiye Benibo	Aba Road, P. H.
15.	Port Harcourt Flour Mills Limited	Mr. J. O. Agbegha (G.M)	Industry Road, P.H.
16.	Pan African Bank Limited	Mr. C. Mobarak	No. 3, Azikiwe Road, Port Harcourt
17.	Mettaloplastica Nig. Ltd.	Mr. P.P.S. Hariphasad	Trans-Amadi Ind., Layout, P. H.
18.	West African Glass Industry Limited	Mr. C. K. Briggs	Trans-Amadi Ind., Layout, P. H.
19.	Risonpalm Limited	Mr. E. Azorbo	Aba Road, P. H.
20.	Pabod Finance and Investment Co. Limited	Mr. J. C. Abban	Ikwerre Road, P. H.
21.	Rivers Vegetable Oil Co., Limited (RIVOC)	Mr. D.U.G. Onyiri	Trans-Amadi Ind. Layout, P. H.
22.	Rivers State Small Holder Oil Palm Project-Ahoad		Ahoad

23.	Witt & Busch (Shipyard) Limited		Reclamation Road, Port Harcourt
24.	Michelin (Nig.) Limited	Mr. A. Maria	Trans-Amadi Industrial Layout, P. H.
25.	Delta Rubber Co. Ltd.,	Mr. M. D. Opuiyo	Okomoko
26.	Delta Film Service	Chief S.W. Toby	Finima Street, (near Holy Rosary School) Port Harcourt.
27.	Amalgamated Distilleries of Nigeria Limited	Mr. J.E.P. Shaw	Trans-Amadi Ind. Lay- out, P. H.
28.	Apex (Nig.) Limited	Mr. Amadi	Trans-Amadi Ind. Lay- out, Port Harcourt.
29.	Crittall Hope (P.H.) Ltd.	Mr. Odu	Kaduna Street, P.H.

SOKOTO STATE

Sokoto State has a land area of about 102,535 Square Kilometres and a population of about 4,538,787 according to 1963 censurs projection.

As one of the Northern States in the Federation (that is – occupying the northern belt). Sokoto State is made up of Sokoto province and Zuru, with the capital at Sokoto. The major ethnic groups are: Hausa, Fulani, Dakarkari, Dambara and Zabarima. Some of these ethnic groups are also found in the neighbouring States. Although the last four tribes have a language of their own, they speak Hausa as their second language.

The main towns in Sokoto State are: Gusau, Birnin, Kebbi, Yelwa, Gwandu, Argungu, Dabari, Anka, Bin Yru and Kurawu.

Islam is the predominant religion in the State. The majority of the muslims live in Sokoto, Gwandu, Argungu and Yauri.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

The State has 20 local government Units: Yabo, Wurno, Talata, Argungu, Sokoto, Zuri, Yavri, Mafara, Anka, Jegai, Bagudo, Birnin-Gwadebawa, Bodinga and Gusau.

AGRICULTURE:

The State has a predominantly agricultural economy, with over 80 per cent of it's active population engaged in farming. The major agricultural establishment in the state is the Sokoto/Rima Valley Scheme, which is solely a Federal Government project and is expected to provide irrigation to a total of about 28,350 hectares of land when completed. The Gasau agricultural development project is jointly financed at the federal and state level without excluding the world Bank. The project costing about ₦24 million, covering 3,800 square kilometres and involving not less than 86,000 small holders, offers a promising future for the nation as a whole and the farmers of the state in particular.

The state also has the second biggest concentration of livestock in the federation, particularly cattle, sheep and goats numbering over two million. The potential for meat processing industry in the state is great. Apart from the small-scale industries now operating in the state, other major industrial projects are in planning stage.

EDUCATION:

Like many other states in the federation, Sokoto State places high priority on the provision of educational facilities for it's people. The State Government is leaving no stone unturned to ensure the success of the Universal Primary Education Scheme. As at present, there are about 522 primary schools in the state with a total enrolment of 80,197.

Secondary Education has also witnessed tremendous expansion. In the development plan of between 1975 to 1980, twenty new secondary schools were established in different parts of the State. This number does not include six technical secondary schools. One mobile teacher training scheme which will train more primary school teachers in the state has started. Also, as part of the efforts, to produce the require numbers of post primary school teachers, the Advanced Teacher's College in Sokoto was established in 1970. The college of Arts and Science therein is gaining Mementum to prepare post-primary school leavers for entry into a University. Also a college of Technology at Birnin – Kebbi started enrolling students in September 1977. There is also a University of Sokoto.

CULTURE:

The most prominent event on the state's cultural calendar is the Argungu annual fishing and cultural festival which has grown from a local affair into a national and International tourist

attraction. Another attraction in the state is the Tomb of the historic Uman Dan Fodio.

Sokoto, the State Capital was the heart of the historic Fulani Empire and the seat of the Sultan, "the Sarkin Musulumi" of the old Western Sudan.

STATE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

1)	Col. Garba Mohammed	...	Military Governor
2)	Col. Peter B. Adedayo	...	Brigade Commander
3)	Alh. M. B. Alkali	...	Secretary to the Military Government and Head of Service
5)	Alh. Isa Mohammed Wasagu	...	Commissioner of Local Government
6)	Alh. Garba Mohammed Gummi	...	Commissioner of Finance and Economic Planning
7)	Alh. Mustapha Bunza	...	Commissioner of Education
8)	Alh. Umaru Babuga Dange	...	Commissioner of Information, Youth, Sports and Culture
9)	Hajia Fatima Ibrahim	...	Commissioner of Health
10)	Alh. Yusuf Imam Wara	...	Commissioner of Commerce, Industries and Co-operatives
11)	Alh. Bello Usman	...	Commissioner of Works, Land, Housing and Environment
12)	Alh. Ibrahim Umar	...	Attorney General and Permanent Secretary

PERMANENT SECRETARIES

1)	Alh. Abubakar Anka	—	Permanent Secretary, Administration and Political Affairs, Governor's Office.
2)	Alh. Abdullahi Isa	—	Permanent Secretary, Carrers and Special Service Department.
3)	Alh. Hanafi Sa'ad	—	Permanent Secretary, Establishment and Monitoring Department.
4)	Alh. Jelani Kalgo	—	Permanent Secretary, Home Affairs Department
5)	Alh. B. M. Audu	—	permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agri- culture and Natural Resources.
6)	Alh. Suleiman Moh. Bawa	—	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education.
7)	Alh. Ahmed Sani	—	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning.
8)	Alh. M. O. Raji	—	Permanent Secretary, Economic Plan- ning.
9)	Alh. Husaini Yauri	—	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health
10)	Alli. Ibrahim Umar	—	Solicitor General, and Permanent Secre- tary Ministry of Justice.
11)	Alh. Yahaiya Maigari	—	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Infor-

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|-----|------------------------|---|--|
| 12) | Alh. Salihu Moh. Jega | — | mation, Social Development, Youth, Sports and Culture. |
| 13) | Alh. Yahaya Abdulkarim | — | Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Local Government and Community Development. |
| 14) | Alh. Ahmed Tahir | — | Permanent Secretary, Works Department, Ministry of Works, Transport, Land and Housing. |
| 15) | Alh. A. Z. Tambuwal | — | Permanent Secretary, Housing Department. |
| | | — | Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, Industries and Cooperatives. |

HIGH COURT JUDGES

- | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|---|---|
| i) | Alh. Umar Kalgo | — | Chief Judge, Sokoto state High Court of Justice. |
| ii) | Alh. Haliru Binji | — | Grand Khadi, Sharia Court, Sokoto. |
| iv) | Abdul N. Alhassan | — | Judge, Sharia Court Sokoto. |
| | Alh. M. Mafara | — | Judge, Sharia Court Sokoto |
| vi) | Alh. Usman Mukтари | — | Judge, Sharia Court, Sokoto. |
| vii) | Alh. Zaki Musa | — | Judge, Sharia Court, okoto. |
| viii) | K. Hassan | — | Chairman, Law Reform Commission. |
| ix) | Hajia Fati Y. Wara | — | Chief Registrar, High Court of Justice. |
| x) | Mrs. Aisha M. Inua | — | Chief Magistrate. |
| xi) | Muhammed A. Mikailu | — | Magistrate Grade I Magistrate Court, Sokoto. |
| xii) | Mal. Mande Mohammed | — | Magistrate Grade II Magistrate Court, Sokoto. |
| xiii) | Alh. Umaru Gummi | — | Chief Magistrate, Chief Magistrate's Court, Zuru. |
| xiv) | Justice T. A. Odunowo | — | Federal High Court, Sokoto. |

COMPANIES' PARASTATALS AND THEIR CHIEF

EXECUTIVES:—

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------|---|---|
| 5) | Alh. A. Z. Tambuwal | — | Secretary, Local Government Service Board. |
| b) | Alh. Nuhu Koko | — | Executive Chairman, Health Service Management Board. |
| c) | Alh. Yahaya Bawa | — | General Manager, Hotels Management and Tourism Development Board. |
| d) | Alh. Ibrahim K. Aliyu | — | Secretary, Scholarship Board. |
| e) | Alh. Murtala U. Zauru | — | General Manager, Rural Electrification Board. |
| f) | Alh. Umaru Bena | — | General Manager, Sokoto State Water Board. |
| g) | Alh. Lawal Moh. Zuru | — | Secretary, Pilgrims Welfare Agency. |
| h) | Alh. Sani Umar Kalgo | — | General Manager, Sokoto Urban Development Authority. |
| i) | Alh. Mohammed Dankano | — | General Manager, Rima Broadcasting Corporation. |
| j) | Alh. Mohammed K. Argungu | — | General Manager, Sokoto State Housing Corporation. |
| k) | Alh. Namadian Abdulrahman | — | General Manager, Sokoto Investment Company Limited. |
| k) | Alh. Namadina Abdulrahman | — | General Manager, Sokoto State Supply Company |
| l) | Alh. Adamu Umaru | — | General Manager, Sokoto Investment Company Limited. |
| m) | Alh. U. N. Omar | — | Executive Secretary, Council for Arts and Culture. |
| n) | Alh. Umaru Hassan | — | General Manager, Sokoto Agricultural Development Project. |

TRADITIONAL RULERS AND THEIR AREAS OF AUTHORITY:

a)	His Highness	Alh. Sir Abubakar III	— Sultan of Sokoto
b)	" "	Alh. Haruna Rasheed	— Emir of Gwandu
c)	" "	Alh. Muhammadu Mera	— Emir of Argungu
d)	" "	Alh. Yakubu Abarshi	— Emir of Yauri
e)	" "	Alh. Usman Danga	— Emir of Zuru

7) HOTELS' TOURISTS ATTRACTIONS AND THEIR LOCALITIES IN THE STATE:-

a)	Sokoto Hotel	— Gusau Rd., Sokoto
b)	Catering Rest House	— Gusau Rd., Sokoto
c)	5 Star Giginya Hotel	— By Pass Rd., Sokoto township
d)	Ibro International Hotel	— Kartin Daji Rd., Sokoto
e)	Sokoto Guest Inn	— Kalambaine Rd, Sokoto.
f)	Mabera Guest Inn	— Mabera Quarters, Sokoto
g)	Argungu Local Govt.	— Fishing Village Motel, Catering Rest House, Argungu.
h)	Birnin-Kebbi Local Govt.	— Catering Rest House, Birnin Kebbi
i)	Yauri Local Govt.	— Catering Rest House, Yauri
j)	Zuru Local Govt.	— Catering Rest House, Zuru.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AREAS AND THEIR CHIEF EXECUTIVES

1)	Sokoto Local Govt.	— Alh. Umaru M. Yabo
2)	Talata Mafara Local Govt.	— Alh. Mustapha labaran
3)	Isa Local Govt.	— Alh. Sani Ahmed Chafe
4)	Bodinga Local Govt.	— Alh. Malami Giwa Abubakar
5)	Wurno Local Govt.	— Alh. Muh. Namadina Kaura
6)	Gusau Local Govt.	— Alh. Muh. Abdul-Salame Gwadabawa
7)	Gwadabawa Local Govt.	— Alh. Muh. Attahiru Gusau
8)	Silame Local Govt.	— Alh. Malami Abdulkadir Nassarawa
9)	Yauri Local Govt.	— Alh. Salihu Mustapha Gulma
10)	Yabo Local Govt.	— Alh. Ibrahim Musa Kangiwa
11)	Zuru Local Govt.	— Alh. Abubakar Dan-Mallam
12)	Gummi Local Govt.	— Alh. Umaru G. Nassarawa
13)	Argungu Local Govt.	— Alh. Dan Sanda
14)	Bagudo Local Govt.	— Alh. Sadangi Aliyu
15)	Birnin-Kebbi Local Govt.	— Alh. Muhammed Tukur Gwadabawa
16)	Bunza Local Govt.	— Alh. Abdullahi Bena
17)	Kaura-Namoda Local Govt.	— Alh. Adamu Bako Abubakar
18)	Anka Local Govt.	— Alh. Usman Gada
19)	Jega Local Govt.	— Alh. Mustapha Muh. Alkali.

FEDERAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT DECREES, 1985
DECREE NO. 1

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
(AMENDMENT) DECREE 1985

This decree amended section 2 of the Securities and Exchange Commission Act 1979 and as amended by the Securities and Exchange Commission (Amendment) Act, 1981.

This Decree says that the Commission shall consist of a Chairman who shall be the person for the time being holding the office of the Deputy Governor of the Central Bank of Nigeria; Eight persons appointed by the Head of the Federal Military Government, being persons who by reason of any requisite ability, experience and specialised knowledge have skills that will be useful and will enable them to make effective contributions to the work of the Commission.

The decree further says that one representative each of the Central Bank of Nigeria, the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Board and the Chief Executive of the Commission shall be members of the Commission.

DECREE NO. 2, 1985
APPROPRIATION DECREE 1985

This decree says that the Accountant-General of the Federation may when authorised to do so by warrant signed by the Minister of Finance pay out of the Consolidated Revenue fund of the Federation during the financial year ending 31st December, 1985 the sums specified by the warrants, not exceeding in the aggregate six billion, seven hundred and seventy-two million, three hundred and forty-two thousand, six hundred and fifty-nine naira.

The decree further says that the amount mentioned in this decree shall be appropriated to heads of expenditure as indicated in the schedule to this Decree.

it says further that no part of the amount shall be issued from the consolidated revenue fund of the Federation after the end of the year mentioned in this Decree.

The Decree then proceeds to enumerate the Ministries Department plus their allocations.

DECREE NO. 3
NATIONAL WATER RESOURCES
INSTITUTE DECREE 1985

This Decree established an Institute known as the National Water Resources Institute (hereinafter in this Decree referred to as "the Institute") which shall be a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal and may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

The Institute shall be responsible generally for the promotion and development of training courses in water resources and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing shall:

- *Advise the Minister on national water resources needs and priorities;
- *Perform engineering research functions related to such major water resources projects as may be required for food control, river regulation, reclamation, drainage, irrigation, domestic and industrial water supply, sewage and sewage treatment.

The Decree further stipulated that there shall be a governing Board of the Institute; A chairman, to be appointed by the Head of the Federal Military Government, three persons one of them shall be a member of the Armed Forces; a representative of a University or other institution of higher learning in Nigeria; the Director Federal Department of Water Resources, or his representative; A representative of the Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Technology; The Director of the National Water Resources Institute etc.

DECREE NO. 4, 1985
FINANCE (MISCELLANEOUS TAXATION PROVISIONS) DECREE 1985.

The Decree amended the Income Tax Management Act 1961. The Decree further amended

paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of Section 5A of the 1961 Act; section 9, 11, and 12 are further amended. Amendment were also made in sections 18, 20, 20A, 21 and 18 and the insertion of section 21Aa and new section 33.

The Decree enumerated how deductions of tax on interest or royalty shall be paid plus deduction of tax on dividend and went further to stipulate penalty for failure to deduct tax.

There were amendments to the fifth, and seventh Schedule of the 1961 Act.

There were also amendments to section 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 42, 58, 59, of the 1979 Act and there were insertion of new sections 59A, B and C and the insertion of new section 74A - "Tax Clearance Certificate."

74 - (1) "Whenever the Board is of the opinion that tax assessed on profits or income of a person has been fully paid or that no tax is due on such profits or income, it shall issue within a reasonable time a tax clearance certificate to the person whenever such certificate is demanded by that person." etc.

DECREE NO. 5

PENSION RIGHTS OF JUDGES DECREE 1985

The Federal Military Government hereby decrees that not withstanding anything to the contrary contained in any law, including the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1979, a person holding the office of the Chief Justice of Nigeria shall, if he retires in pensionable circumstances, whether or not has held office as a Judicial officer for not less than 15 years be entitled to pension for life at a rate equivalent to his last annual salary in addition to any other retirement benefits to which he may be entitled.

A person other than the chief Justice of Nigeria, who has held office as a Judicial Officer for a period of not less than 15 years shall, if he retires at the age of 65 years, be entitled to pension for life at a rate equivalent to his last annual salary in addition to any other retirement benefits to which he may be entitled ... etc ... etc.

DECREE NO. 6

NIGERIAN LAW REFORM COMMISSION (AMENDMENT) DECREE 1985

1. The Federal Military Government hereby decrees that the Nigerian Law Reform Commission Act, 1979 is hereby amended as follows: for sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Act there shall be substituted the following new sub-section:

* The members of the Commission shall be appointed by the Supreme military Council and shall consist of four full-time Commissioners, one of whom shall be designated as the Chairman;

* For sub-section (2) of section 3 thereof, there shall be substituted the following new sub-section: 2. "The quorum at any meeting of the Commission shall be three Commissioners."

The decree shall be deemed to have come into force on 31st July, 1985.

The Decree amends the Nigerian Law Reform Commission Act 1979 to remove part-time Commissioners as members of the Nigerian Law Reform Commission and to enable three full-time Commissioners to form the quorum at any meeting of the Commission.

DECREE NO. 7

ASSOCIATED GAS RE-INJECTION (AMENDMENT) DECREE 1985

The decree amended the Associated Gas Re-injection Act 1979 by substituting for sub-section (2) the following new sub-section, that is:

*Where the Minister is satisfied after 1st January, 1984 that utilisation on re-injection of the produced gas is not appropriate or feasible in particular field or fields, he may issue a certificate in that respect to a company engaged in the production of oil or gas ... etc.

The Decree further stipulated that the Federal Commissioner for petroleum had been re-designated as the Minister of Petroleum and Energy. Accordingly, or the word "Commissioners" wherever it occurred, in the text of the Act, there shall be substituted the word "Minister".

DECREE NO. 8
JUDGMENTS OF TRIBUNALS (ENFORCEMENT, ETC) DECREE 1985

The Federal Military Government hereby decrees that as from the commencement of this Decree, every Judgment to which this Decree applies shall be enforced in accordance with the following provisions of this Decree.

* The Judgment of any tribunal set up under any law made on or after 31st December, 1983 shall be a judgment to which this Decree relates if:

- (a) It is final and conclusive and has been confirmed by the confirming authority according to the provisions of the law under which the tribunal is set up;
- (b) There is payable there under a sum of money in the nature of a fine or other penalty.
- (c) There is an order made for the recovery or forfeiture of assets in the nature of immovable property ... etc.

The Decree also enumerated how the tribunal judgments shall be enforced and it further stipulated that "where a person affected by a judgment to which this Decree relates does not for the time being own any or sufficient assets, either by himself or through another person, the confirming instrument shall operate to make the person concerned to continue to be liable to pay the fine, forfeiture or other penalty as adjudged by the tribunal.

The decree contained the establishment of Enforcement Committees, composition of each enforcement committee; functions of each enforcement committee; power of co-operation members and penalty for whoever fails to comply with tribunals' judgments. etc.

DECREE NO. 9
MILITARY COURTS (SPECIAL POWERS) (AMENDMENT) DECREE 1985.

The Federal Military Government hereby decrees as follows:

1. Immediately after section 5 of the Military Courts (Special Powers) Decree 1984, there shall be inserted a new section 5A (1) for the avoidance of doubt, as from the commencement of this Decree, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any law or enactment, including the constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1979, no Court of Law shall have power to entertain or continue to entertain any appeal from the decision of a court martial or military court set up pursuant to any law referred to in subsection (3) of this section.
2. Any appeal or other proceedings now pending in any court of law in respect of any of the proceedings specified in subsection (1) of this section, upon the making of this Decree, abate, be discharged and made void.
3. The enactments referred to in subsection (1) of this section are as follows:
 - * The Army Act 1960;
 - * The Navy Act 1964;
 - * The Force Act 1964
 - * The Military Courts (Special Powers) Act 1977;
 - * The Military Courts (Special Powers) (Amendment) Act 1979 and
 - * The Armed Forces Disciplinary Proceedings (Special Provisions) Act 1979".

DECREE NO. 10
UNIVERSITY TEACHING HOSPITALS (RECONSTITUTION OF BOARDS ETC)
DECREE 1985.

The Decree enumerated the composition of each University Teaching Hospital Management Board — "As from the Commencement of this Decree, the Board of Management of the Teaching Hospitals controlled by the Government of the Federation and specified in the schedule of this Decree shall be constituted and have the functions and powers set out in the following provisions of this Decree.

It also gave the qualification of Chairman of the Board — "The chairman of the board shall be of proven integrity coupled with experience and outstanding ability in administration or in

professional or technical education."

It enumerated the tenure of office of members and appointment of chief Medical Director, Director of Administration and other staff:

"There shall be for each Hospital a Chief Medical Director who shall be appointed by the Head of the Federal Military Government on such terms and conditions as may be specified in his letter of appointment or as may be determined from time to time by the Federal Military Government.

The decree further contained the tenure of office of the Chief Medical Director, the functions of the Board, Discipline of Students and the removal and discipline of clinical, administrative and technical staff; power of minister to give directions, annual report ... etc.

DECREE NO. 11

ENDANGERED SPECIES (CONTROL OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND TRAFFIC) DECREE 1985

As from the commencement of this Decree, the hunting or capture of or trade in, the animal species specified in schedule 1 to the decree (being animal species threatened with extinction) is absolutely prohibited.

* No person shall hunt, capture, trade in or otherwise deal with an animal species specified in schedule 2 to this decree except he is in possession of a licence issued under this Decree.

* No person shall trade in any animal specified in schedule 2 to this decree except he complies with the following provisions: that is to say;

- (a) He has obtained an export permit granted by the Minister;
- (b) The Minister is satisfied that such export will not be detrimental to the survival of that specimen;
- (c) The Minister is satisfied that where the species is to be exported alive, it will be so prepared and transported as to minimise the risk of injury, damage to health, cruel treatment or death of the animal; and
- (d) The Minister is satisfied that an import permit has been or will be granted for the specimen by the country of importation.

The permit or certificate issued by the minister shall remain in force for a period of six months or such other period from the date of issue as the minister may prescribe.

Any person who, in contravention of the provisions of this Decree, trades in, or is in possession of or otherwise deals with a specimen specified in schedules 1 and 2 to this Decree, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to fines ranging from ₦500 to ₦1000 with or without an option of fine.

DECREE NO. 12 1985

MINISTER OF THE FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY (DELEGATION OF POWERS) DECREE 1985

The Federal Military Government hereby decrees that from the commencement of this Decree, the Head of the Federal Military Government has delegated to the Minister of the Federal Capital Territory any function or power conferred on the chairman of the Federal Capital Development Authority pursuant to the Federal Capital Territory Act 1976; Any executive power of the Federal Military Government vested in the Head of State of the Federal Military

Government pursuant to section 263 (a) or any other section of the constitution and exercisable within the Federal Capital Territory; Any function or power conferred by any law set out in the schedule to the Federal capital Territory (Applicable Laws) Decree 1984 vested in the Governor or Military Governor of a State; the powers vested in the Head of the Federal Military Government by section 1 (1) of the Public Officers (Special Provisions) Decree 1984; and such other functions as the Supreme Military Council or the Head of the Federal Military Government, as the case may be, may from time to time confer on the Minister.

**DECREE NO 13 1985
PORTS DECONGESTION DECREE 1985**

This Decree established a body to be known as the Task Force for the Disposal of Unclaimed containers which shall be constituted in accordance with, and shall have such functions as are conferred on it by the provisions of the Decree.

The Decree further enumerated the composition of the Task Force, a leader, who shall be an officer in the Nigerian Army not below the rank of full colonel or an equivalent rank in the Nigerian Navy or the Nigerian Air Force; A Police officer not below the rank of Deputy Commissioner; An officer of the Nigerian Security Organisation not below the rank of Assistant Director; An officer of each of the other two arms of the armed forces not below not being that to which the leader belongs; A representative from the Federal Ministry of Finance; the commandant of the port in whose area of Jurisdiction the Task Force is operating and a representative of the Department of Customs and Excise. It further provided for a secretary to the Task force, who should be an administrative officer in the Federal Civil Service not below the rank of deputy secretary.

The Decree enumerated the functions of the Task force and required that "proper inventory shall be kept of all goods detained, seized or otherwise affected by the decree and the Task force shall render account of all goods and moneys realised from the sale thereof to the *chief of Staff*, Supreme Headquarters.

The Decree provided that "any person, who obstructs or interferes with the Task force, any of its members or any person duly authorised by the Task force in the discharge of the functions conferred on Task force by this Decree shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding N500 or to imprisonment for a period of not exceeding six months or to both such fine and imprisonment."

**DECREE NO 14 1985
STATUTORY CORPORATIONS (MODIFICATION' ETC) DECREE 1985**

The Federal Military Government hereby decrees that the statutory corporations and companies controlled by the Federal Military Government mentioned in the schedule to this Decree shall operate and have effect subject to this Decree; and where constituted under any special enactment that enactment shall be affected by this Decree and be deemed to have been amended to the extent necessary to give effect hereto.

The Nigerian railway corporation Act, as amended by the Nigerian Railway Corporation (Amendment) Act 1985 and the Ports Act, as amended by the Ports (Amendment) Act 1963; shall have effect subject to this decree.

The decree goes further to say that the chief executive of each corporation, by whatever name heretofor, called, shall on the making of this Decree, be known and referred to as the Managing Director of that corporation. The managing director shall be a member, but not the chairman of the corporation and he shall be appointed by the Head of Federal Military Government for a term of 4 years in the first instance and renewable for one further period of 4 years only.

The statutory corporations and companies affected are:

Central Water Transport Company Limited;
 National Cargo Handling Company Limited;
 National Freight Company Limited;
 Nigerian Airways Limited;
 Nigerian Ports Authority;
 Nigerian Railway Corporation;
 Nigerian National Shipping Line Limited.

DECREE NO 15 PASSPORT (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) DECREE 1985

The Federal Military Government hereby decrees that as from the commencement of this Decree, it shall be offence for any person not being a citizen of Nigeria, to have, hold, or be in possession of any Nigerian passport; to have hold or be in unauthorised possession of more than one valid standard Nigerian Passport, Unlawfully to alter, tamper with or mutilate any passport or any pages thereof; knowingly to make or cause to be made any false statement for the purpose of procuring a passport for himself or for another person ... to attempt, aid, abet, counsel, procure or connive or conspire with any other person to commit any of the offences set out in this subsection.

The Decree further stipulates a punishment on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 1 year.

A person shall not be regarded as being in possession of more than one standard Nigerian Passport if he has a Nigerian Diplomatic or Official Passport; a Nigeria pilgrim's passport or a seaman's passport or seaman's card of identification.

"It shall be an offence for any recommender or guarantor to sign any application form that contains any false declaration knowing same to be false or to hide or conceal any material information."

Any person that assists an alien to procure or be in possession of a Nigerian passport shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term of 5 years without the option of a fine.

The Minister may at any time, cancel or withdraw any passport issued to any person if:-

The passport is obtained by fraud;

A person unlawfully holds more than one passport of the same time;

It is in the public interest so to do.

The number of the passport, name and particulars of the holder of such passports shall be published in the Gazette.

DECREE NO. 16 1985

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LABOUR STUDIES DECREE 1985.

This Decree established a national institute for labour Studies at Ilorin, Kwara State with the objectives:-

- * To provide courses of instruction, training and research in industrial relations and to provide the role of trade unions in social and economic development of the country.
- * To provide and arrange for a comparable study and investigation of the number and techniques in labour matters and to provide for the exchange of ideas aimed at promoting better understanding between workers and employers and,
- * To research into problems of labour studies in different fields of national life.

The Decree establishes a governing council and sets out functions for them. It provides also for the appointment of a director-general, who will be in-charge of the day-to-day running of the institute.

CONSTITUTION (SUSPENSION AND MODIFICATION) (AMENDMENT) DECREE 1985

DECREE No. 17

PART I — AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION (SUSPENSION AND MODIFICATION) DECREE 1984.

1. The Constitution (Suspension and Modification) Decree 1984 is hereby amended as provided in this Decree.

2. (i) Any reference in the principal Decree to the Head of the federal military government shall be construed as a reference to the President, Commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces.

(2) Any reference in the principal Decree to the Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters shall be construed as a reference to the Chief of General Staff, General Staff Headquarters.

(3) Any reference in the principal Decree to the Supreme Military Council shall be construed as a reference to the Armed Forces Ruling Council.

(4) Any reference in the principal Decree to the Federal Executive Council shall be construed as a reference to the National Council of Ministers . . .

FOREIGN CURRENCY (DOMICILIARY ACCOUNTS) DECREE 1985

DECREE No. 18

"THE Federal Military Government hereby decrees as follows Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other enactment, including the Bills of Exchange Act, the Central Bank of Nigeria Act 1958, the Exchange Control Act 1962 and the Exchange Control (Anti-Sabotage) Decree 1984, as from the coming into force of this Decree, it shall be lawful for the persons specified in sub-section (2) of this section to open, maintain and operate domiciliary accounts designated in foreign currency in any of the following banks, that is to say First Bank of Nigeria; Union Bank; United Bank for Africa; International Bank for West Africa; Nigeria-Arab Bank; Allied Bank of Nigeria; Savannah Bank of Nigeria; National Bank of Nigeria; African Continental Bank; Bank of the North; New Nigeria Bank; Habib Bank; Societe Generale Nigeria, Progress Bank, Commercial Lyonnais Nigeria and Bank of Credit and Commerce International. Persons authorised to open, maintain and operate domiciliary foreign currency accounts are citizens of Nigeria, aliens resident in Nigeria; bodies, corporate and unincorporate, registered under the relevant laws operative in Nigeria; foreign diplomats, diplomatic and consular missions and international organisations.

The foreign currencies in which an account may be opened, maintained and operated are the: United States Dollar; the British Pound Sterling; the French Franc; the Deutsche Mark; The Swiss Franc; and such other foreign currency as the Armed Forces Ruling Council may from time to time by order published in the Gazette.

The Central Bank of Nigeria shall in the normal course of its duties control and supervise the general operations of the provisions of this Decree. . . ."

PUBLIC ORDER (AMENDMENT) DECREE 1985

DECREE No. 19

"The Federal Military Government hereby decree that the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Adaptation of Public Order Act) Order 1981 is hereby revoked; and accordingly, the Public Order Act 1979 shall have effect as if the said constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (Adaptation of Public Order Act) Order 1981 had not been made. The Public Order Act 1979, as restored by subsection (1) of this section, is hereby amended for the words "Military Administration", wherever they occur in the Act there shall be substituted with the words

"Military Governor".

Any reference to a Police Officer shall be construed to include a reference to an officer of an equivalent rank in other security agencies. The Decree defines the term "Public Meeting" but says it does not include any regular religious service conducted in a mosque, church or any buildings customarily used for lawful worship of any description, any charitable, social or sporting gatherings; any meeting convened by a department of any government in the Federation or any other body established by law for its own purposes; or any lawful public entertainment".

PUBLIC OFFICERS (PROTECTION AGAINST FALSE ACCUSATION)

(FEDERAL, ETC)

DECREE 1985

DECREE No. 20

The Federal Military Government hereby decrees that the Public Officers (Protection Against False Accusation) Decree 1985 is hereby repealed.

Any person imprisoned or detained pursuant to the provisions of the Decree repealed by Section 1 of this Decree shall forthwith and without any further assurance other than the provisions of this Decree, be released from such prison or place of detention.

This decree shall be deemed to have come into operation on 27th August, 1985.

NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE CORPS

(AMENDMENT) DECREE 1985

DECREE No. 21

"The Federal Military Government hereby decrees section 2 of the National Youth Service Corps Act 1983, as amended by the National Youth Service Corps (Amendment) Act 1979, is hereby amended by substituting for sub-sections (1) and (2) thereof the following new sub-sections, that is. . . .

Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, with effect from 1st August 1985, a person shall not be called upon to serve in the service corps if, at the end of his graduation or obtaining his diploma or other professional qualification "he is over the age of 30 years; he has served in the Armed Forces of Nigeria or Nigeria Police Force for a period of more than 9 months or he has been conferred with any National Honours."

NATIONAL ECONOMIC EMERGENCY

POWERS DECREE 1985

DECREE No. 22

For the purpose of revamping and stimulating the economy of Nigeria, the Armed Forces Ruling Council has in exercise of its powers under section 265 of the constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and section 9 of the constitution (Suspension and Modification) Decree 1984 declared a State of National Economic Emergency for a period of 15 months with effect from 1st October, 1985.

The President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces is empowered to make regulations for the operations of public and private companies in order to stimulate, reactivate, improve and

generally assist in reorganizing the economy of the country.

"He is also to make regulations necessary for the progress of all the economic development or stabilization, correction of distortions in the economy of Nigeria, etc."

SUPPLEMENTARY INSTRUMENTS

S. I. No. 20 of 1985

INSTRUMENT CONSTITUTING THE JUDICIAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE AFFAIRS OF THE FEDERAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION (FEDECO) 1979-83

"The Federal Military Government constitute and appoint a Tribunal to be called the Judicial Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of the Federal Electoral Commission from 1st October, 1979 to 31st December, 1983. Members were Mr. Justice B.O. Babalakin, chairman; Alhaji Aminu Ibrahim, Dr. Ahmed Eshaq, Dr. B.A. Fubara, Professor Obaro Ikime, Dr. O. Fadahunsi, Dr. M.O. Ojaku, Secretary. They have full powers and authority to hold public hearings.

S. I. 21 of 1985

INSTRUMENT CONSTITUTING THE JUDICIAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING CONTRACTS 1979-1983

"The Federal Military Government hereby constitute and appoint a Tribunal to be called the Judicial Commission of Inquiry into the Ministry of Works and Housing Contracts, 1979-83 with the following members: Mr. Justice A.A.O. Okuribido, Chairman; Professor (Architect) Omotayo Adeolu G.O. Obahiagbon, Dr. M.B. Ebong, Mr. V.O. Atobatele, Secretary."

S. I. No. 22 of 1985

INSTRUMENT CONSTITUTING THE JUDICIAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS CONTRACTS 1979-83

"The Federal Military Government hereby constitute and appoint a Tribunal to be called the Judicial Commission of Inquiry into the Ministry of Communications Contracts, 1979-83 with the terms of reference hereinafter appearing. Members of the panel are: Mr. Justice J.O. Ayinde, Chairman; Arc. S.D. Adeyinka, Mr. E.O. Nwachukwu, Dr. V.K.I. Albert-Osaghae, Mr. P.B. Omonijo, Secretary.

S. I. 23 of 1985

RECOVERY OF PUBLIC PROPERTY (SPECIAL MILITARY TRIBUNALS) DECREE 1984 SUPPLEMENT TO OFFICIAL GAZETTE No. 43 V. 72

RECOVERY OF PUBLIC PROPERTY (SPECIAL MILITARY TRIBUNALS) CONFIRMATION OF SENTENCES, ETC, ORDER 1985

"In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Recovery of Public Property (Special Military Tribunals) Decree 1984 and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, the Supreme Military Council has made the following order:

The sentences set out in column 4 of Part 1 of the Schedule to this Order being sentences imposed on the persons named in column 2 thereof have been confirmed by the Supreme Military

THE NIGERIA YEAR BOOK 1986

3
uncil and shall have effect according to the provisions of the said Schedule.
"The public officers or other persons specified in column 1 of Part II of the Schedule to this
der shall forfeit the amount or make to the Federal Military Government reparation to the
tent of the amount specified against their names in column 5 of the said schedule, being
e amount confirmed by the Supreme Military Council as due from the person affected" . . . etc.



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